

Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse and Neglect Volume 5: Young Adulthood (Age 18)



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Adolescent Coping Orientation for Problem Experiences: ACOPE

McCubbin, et al. (2001)

Description of Measure

Purpose

The purpose of this measure is to assess the types of coping behaviors used by adolescents and young adults.

Conceptual Organization

Twelve subscales assess a range of coping behaviors used in managing problems and difficulties.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI; paper and pencil forms are available from the author.

Time Required

6-8 minutes

LONGSCAN Administration Method

A-CASI Administered, Self-Report

Training

Minimal

Scoring

Score Types

Sum scores (McCubbin, et al., 2001) are computed by adding items as follows:

- Ventilating Feelings Sum Score: Items 19*, 22, 26*, 28*, 49*, & 51
- Seeking Diversions Sum Score: Items 2, 9, 11, 33, 37, 43, 48, & 53
- Developing Self-Reliance and Optimism Sum Score: Items 15, 25, 32, 40, 45, & 47
- Developing Social Support Sum Score: Items 4, 14, 18, 30, 35, & 52
- Solving Family Problems Sum Score: Items 1, 12, 31, 39, 41, & 50
- Avoiding Problems Sum Score: Items 8*, 24*, 36, 42*, & 46*
- Seeking Spiritual Support Sum Score: Items 21, 23, & 44
- Investing in Close Friends Sum Score: Items 16 & 29
- Seeking Professional Support Sum Score: Items 6 & 34
- Engaging in Demanding Activity Sum Score: Items 10, 13, 27, 54
- Being Humorous Sum Score: Items 3 & 20
- Relaxing Sum Score: Items 5, 7*, 17, 38
- Total Coping Sum Score: Items 1-6, 7*, 8*, 9-18, 19*, 20-23, 24*, 25, 26*, 27, 28* 29-41, 42*, 43-45, 46*, 47, 48, 49*, & 50-54

* Items are reverse scored PRIOR to sum scores being created.

Handling Missing Data

If more than 11 items for any observation were missing, all subscales and the total score for that observation were set to missing.

If more than two items were missing for the *Seeking Diversion* subscale, the score was set to missing.

If more than one item was missing within the following: *Ventilating Feelings, Developing Self-Reliance, Developing Social Support, Solving Family Problems, Avoiding Problems, Engaging in Demanding Activities, and Relaxing* subscales, the associated subscale was set to missing.

If any item was missing from the following: *Seeking Spiritual Support, Investing in Close Friends, Seeking Professional Support, and Humor* subscales, the respective subscale was set to missing.

Score Interpretation

Higher scores indicate the use of more positive coping strategies.

Psychometric Support

Reliability

Authors McCubbin, et al. (2001) reported suitable Cronbach alphas for subscale scores:

Ventilating Feelings (.75)
Seeking Diversions (.75)
Developing Self-Reliance and Optimism (.69)
Developing Social Support (.75)
Solving Family Problems (.71)
Avoiding Problems (.71)
Seeking Spiritual Support (.72)
Investing in Close Friends (.76)
Seeking Professional Support (.50)
Engaging in Demanding Activity (.67)
Being Humorous (.72)
Relaxing (.60)

Validity

Extensive validity checks done by authors (see pages 555-560, McCubbin et al., 2001).

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Respondent
Adolescent

Mnemonic and Version
COPA (item level)
COPS (scored data)

Rationale

Coping style may be either a risk or protective factor for overall well-being. LONGSCAN investigators were also interested in coping style as an outcome related to the risk and protective factors measured in LONGSCAN, particularly maltreatment.

Administration and Scoring Notes

Only three sites (EA, SW, & NW) collected A-COPE data at the age 18 interview. The measure was very slightly modified to accommodate the A-CASI administration.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1-3 display descriptive statistics for the A-COPE Sum scores from the Age 18 interview, by demographics. Girls reported using higher levels *social support* in coping ($M = 20.4$) than boys ($M = 18.3$); and also had higher *Total Coping* scores overall ($M = 167.8$) when compared to boys ($M = 163.5$).

Table 1. Age 18 A-COPE Scores

	Ventilating Feelings		Seeking Diversions		Developing Self-Reliance & Optimism		Developing Social Support		Solving Family Problems	
	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	573	19.5 (3.1)	576	22.5 (5.4)	575	19.9 (4.8)	574	19.4 (4.5)	575	17.3 (4.9)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	261	19.4 (2.9)	263	22.3 (5.6)	262	19.6 (5.1)	262	18.3 (4.8)	262	17.0 (5.2)
Female	312	19.6 (3.3)	313	22.6 (5.2)	313	20.1 (4.4)	312	20.4 (4.0)	313	17.5 (4.7)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	192	20.3 (2.7)	194	23.7 (5.5)	193	20.6 (4.8)	194	19.1 (4.7)	193	18.4 (4.9)
SW	222	18.9 (3.3)	223	21.9 (5.5)	223	19.4 (4.9)	221	19.6 (4.6)	223	16.5 (5.0)
NW	159	19.2 (3.1)	159	21.8 (4.7)	159	19.8 (4.5)	159	19.5 (4.2)	159	17.0 (4.6)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 2. Age 18 A-COPE Scores (continued)

	Avoiding Problems		Seeking Spiritual Support		Investing in Close Friends		Seeking Professional Support		Engaging in Demanding Activity	
	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	576	19.1 (3.3)	576	6.6 (3.1)	571	6.8 (2.1)	572	4.2 (1.8)	576	11.0 (3.5)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	263	18.6 (3.5)	263	6.5 (3.4)	260	6.5 (2.2)	259	4.2 (1.9)	263	11.3 (3.7)
Female	313	19.5 (3.2)	313	6.7 (2.9)	311	6.9 (2.1)	313	4.2 (1.8)	313	10.7 (3.3)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	194	19.8 (2.9)	194	7.1 (3.0)	192	7.0 (2.2)	191	4.3 (1.8)	194	11.0 (3.7)
SW	223	18.5 (3.7)	223	6.2 (2.9)	220	6.7 (2.1)	222	4.1 (1.8)	223	11.0 (3.5)
NW	159	19.2 (3.1)	159	6.6 (3.3)	159	6.5 (2.1)	159	4.4 (1.9)	159	10.9 (3.3)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 3. Age 18 A-COPE Scores (continued)

	Being Humorous		Relaxing		Total Coping Score	
	<u>N</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>
<i>Overall</i>	573	7.1 (2.0)	576	12.6 (2.4)	576	165.8 (25.5)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	260	7.3 (2.1)	263	12.6 (2.4)	263	163.5 (27.8)
Female	313	6.9 (1.9)	313	12.7 (2.4)	313	167.8 (23.3)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	193	7.0 (2.2)	194	12.4 (2.7)	194	170.5 (26.1)
SW	222	7.0 (2.0)	223	12.7 (2.3)	223	162.4 (25.7)
NW	158	7.3 (1.8)	159	12.8 (2.0)	159	165.0 (23.9)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Reliability

As can be seen in Table 4, internal consistency for the A-COPE Sum scores using the LONGSCAN sample was extremely poor to good (ranging from -.06 to .75). **Please use the scores with ‘poor’ reliability with caution.**

Table 4. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 A-COPE scores

	Ventilating Feelings α	Seeking Diversions α	Developing Self-Reliance & Optimism α	Developing Social Support α	Solving Family Problems α	Avoiding Problems α	Seeking Spiritual Support α	Investing in Close Friends α
Age 18	.21	.65	.74	.72	.75	.50	.74	.50

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 4. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 A-COPE scores (continued)

	Seeking Profession al Support α	Engaging in Demanding Activity α	Being Humorous α	Relaxing α	Total Coping Score α
Age 18	.42	.67	.54	-.06	.89

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

The A-COPE is available from the author and on this site:

<http://chipts.ucla.edu/resources/?category=6>

References and Bibliography

McCubbin, H. I., Thompson, A. I., & McCubbin, M. A. (2001). Family Measures: Stress, Coping & Resiliency. Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii. ?

Adolescent Father Form LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess an adolescent male's history of fatherhood and involvement in pregnancies. Also assessed are intimate partner violence during a partner's pregnancy; involvement in and support of partner during pregnancy; use of birth control, and birth outcomes.

The Infant Characteristics Questionnaire, Six Month Form, is included in the measure.

Conceptual Organization

Initial items assess whether or not an adolescent male has ever gotten someone pregnant and at what age the first pregnancy occurred, whether he has any living children, pregnancy outcomes, and age of firstborn child. Intimate partner violence during, and immediately following, the pregnancy is assessed.

The ICQ-6 is comprised of 24 items describing infant behavior. The parent or primary caregiver ranks each item on a 7-point scale, indicating the level of perceived difficulty in dealing with the described behavior. Four subscales have been identified through principal components analyses: Fussy/Difficult, Unadaptable, Dull, and Unpredictable.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The majority of the pregnancy and birth-related items are drawn from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Core Questionnaire, Phase 4.

The items on the ICQ were suggested by Thomas and colleagues' temperament dimensions (Thomas, chess & Birch, 1968; Thomas et al, 1963)

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

1-5 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

The ICQ includes four subscales: Fussy/Difficult, Unadaptable, Dull and Unpredictable. Please see the LONGSCAN Measures Manual, Age 4, Infant Characteristics Questionnaire, Six Month Form, for additional information on scoring the ICQ.

Individual items may be used. There are no additional scoring recommendations for the PRAMS variables.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16 & 18

Mnemonic and Version

AFFA

Respondent

Adolescent males

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 includes descriptive statistics for male adolescent reports of pregnancies at the age 16 and 18 interviews. At age 16, ten adolescent males (11%) either had children or had partners who were currently pregnant. These rates substantially increased by age 18.

Table 1. Age 16 and 18 male involvement in pregnancy & age at first birth

	Do you have a child as a result of any pregnancy you were involved in?			How old were you when you first got someone pregnant?								
	Yes, someone is currently pregnant with my child			<= 12 yrs	13 yrs	14 yrs	15 yrs	16 yrs	17 yrs	18 yrs	19 yrs	20 yrs
	N	No % (n)	Yes % (n)	% (n)	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Age 16	11	81.8 (9)	9.1 (1)	1 (9.1)	1	2	--	3	--	5	--	--
Age 18	68	45.6 (31)	32.3 (22)	22.1 (15)	1	1	--	4	12	25	14	7

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage
(<http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm>, visited 5/20/14)

References and Bibliography

Bates, J. E., Freeland, C. A., & Lounsbury M. L. (1979). Measurement of infant difficultness. Child Development, 50,794-803

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage
(<http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm>, visited 5/20/14)

Thomas, A., Chess, S., Birch, H. G., Hertzig, M. E., & Korn, S. (1963). Behavioral individuality in early childhood. New York: New York University Press.

Thomas, A., Chess, S., & Birch, H. G. (1968). Temperament and behavior disorders in children. New York: New York University Press. Wyman, P. A., Cowen, E. L., Work, W. C., & Park.

AAPI: Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory
Age 18 Young Adult Attitudes Toward Parenting: INTERNAL VERSION
Bavolek, S. 1984

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess attitudes towards parenting and child-rearing among adolescents and adults.

Conceptual Organization

The Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI) includes 32 items grouped into 4 scales: Inappropriate Parental Expectations of the Child, Lack of Empathy Towards Children's Needs, Parental Value of Physical Punishment, and Parent-Child Role Reversal. Responses are scored on a 5-point Likert scale that ranges from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree (Bavolek, 1984).

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items selected for the inventory met a pre-set criterion of 80% or better agreement among experts that the item was measuring the intended construct (Bavolek, 1984; Bavolek, Kline, McLaughlin, & Publicover, 1979).

Materials

Test booklets include test items and a form to collect basic demographic information. Test materials are available from the publisher.

The AAPI has two forms, Form A and Form B. The major difference between the two forms is the wording change to 11 items on Form B.

Time Required

10 minutes

Administration Method

Age 4: Interviewer-Administered
Age 18: A-CASI-Administered

For purposes of test-retest, the author advises that the examiner alternate between the two forms. Please see the Manual (Bavolek, 1984) for specific administration scoring.

Training

Minimal

Scoring

Score Types

Raw scale scores are computed by adding items as follows:

- Inappropriate Parental Expectations of Child: Items 6, 10, 16, 17, 20, and 27
- Lack of Empathy Towards Children's Needs: Items 5, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, and 31
- Parental Value of Physical Punishment: Items 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 25, and 29
- Parent-Child Role Reversal: Items 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 30, and 32

Raw scores may be converted to sten scores (scores standardized to have a distribution of 1 to 10). The norms tables can be found in the AAPI Handbook (Bavolek, 1984).

Score Interpretation

Although Bavolek (1984) conceptualized and named his constructs in terms of negative or undesirable behavior, higher scores on these scales reflect more appropriate attitudes (e.g., lower scores on the Parental Value of Physical Punishment Scale indicate a greater belief in the value of physical punishment).

Sten scores of 5 and 6 are considered in the average range and reflect the norm for the population. Interpretations of other sten scores are as follows:

1 and 2: reflect significant deficiencies in parenting beliefs. Individuals with these scores should be considered at risk for abusive parent-child interactions.

3 and 4: reflect some deficiencies, but also some strengths.

7 and 8: reflect a realistic understanding of children's developmental capabilities and

9 and 10: extremely positive scores and indicate very appropriate attitudes toward parenting.

Norms and/or Comparative Data

The authors tested the instrument in 1978 on a sample of 2,415 adolescents Ages 12 to 21 years, enrolled in 6 public schools in Baltimore, MD. The sample was primarily Black (96%) and the majority of the sample was female (71%). Initial field testing of the AAPI with adults was conducted by Stone (1980) with 194 adults attending Loyola University in Chicago. Since the 1980 study, normative data for the AAPI for adults have been developed from 782 adults with known histories as child abusers, and 1,045 adults from the general population. Norm tables for adult and adolescent abused and non-abused females are provided in the manual (Bavolek, 1984).

Psychometric Support

Reliability

Bavolek (1984) reports acceptable internal consistency on subscales in adult and adolescent test populations. Alpha coefficients for adults were as follows: Inappropriate Expectations, .75; Lack of Empathy, .82; Value of Physical Punishment, .85; and Role Reversal, .86. For adolescents the reliability coefficients were .70 for Inappropriate Expectations, .75 for Lack of Empathy, .81 for Value of Physical Punishment, and .82 for Role Reversal. One week test-retest agreement for all items among the 35 participating adolescent respondents was .76.

The LONGSCAN SO site administered the AAPI to their sample yearly prior to entry into the consortium. Scores on the test were found to be stable with Pearson product-moment coefficients ranging from .56 on the Inappropriate Expectations scale to .76 on the Lack of Empathy scale after two years (N=149); coefficients following a four-year interval ranged from .54 on Role Reversal to .61 on Inappropriate Expectations (Lowman, 1992).

Validity

Construct validity was established through inter-item correlations, item-construct correlations, and factor analyses. See AAPI Handbook for details (Bavolek, 1984).

LONGSCAN Use

LONGSCAN utilized Form A.

Data Points

Pre-Age 4: NW and MW sites

Age 4: All sites

Age 18: All sites

Respondent

Age 4: Primary maternal caregiver Age 18: Adolescent

Mnemonic and Version

Age 4: AAPB

Age 18: APIA

LONGSCAN added 6 project-developed items to Bavolek's original instrument which were expected to improve the validity and reliability of the Appropriate Expectations scale (See Administration and Scoring Notes).

Rationale

The four constructs measured in this instrument are related to the parenting and child-rearing practices of abusive parents.

Administration and Scoring Notes

LONGSCAN re-labeled the scales to more accurately reflect the behavior being measured. For the purposes of LONGSCAN the four summative scales are:

- Appropriate Expectations: Items 3a, 4a, 6, 7a, 10, 14a, 16, 17, 20, 27, 30a and 32a
- Appropriate Empathy: Items 5, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, and 31
- Rejection of Physical Punishment: Items 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 25, and 29
- Appropriate Family Roles: Items 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 30 and 32

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 displays descriptive statistics for the AAPI Raw scores from the Age 18 interview. See Measures Manual Volume 1 for Age 4 raw scores – Hunter et al., 2003..

Table 1. Age 18 AAPI Raw scores

	Appropriate Expectations		Appropriate Expectations (extra*)		Appropriate Empathy		Rejection of Physical Punishment		Appropriate Family Roles	
	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	851	23.5 (4.0)	852	43.9 (7.2)	851	26.2 (5.7)	851	34.0 (7.7)	851	23.0 (6.6)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	375	22.8 (4.3)	376	41.7 (7.5)	375	24.7 (5.7)	375	31.7 (8.0)	375	20.9 (6.0)
Female	476	24.0 (3.7)	476	45.7 (6.4)	476	27.4 (5.5)	476	35.9 (7.0)	476	24.6 (6.6)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	201	22.8 (4.7)	201	42.9 (8.4)	201	25.3 (6.3)	201	32.6 (8.1)	201	21.3 (7.2)
MW	83	23.2 (3.3)	83	43.3 (6.0)	83	25.3 (5.1)	83	33.6 (7.1)	83	21.8 (5.8)
SO	162	22.7 (4.1)	162	43.5 (7.2)	162	25.2 (5.6)	162	31.9 (7.1)	162	22.0 (6.7)
SW	226	24.0 (3.5)	226	44.6 (6.2)	226	26.7 (5.4)	226	25.7 (7.3)	226	24.2 (5.8)
NW	179	24.4 (3.6)	180	44.9 (7.3)	179	27.9 (5.4)	179	35.5 (7.9)	179	24.9 (6.3)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

* Six additional items were added to this LONGSCAN modified scale, see scoring notes section.

Reliability

As can be seen in Table 2, internal consistency for the AAPI Raw scores using the LONGSCAN sample was good to excellent (ranging from .73 to .87).

Table 2. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 Young Adult Attitudes toward Parenting Raw scores

	Appropriate Expectations	Appropriate Expectations (extra*)	Appropriate Empathy	Rejection of Physical Punishment	Appropriate Family Roles
	α	α	α	α	α
Age 18	.73	.79	.79	.86	.87

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

Family Development Resources, Inc.

3070 Rasmussen Road, Suite 109

POB 982350

Park City, Utah 84098

Phone-800- 688-5822; fax-435-649-9599

E-mail: fdr@familydev.com;

Website: www.familydev.com

References and Bibliography

- Bavolek, S. (1984). Handbook for the AAPI (Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory). Park City, Utah: Family Development Resources, Inc.
- Bavolek, S., Kline, D. F., McLaughlin, J. A., & Publicover, P. R. (1979). Primary prevention of child abuse and neglect: Identification of high-risk adolescents. Child Abuse and Neglect, 3, 1071-1080.
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- Lowman, B. (1992). [The stress and social support project.] Unpublished raw data.
- Stone, J. M. (1980). A comparison of the attitudes of educators and their parents as measured by four constructs associated with child abuse. Doctoral dissertation, Loyola University of Chicago.

Ansell Casey Life Skills Assessment, Ages 11-18, Short Form
Casey Family Programs, 2000-2005

Description of Measure

Purpose

The purpose of the Life Skills Assessment Short Form is to assess an adolescent's practical life skills necessary for independent living and well-being from a strengths-based perspective. Originally designed for youth in foster care for use in skill building and transition to adulthood planning, it is also appropriate for youth in other settings.

Conceptual Organization

20 items are used to assess five domains, including: money management, work-study skills, self care, daily living skills, and social development.

Item Origin/Selection Process

A workgroup on independent living at the Casey Family Program conducted an extensive literature review on independent living skills and knowledge, and generated items for the longer form, the Ansell Casey Life Skills Assessment. The items were critiqued by experts and reviewed in focused groups. Field testing was conducted with each version of the form, and resulted in revisions (Nollan et al, 2000).

Materials

Downloadable paper forms and manual.

Time Required

2-3 minutes.

LONGSCAN Administration Method

A-CASI Administered, adolescent self-report

Training

Minimal

Scoring

Score Types

Two types of scores can be calculated with items from the ACLSA Short form: mastery scores & raw scores.

Mastery scores are the percentage of the scored questions answered "very much like me" (youth) within each domain and overall. Mastery scores are derived by taking the total # of "very much like me" responses and dividing it by the total number of scored questions within the domain, then multiplying it by 100.

Raw sum scores are calculated by adding the point value of each response, by domain. This raw sum score is then divided by the total possible number of points and multiplied by 100 to give you a *raw % score* for any particular domain.

Items by domain are as follows:

- Money Management: Items 1-3
- Work Study Skills: Items 4-7
- Self-Care: Items 8-13
- Daily Living Skills: Items 14-17
- Social Development: Items 18-20
- Total: Items 1-20

Handling Missing Data

For *mastery scores*, at least 75% of the questions in each domain must be answered. Therefore, for the money management and social development domains, mastery scores are set to missing if there are 1 or more items missing. For the work study, self-care, and daily living skills domains, mastery scores are set to missing if there are more than 2 or more items missing. For the total score, mastery scores are set to missing if there are 6 or more items missing.

Raw scores are set to missing if there were on if there are 1 or more items missing on a domain or total score.

Score Interpretation

Higher scores indicate a higher percentage of life skills.

Psychometric Support

Reliability

The longer form, the ACLSA-III was conducted with youth's ages 16 to 1 living in foster care or participating in an independent living program. Full scale alpha reliabilities ranged from .83 to .91 for youth report. The majority of the subscale reliabilities were above .75 (Nollan et al, 2000)

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Respondent

Young adult

Mnemonic and Version

SKIA

Rationale

Life skills are recognized as important to an adolescent's successful transition to adulthood and independent living. Additionally, LONGSCAN investigators intentionally sought out a strengths-based measure.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 display descriptive statistics for the Ansell Casey Life Sufficiency Master & Raw scores from the Age 18 interview. Items relating to money management were shown to have the lowest master and raw scores percentages, while social development and daily living skills were shown to be the highest among domain scores. Overall, girls reported higher ratings of total independent living skills than boys.

Table 1. Ansell Casey Life Sufficiency Master & Raw % Scores

	Money Management				Work Study				Self Care			
	Mastery		Raw		Mastery		Raw		Mastery		Raw	
	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	822	24.9 (35.8)	822	61.5 (22.4)	832	52.4 (38.0)	829	81.3 (16.3)	835	52.8 (35.5)	832	80.0 (16.8)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	362	23.3 (35.2)	362	60.5 (22.2)	367	47.9 (37.7)	366	78.8 (16.8)	368	46.7 (35.8)	366	76.9 (17.9)
Female	460	26.1 (36.2)	460	62.4 (22.5)	465	55.9 (38.0)	463	83.3 (15.6)	467	57.5 (34.5)	466	82.5 (15.5)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	196	25.0 (37.2)	196	61.2 (23.4)	198	54.3 (39.2)	197	82.4 (16.4)	199	54.9 (36.0)	197	81.1 (16.4)
MW	81	19.3 (32.9)	81	58.7 (21.3)	82	51.2 (40.8)	82	81.3 (16.6)	82	53.0 (37.2)	82	80.8 (17.3)
SO	156	23.7 (33.7)	156	61.0 (21.5)	158	53.0 (37.8)	157	81.7 (16.2)	159	53.8 (36.0)	159	79.6 (18.5)
SW	221	27.6 (37.3)	221	62.6 (23.1)	222	51.0 (36.6)	222	80.3 (16.3)	222	50.6 (34.2)	221	78.8 (16.9)
NW	168	24.8 (35.4)	168	62.4 (21.7)	172	51.9 (37.8)	171	80.9 (16.2)	173	51.9 (35.4)	173	80.4 (15.4)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 1. Ansell Casey Life Sufficiency Master & Raw % Scores (continued)

	Daily Living				Social Development				Total			
	Mastery		Raw		Mastery		Raw		Mastery		Raw	
	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)	N	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	835	71.6 (35.2)	834	88.8 (14.6)	835	76.2 (35.9)	835	91.2 (14.0)	834	55.8 (27.6)	813	81.1 (12.5)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	369	66.6 (36.5)	369	86.8 (15.3)	369	72.5 (38.2)	369	89.6 (15.5)	368	51.3 (28.1)	356	78.8 (13.4)
Female	466	75.5 (33.7)	466	90.3 (13.8)	466	79.0 (33.8)	466	92.5 (12.6)	466	59.4 (26.7)	457	82.8 (11.6)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	199	76.1 (32.0)	198	90.2 (13.6)	199	81.6 (32.6)	199	93.4 (11.9)	198	58.5 (27.0)	192	82.1 (12.3)
MW	82	67.4 (42.1)	82	86.9 (18.0)	82	66.3 (42.1)	82	87.4 (16.8)	82	52.5 (31.3)	81	79.6 (13.7)
SO	160	66.1 (36.8)	160	86.7 (15.5)	160	74.0 (36.4)	160	90.1 (15.0)	160	54.7 (27.8)	154	80.7 (13.0)
SW	222	69.9 (35.0)	222	88.2 (14.5)	222	75.4 (35.5)	222	90.8 (14.4)	222	54.9 (27.4)	219	80.4 (13.0)
NW	172	75.4 (32.9)	172	90.7 (12.7)	172	77.7 (35.7)	172	92.0 (12.9)	172	56.6 (26.4)	167	81.8 (11.1)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Reliability

As can be seen in Table 2, internal consistency for the Ansell Casey Life Skills scores using the LONGSCAN sample was good to excellent (ranging from .76 to .90).

Table 4. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 Ansell Casey Life Sufficiency Scores

	Money Management α	Work Study α	Self Care α	Daily Living α	Social Development α	Total α
Age 18	.81	.76	.82	.77	.82	.90

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

Casey Family Programs

Casey Life Skills

<http://www.casey.org/Resources/Tools/cls/default.htm>

References and Bibliography

Casey Family Programs

Casey Life Skills

<http://www.casey.org/Resources/Tools/cls/default.htm>

Nollan, K.A., Wolf, M., Ansell, D., Burns, J., Barr, L., Copeland, W., Paddock, G. (2000) Ready or Not: Assessing Youths' Preparedness for Independent Living. Child Welfare. 2000 Mar-Apr; 79(2):159-76.

Caregiver Phone Interview

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess significant young adult Age 18 outcomes using caregiver report. Areas of interest include residential status, marital and educational status, work history, health information, parenting and health status, and criminal justice involvement.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The measures and individual items were project developed.

Materials

Interviewers utilized a paper and pencil form during a phone interview with the young adult's primary caregiver.

Time Required

10-15 minutes

Administration Method

Phone interview

Training

Moderate training is involved due to the complicated skip patterns and the importance of familiarity with all items.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Respondent

Primary Caregiver

Mnemonic and Version

CTIA: Age 18

Administration Notes

The Southwestern site (SW) did not conduct a caregiver phone interview at age 18.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

The first section of the Age 18 Caregiver Phone Interview asks the caregiver to report whether or not the youth has died recently. No deaths were reported by any of the caregivers, so these questions were not tabled.

Youth Residential Status

Table 1 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of where the young adult lives and how much contact they have at the Age 18 caregiver phone interview. Almost 83% reported that the young adult was still living at home. Of those that reported that the young adult lived elsewhere (n = 109, 17%), a majority of caregivers (~92%) knew where the youth lived and with whom. Ninety five percent of caregivers also reported that they talked once a week or more with the young adult.

Table 1. Young Adult Residential Status and Contact with Caregiver, Age 18 Caregiver Interview

	Lives with youth?			Of those caregivers that DO NOT live with the youth, knows...							
				Where youth lives?	Who youth lives with?	How often they talk to youth?					
	N	% No	% Yes			% Yes	% Never OR < once a month	% Once a month	% Once a week	% Once a week	% Daily
Overall	626	17.4	82.6	109	92.7	91.7	2.7	1.8	11.9	28.4	55.0
<i>Child Gender</i>											
Male	292	18.8	81.2	55	92.7	89.1	3.6	1.8	14.6	30.8	49.1
Female	334	16.2	83.8	54	92.6	94.4	1.8	1.8	9.3	25.9	61.1
<i>Study Site *</i>											
EA	165	18.2	81.8	30	83.3	83.3	3.3	--	13.3	26.7	56.7
MW	148	15.5	84.5	23	100.0	95.6	--	--	4.3	43.5	52.2
SO	146	10.3	89.7	15	93.3	100.0	--	6.7	26.7	20.0	46.7
NW	167	24.5	75.4	41	95.1	92.7	4.8	2.4	9.8	24.4	58.5

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Youth Educational Status

Table 2 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the 18 year-olds current educational status at the time of the phone interview. Only 37% of 18 year-olds were reported to have graduated from high school or received their GED. Of those that were still in school (63.2%), 68% were still in high school, while 32% had dropped out. Most of these had dropped out by the 10th grade. Additional data regarding the 18 year-olds educational background (e.g., community college or vocational school info, reasons for dropping out of high school, current grade etc.) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 2. Young Adult Educational Status, Age 18 Caregiver Interview

Graduated from high school or received a GED?			Of those caregivers that reported that the youth has not graduated yet, is the youth currently still enrolled in high school?			For those youth that dropped out, what is the highest grade completed by youth?						
	<u>N</u>	% No	<u>N</u>	% No	% Yes	N	% < 9th	% 9th	% 10th	% 11th	% Don't Know	
Overall	622	63.2	36.7	394	31.7	67.8	125	10.4	18.4	42.4	25.6	3.2
<i>Child Gender</i>												
Male	290	65.9	33.8	192	35.9	63.5	69	8.7	21.7	43.5	21.7	4.3
Female	332	60.8	39.2	202	27.7	71.8	56	12.5	14.3	41.1	30.4	1.8
<i>Study Site *</i>												
EA	165	49.1	50.9	81	50.6	49.4	40	2.5	17.5	47.5	30.0	2.5
MW	148	81.8	18.2	121	17.4	82.6	21	14.3	14.3	38.1	33.3	--
SO	144	53.5	46.5	77	44.2	55.8	33	15.1	27.3	39.4	15.2	3.0
NW	165	69.1	30.3	115	25.2	73.0	31	12.9	12.9	41.9	25.8	6.4

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Youth Work History

Table 3 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the 18 year-olds work history. Caregivers reported that 66% did not currently have a job, but a majority of these (56%) were currently looking for work. Of the 34% of youth that were working, a majority (62%) had part time job(s), while 37% had full time jobs. Additional data regarding the youth's unemployment history (e.g., time looking for a job, reason for not having job, etc.) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 3. Young Adult Employment Status, Age 18 Caregiver Interview

Is the youth currently working?			If working, how many jobs?						If not working, are they looking for a job?			
	<u>N</u>	% No	<u>N</u>	% 1 full	% 1 part	% 1 part	% more than one part	% Other	<u>N</u>	% No	% Yes	
Overall	622	66.2	33.8	210	36.2	1.4	56.7	4.8	0.5	412	41.0	56.1
<i>Child Gender</i>												
Male	290	64.8	35.2	102	40.2	2.9	48.0	6.9	1.0	188	40.9	3.7
Female	332	67.5	32.5	108	32.4	--	64.8	2.8	--	224	41.1	2.2
<i>Study Site *</i>												
EA	165	66.1	33.9	56	46.4	3.6	46.4	1.8	--	109	28.4	69.7
MW	148	80.4	19.6	29	10.3	--	75.9	13.8	--	119	46.2	51.3
SO	144	53.5	46.5	67	43.3	--	53.7	3.0	--	77	46.7	50.6
NW	165	64.8	35.1	58	31.0	1.7	60.3	5.2	1.7	107	43.9	51.4

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Young Adult Marital Status

Table 4 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the young adult's marital status. Caregivers reported that a majority of youth were single (99%) and only 4 youths were married (0.6%) at the time of the age 18 caregiver phone interview. Additional data regarding the youth's marital status (e.g., age of first marriage, length of living together) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 4. Young Adult Marital Status, Age 18

	<u>N</u>	% Single	% Married	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Living with partner	% Don't Know
Overall	622	98.9%	0.6%	--	--	0.5%	--
<i>Child Gender</i>							
Male	290	98.9	0.3	--	--	0.7	--
Female	332	98.8	0.9	--	--	0.3	--
<i>Study Site *</i>							
EA	165	98.2	1.2	--	--	0.6	--
MW	148	99.3	--	--	--	0.7	--
SO	144	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
NW	165	98.2	1.2	--	--	0.6	--

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Youth Parenting Status

Table 5 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the young adult's parenting status at the Age 18 caregiver phone interview. 19.1% of girls and 7% of boys had children at the time of the age 18 caregiver phone interview. Additional data pertaining to these births (e.g., age of children, living status, abuse history, child deaths, etc.) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 5. Young Adult Parenting Status, Age 18

	Girls: Have any children?			Of those girls who had a child (n = 64), how many total?			Boys: Have any children?			Of those boys who fathered a child (n = 19), how many total?		
	<u>N</u>	% No	% Yes	% 1	% 2	% 3	<u>N</u>	% No	% Yes	% 1	% 2	% 3
	Overall	335	80.9	19.1	92.2	6.2	1.6	287	93.4	6.6	78.9	21.1
<i>Study Site *</i>												
EA	85	71.8	28.2	91.7	8.3	--	80	88.7	11.2	88.9	11.1	--
MW	85	76.5	23.5	90.0	5.0	5.0	63	96.8	3.2	100.0	--	--
SO	81	86.4	13.6	100.0	--	--	64	92.2	7.8	40.0	60.0	--
NW	84	89.3	10.7	88.9	11.1	0.0	80	96.2	3.8	100.0	--	--

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Youth Health Status

Table 6 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the youth's health status at the Age 18 caregiver interview. A majority (88%) of caregivers reported that their youth's health was 'good to excellent', while just over 1% reported their child's health as 'poor'. Twenty-two percent of caregivers (n = 134) reported that

their child had a disability or on-going health problem. Reported significant health problems included: diabetes (n = 5), sickle cell (n = 5), developmental delays (n = 21), HIV/Aids (n = 3), injury related disability (n = 4), hypertension/heart disease (n = 9), asthma/respiratory illnesses (n = 53), liver disease (n = 1), or other causes (n = 68). Additional data pertaining to the youth's health status (e.g., abuse related injuries, behavioral/emotional problems, substance abuse, info on hospitalizations, etc.) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 6. Young Adult Health Status, Age 18 Caregiver Interview

	Youth Health Status?					Disability or on-going health problem?				
	N	% Excellent	% Good	% Fair	% Poor	N	% No	% Yes	% Don't Know	
Overall	621	47.0	41.4	10.4	1.3	621	77.9	21.6	0.5	
<i>Child Gender</i>										
Male	290	53.5	34.5	10.3	1.7	290	75.2	24.5	0.3	
Female	331	41.4	47.4	10.3	0.9	331	80.4	19.0	0.6	
<i>Study Site *</i>										
EA	165	41.8	44.2	11.5	2.4	165	77.0	23.0	--	
MW	148	46.6	43.9	9.5	0.0	148	80.4	18.9	0.7	
SO	144	52.1	38.2	9.0	0.7	144	81.2	17.4	1.4	
NW	164	48.2	39.0	11.0	1.8	164	73.8	26.2	0.0	

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Criminal Justice Involvement

Table 7 provides frequencies for the caregiver's report of the youth's criminal background at the Age 18 caregiver phone interview. Caregivers reported that 22% of youth (n=135) had been arrested or taken into custody. Of those arrested or taken into custody: 83% were arrested 1 or more times, 77% were taken into custody one or more times, 33% were convicted of a crime, 39% went to juvenile detention, and 26% went to jail. Additional data pertaining to the youth's criminal background (e.g., type of convictions, length and reasons for being in juvenile detention/jail, etc.) are available, but are not tabled in this measure manual.

Table 6. Young Adult Criminal Justice Involvement, Age 18 Caregiver Phone Interview

	N	Arrested or taken into custody?		
		% No	% Yes	% Don't Know
Overall	616	77.6	21.9	0.5
<i>Child Gender</i>				
Male	287	68.3	31.0	0.7
Female	329	85.7	13.9	0.3
<i>Study Site *</i>				
EA	165	81.2	18.2	0.6
MW	148	77.7	22.3	0.0
SO	144	80.6	18.7	0.7
NW	159	71.1	28.3	0.6

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

* Southwestern site did not conduct age 18 caregiver phone interviews.

Please Note: Due to the extreme length of the age 18 caregiver phone interview, not ALL topic areas are included in the descriptive statistics portion of this measure manual. These additional topic areas include items pertaining to caregiver reports of: youth characteristics and social relationships, length of time the caregiver participated in the study, motivations for staying involved).

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed

Community Connectedness

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess an adolescent's level of pro-social community involvement, honors and leadership, community involvement.

Conceptual Organization

The measure assesses different types of community involvement, including religiosity/ spirituality and religious institution involvement; pro-social extracurricular activities; and history of leadership and honors.

Materials and Administration

A-CASI

Time Required

5 minutes

Training

None

Scoring

Individual items can be used or counts can be derived across items.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Mnemonic and Version

RSFA: Ages 12 and 14 (called Resilience Factors)

RSFB: Age 16 (called Resilience Factors)

RCIA: Age 18

Respondent

Adolescent

Scoring

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of similar items on the age 12-16 resilience factors measure, please refer to the 3rd and 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Knight et al. 2008; 2009). Table 1 provides frequencies for items relating to youths' religious and spiritual beliefs at the age 18 interview, by sample demographics. Sixty percent of children reported that they felt religion/spirituality was

somewhat to very important. Twenty percent attended religious or spiritual services at least once a week throughout the last year.

Table 1. Importance religion/spirituality, Age 18

	How important is religion/spirituality to you?					Over the past year, how many times did you attend religious or spiritual services or activities?					
	Not at all		A little	Some -what	Very	Never		1-2 times	3-12 times	2-3 times per mo.	At least once a week
	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Overall</i>	830	17.3	13.0	21.4	38.2	823	33.2	16.9	17.9	12.1	19.9
<i>Child's Gender</i>											
Male	366	22.9	14.2	28.7	34.1	363	36.4	16.5	17.9	10.5	18.7
Female	464	12.9	12.1	33.6	41.4	460	30.7	17.2	17.8	13.5	20.9
<i>Study Site</i>											
EA	197	18.8	9.6	31.5	40.1	197	35.0	17.8	19.3	10.1	17.8
MW	81	17.3	7.4	30.8	44.4	81	35.8	13.6	19.7	12.3	18.5
SO	161	8.1	9.9	32.9	49.1	158	29.1	17.1	13.9	20.2	19.6
SW	222	18.0	16.7	32.9	32.4	219	31.1	17.3	19.6	10.0	21.9
NW	169	23.7	17.8	28.4	30.2	168	36.3	16.7	16.7	9.5	20.8

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for youth's participation in activities at the age 18 interview. Roughly 30% of the sample participated in sports (boys more so than girls) and/or actively participated in a school club, while 31% of adolescents had volunteered (girls more so than boys).

Table 2. Age 18 Pro-social Activities

	Activities the youth has been a part of... (~N = 835)								Total Sum of Activities N M (SD)
	Sports Team %	School Club %	Drama, or Music or Group %	Scout Group %	Volunteer Activities %	Church Group %	Political / Adv. Group %	Ethnic Support Group %	
<i>Overall</i>	29.6	29.1	24.4	4.0	31.1	26.6	4.7	2.5	835 1.51 (1.54)
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	41.6	27.8	19.4	5.2	25.3	24.2	6.0	3.0	369 1.51 (1.53)
Female	20.0	30.2	28.3	2.8	35.6	28.5	3.7	2.2	466 1.50 (1.55)
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	28.6	25.4	22.8	3.0	25.4	20.7	6.1	2.5	200 1.33 (1.52)
MW	32.1	27.2	32.1	4.9	25.9	17.3	4.9	1.2	81 1.45 (1.54)
SO	28.1	34.2	25.2	4.4	26.9	34.4	4.3	3.8	161 1.60 (1.67)
SW	26.1	29.3	21.2	4.0	38.7	24.8	4.5	1.8	223 1.49 (1.45)
NW	35.3	29.4	25.9	3.5	34.1	33.1	3.6	3.0	170 1.67 (1.54)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 3 provides descriptive statistics for items relating to awards and leadership at the age 18 interview, by sample demographics. More than half (52%) of the youth on sports teams were Among the youth on sports teams were at one time the sports captain or leader. Almost 28% of the youth had made the honor roll.

Table 3. Frequencies for awards/leadership on the Age 18 Community Connectedness Measure

	Leadership			Awards/Honors						Total SUM of Awards Items <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
	Sports Team Captain (<u>N</u> = 246)	School Club Officer Leader (<u>N</u> = 831)	Total SUM Leadership Items (<u>N</u> = 831)	Won medal, trophy, or ribbon (<u>N</u> = 833)	School Award/ Prize (<u>N</u> = 831)	Honor Roll (<u>N</u> = 738)	Comm. Service Award (<u>N</u> = 257)	Job Raise (<u>N</u> = 660)		
<i>Overall</i>	129 (52.4)	125 (15.0)	0.30 (0.56)	208 (24.9)	322 (28.7)	204 (27.6)	73 (28.4)	158 (23.9)	1.15 (1.23)	
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	92 (60.1)	64 (17.4)	0.42 (0.64)	132 (35.9)	149 (40.6)	75 (23.7)	35 (37.6)	80 (27.0)	1.27 (1.24)	
Female	37 (39.8)	61 (13.1)	0.21 (0.47)	76 (16.3)	173 (37.3)	129 (20.6)	38 (23.2)	78 (21.4)	1.06 (1.20)	
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	34 (59.6)	30 (15.2)	0.32 (0.59)	45 (22.6)	43.7 (86)	54 (31.6)	21 (42.0)	47 (27.8)	1.27 (1.27)	
MW	15 (57.7)	14 (17.3)	0.35 (0.59)	18 (22.2)	28 (34.6)	24 (32.4)	5 (23.8)	11 (17.2)	1.06 (1.08)	
SO	24 (53.3)	28 (17.4)	0.32 (0.57)	44 (27.3)	65 (40.4)	53 (38.1)	11 (25.6)	31 (24.8)	1.26 (1.31)	
SW	29 (50.0)	24 (10.8)	0.23 (0.50)	54 (24.3)	77 (34.7)	49 (24.5)	28 (32.6)	37 (22.4)	1.10 (1.28)	
NW	27 (45.0)	29 (17.1)	0.32 (0.59)	47 (27.6)	66 (38.8)	24 (15.6)	8 (14.0)	32 (23.4)	1.04 (1.07)	

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Additional items regarding religious denomination, payment of taxes, voting registrations and opinions about state/local/federal governments are also included in this measure, but descriptive statistics are not presented in this manual.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project Developed Measures.

References

- Knight, E. D., Smith, J. S., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).
- Knight, E. D., Smith, J. S., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2009). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Adolescence (Ages 16). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Age 18 Delinquent and Violent Behavior
Adapted from Huizinga, Esbensen & Weiher
1991

Description of Measure

Purpose

This self report measure was originally created for use in the Denver Youth Study to assess a child's or adolescent's involvement in delinquent and violent behavior.

Conceptual Organization

The original scale included five subscales, including theft offenses, assault offenses, status and public disorder offenses, and other offenses, as well as a total delinquency index.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The items were developed for use in the Denver Youth Study and the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency studies, and were based on a measure developed for use in the National Youth Survey (please see <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/fs99100.pdf> visited 6/2010 for more information on the Causes and Correlates studies). Items were developed based upon review of incidence and prevalence data nationally, and include a comprehensive array of offenses.

Materials & Administration

Self report forms. LONGSCAN used an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

3-5 minutes

Training

Minimal training is required for the A-CASI adaptation given that items are highly structured with forced response sets.

Scoring

For information on scoring the original scales, and discussion of validity and reliability concerns that should be addressed when analyzing composite or scaled scores related to self reported violent and delinquent behavior, please see Huizinga et al, 1991, and Elliott & Huizinga, 1983.

LONGSCAN Use

LONGSCAN simplified the original measure by truncating follow-up items (in order to accommodate the A-CASI delivery system) and by slightly revising the wording of some items. LONGSCAN also modified scoring procedures.

Data Points

Ages 16 and 18

Respondent

Youth

Mnemonic and Version

DELA: Ages 16 & 18

Rationale

Aggressive, violent, and delinquent behaviors are important potential outcomes related to maltreatment and other adverse childhood experiences. Youth self report of delinquent and violent behaviors has to prove to be reliable and valid in prior studies (Elliott & Huizinga, 1983).

Scoring

Three severity subscales were developed by LONGSCAN, including minor, moderate and severe delinquency. These were modifications of the original author's subscales, made on the basis of preliminary factor analysis of LONGSCAN data. A composite delinquency score or total score may be derived by taking the mean of all 26 items. Individual investigators may choose to use alternative scoring.

Minor Delinquency (5 items):

- DELA1: Last yr/ # times carried a hidden weapon
- DELA2: Last yr/ # times been unruly in a public place
- DELA3: Last yr/ # times made obscene calls
- DELA7: Last yr/ # times avoided paying for things
- DELA9: Last yr/ # times stole things < \$5

Moderate Delinquency (11 items):

- DELA4: Last yr/ # times drunk in public place
- DELA5: Last yr/ # times purposely damaged property
- DELA10: Last yr/ # times stole things \$5-50
- DELA13: Last yr/ # times snatched purse
- DELA14: Last yr/ # times bought/held/sold stolen goods
- DELA15: Last yr/ # times gone joyriding
- DELA17: Last yr/ # times used slug/fake money
- DELA18: Last yr/ # times used checks without permission
- DELA19: Last yr/ # times cheated someone by selling something worthless or fake
- DELA21: Last yr/ # time hit to hurt
- DELA23: Last yr/ # times throw objects at people

Serious Delinquency (10 items):

- DELA6: Last yr/ #times purposely set fire house
- DELA8: Last yr/ # times steal from building
- DELA11: Last yr/ # times stole things \$50-100 DELA12: Last yr/ # times stole things \$>\$100
- DELA16: Last yr/ # times stole motor vehicle
- DELA20: Last yr/ #times attacked with weapon
- DELA22: Last yr/ # times used weapon to get money or things from others
- DELA24: Last yr/ # times been involved in gang fights
- DELA25: Last yr/ # times paid for sexual relations DELA26: Last yr/ # times physically hurt someone for sex

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 below provides descriptive statistics for the 26 stem items on the Age 18 Delinquent and Violent Behavior measure (see volume 4 for Age 16 scores – Knight et al., 2009). Roughly 18% of adolescents reported that they had carried a hidden weapon in the last year. When asked about other delinquent

behaviors, 21% of adolescents reported that they got in trouble for being ‘loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place.’ Seven percent of adolescents reported that they hit someone to ‘hurt them badly’ and 8% reportedly had been involved in gang fighting.

Table 1. Frequencies for Age 18 Delinquency and Violent Behavior Stem Items

<i>DELA Stem Items (in last year)</i>	N	# of times †	1 or more times
		<u>M (SD)</u>	%
Carried a weapon	797	0.3 (0.8)	18.3
Been loud, unruly in public place	791	0.3 (0.6)	21.0
Made obscene calls	791	0.1 (0.4)	7.5
Was drunk in public place	791	0.3 (0.7)	20.5
Purposely damaged property	790	0.1 (0.4)	8.5
Purposely set fire house	789	0.0 (0.2)	1.5
Avoided paying for things	790	0.2 (0.6)	14.9
Stole from a building	790	0.1 (0.4)	5.9
Stole things < \$5	791	0.1 (0.5)	8.7
Stole things between \$5-50	792	0.1 (0.4)	7.4
Stole things between \$50-100	791	0.1 (0.4)	3.9
Stole things > \$100	793	0.1 (0.3)	4.0
Snatched someone’s purse	793	0.0 (0.2)	1.3
Bought/sold stolen goods	793	0.1 (0.4)	7.9
Gone joyriding	793	0.1 (0.4)	5.4
Stole a motor vehicle	792	0.0 (0.3)	2.9
Used slug/fake money	792	0.0 (0.2)	1.9
Used checks without permission	792	0.0 (0.2)	1.8
Cheat by selling something	792	0.1 (0.3)	4.4
Attacked with weapon	793	0.0 (0.3)	3.5
Hit someone to hurt them badly	791	0.1 (0.3)	6.6
Used weapon for money	789	0.0 (0.2)	2.3
Threw objects at people	790	0.1 (0.3)	4.2
Involved in gang fights	790	0.1 (0.4)	7.8
Paid for sexual relations	790	0.0 (0.3)	2.4
Physically hurt someone	790	0.0 (0.1)	0.4
Other trouble with police	791	0.1 (0.4)	14.5

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August ’10.

† Responses ranged from 0 = ‘never’; 1 = ‘1 or 2 times; 2 = ‘between 3-9 times’; 3 = ’10 or more times’.

Delinquency Mean Scores

Using the 26 DELA stem items, 3 mean scores were created based on level of delinquency (minor, moderate, and severe). The *minor* delinquency mean score included 5 items (e.g., ‘been loud, unruly in a public place’, ‘made obscene phone calls’); the *moderate* delinquency mean score included 11 items (e.g., ‘purposely damaged property’, ‘gone joyriding’); the *severe* delinquency mean score included 10 items (e.g., ‘physically hurt someone’, ‘stole motor vehicle’); and the *total* delinquency mean score includes all 26 items. These scoring options are highlighted in greater detail in the scoring section above.

Table 2 below provides descriptive statistics for the Age 18 delinquency mean scores by sample demographics. Slightly more than half (51%) of the adolescents in the sample reported having committed 1 or more delinquent acts in the last year. A large percentage reported participating in either minor (39%) or moderate (33%) acts of delinquency, and 18% engaged in severely

delinquent acts. Boys were more likely to report acts of delinquency than girls, on all three levels.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for the Age 18 Delinquency Mean Scores

	Minor Delinquency Mean Score			Moderate Delinquency Mean Score			Severe Delinquency Mean Score		
	N	M (SD)	%	N	M (SD)	%	N	M (SD)	%
<i>Overall</i>	797	0.2 (0.4)	39.5	794	0.1 (0.2)	33.0	793	0.1 (0.2)	17.9
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	353	0.3 (0.4)	46.7	352	0.1 (0.3)	37.5	351	0.1 (0.2)	23.1
Female	444	0.2 (0.3)	33.8	442	0.1 (0.1)	29.4	442	0.0 (0.1)	13.8
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	199	0.2 (0.3)	34.2	199	0.1 (0.1)	23.6	198	0.0 (0.1)	17.2
MW	45	0.2 (0.4)	37.8	45	0.1 (0.3)	31.1	45	0.1 (0.2)	17.8
SO	161	0.2 (0.3)	39.1	160	0.1 (0.2)	25.6	160	0.0 (0.2)	12.5
SW	224	0.2 (0.4)	44.6	223	0.1 (0.2)	43.9	223	0.1 (0.2)	21.9
NW	168	0.2 (0.4)	38.9	167	0.1 (0.3)	36.1	167	0.1 (0.2)	18.6

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Column percentages refer to adolescent's report of 1 or more acts of delinquency.

Figure 1. Distribution of Age 18 Minor Delinquency Mean Scores (N = 797)

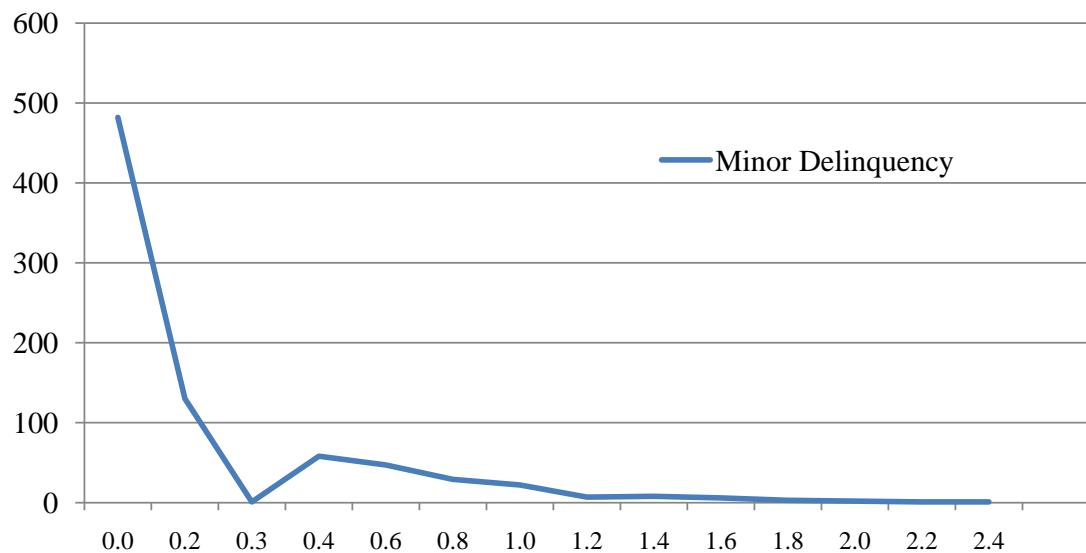


Figure 2. Distribution of Age 18 Moderate Delinquency Mean Scores (N = 794)

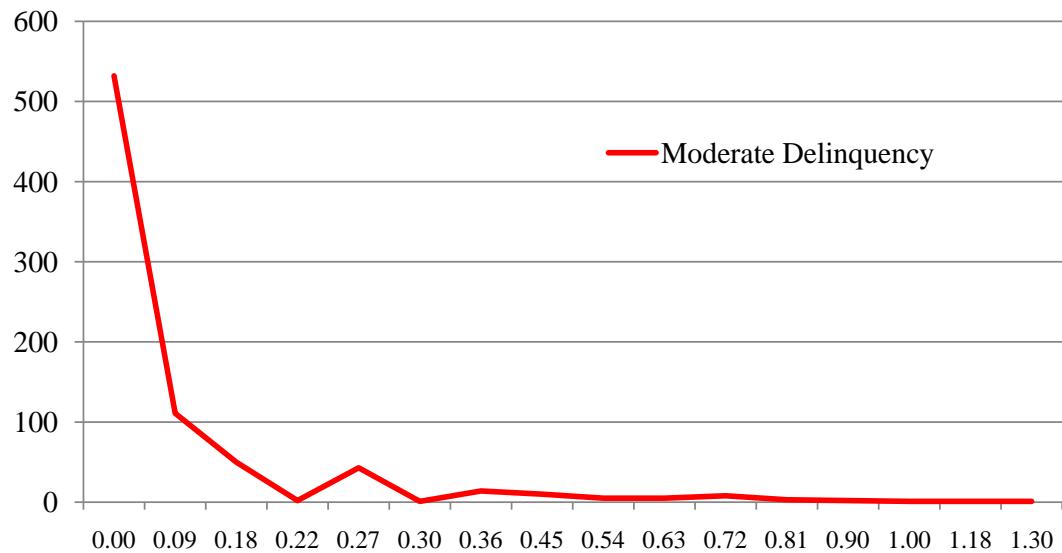
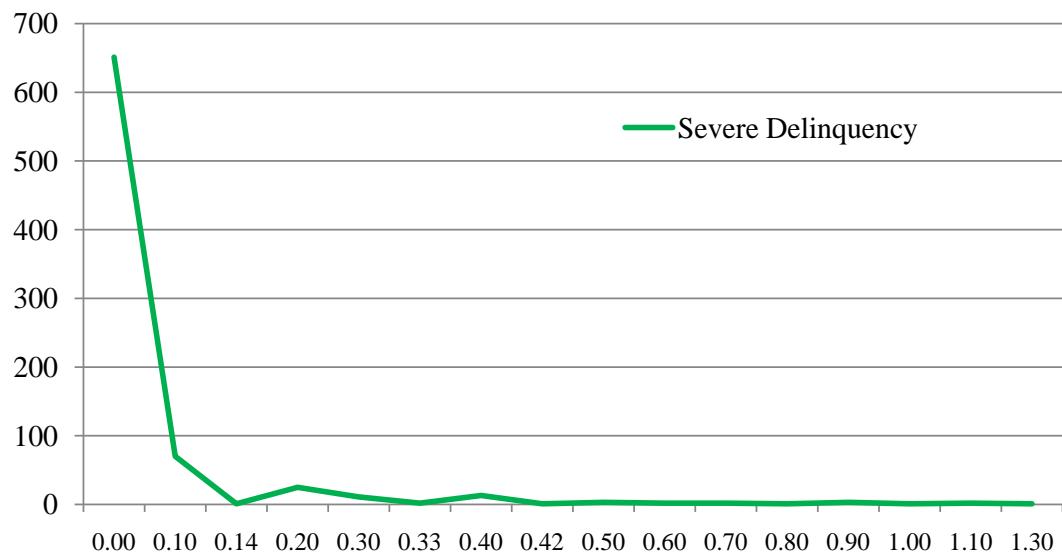


Figure 3. Distribution of Age 18 Severe Delinquency Mean Scores (N = 793)



Reliability

Internal consistency for the Age 18 Delinquency mean scores were moderate (Minor Delinquency $\alpha = .64$) to good overall (Moderate $\alpha = .80$ and Severe Delinquency $\alpha = .78$).

Publisher Information

Please refer to Huizinga & Esbensen, 1991 for the original measure.

References

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**The National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview
Schedule for Children (Young Adult DISC-IV)
(NIMH-DISC IV; 1997)**

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess psychiatric conditions in young adults using computerized self-report.

Conceptual Organization

The full Young Adult (YA) DISC is based on the DISC-Y/Voice DISC, and contains over 2,000 questions designed to assess over thirty psychiatric diagnoses in young adults (Shaffer et al., 2000).

The instrument can be used to identify six groups of psychiatric disorders: Anxiety Disorders, Eating Disorder, Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders, Disruptive Disorders, and Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders. LONGSCAN use of specific modules is described below. Both instruments contain stem questions, which are designed to be broad but sensitive screening questions for specific disorders. Positively endorsed stem questions are followed up with contingent questions, which are used to determine if the respondent's symptoms meet diagnostic criteria. There are also follow up questions to the contingent questions that are used to determine the age of onset, impairment, and treatment for any established condition. Both instruments also contain a "whole-life" module that also uses the stem/contingent structure (Shaffer et al., 2000).

Item Origin/Selection Process

Given that mental health and substance use are key outcomes related to child maltreatment, LONGSCAN investigators sought to assess these domains as thoroughly as possible. Unlike symptom ratings or checklists, the a structured psychiatric interview such as the DISC may be used to determine the presence or absence of psychiatric diagnosis based upon the established diagnostic criteria outlined in the DSM IV. The DISC was chosen because of its wide use, its modular structure, its ability to provide both diagnoses and scale scores, and its development as both an audio-computer assisted self interview format (Voice DISC) and a computer-assisted interview designed to be administered by interviewers without clinical training.

The development of the NIMH DISC is extensively described by the authors of the instrument. They report that the first version of the DISC was developed in 1983 and, since then, methodological and psychometric testing was done on subsequent versions. See Shaffer et al., 1996 and 2000, for complete descriptions of this work.

Materials

Interview materials as described by the publisher. These include CDs and paper copies of the interviews, and computerized scoring programs. Computerized administration is strongly recommended as the paper forms are intricately branched and a computerized administration makes for ease of use. If utilizing Voice DISC, computer with audio capacity.

Time Required

Administration time varies greatly depending upon the endorsement of stem items. Typically, the module group utilized by the LONGSCAN study took between 1 and 2 hours for Age 18 respondents.

Administration Method

The Voice DISC/Young Adult (YA DISC), an A-CASI (Audio-Computer Assisted Self Interview), was administered to the 18 year olds.

Training

Training is extensive, particularly for non-voice DISC administration. Those interested in training should contact Dr. Prudence Fisher at: discmail@childpsych.columbia.edu

Scoring

Scoring algorithms are provided by NIMH-DISC. Depending on the module, scoring includes but is not limited to: dichotomous indicators for diagnoses, criterion and symptom counts, and age of onset.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 14: Caregiver and Adolescent – for more info about the Age 14 DISC modules, see 3rd volume of the measure manuals (Knight et al., 2008).

Age 18: Young Adult only.

Respondent

Young Adult

Mnemonic(s):

Age 18 Youth Report Datasets:

ADHS: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity

AGRS: Agoraphobia

ALCS: Alcohol and Dependence

CDDS: Conduct Disorder

GADS: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

MANS: Mania / Hypomania

MARS: Marijuana Abuse Dependence

MDDDS: Major Depression / Dysthymic Disorder

OCDS: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

ODDS: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

PANS: Panic Disorder

PTSS: Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

SPPS: Specific Phobia

SOPS: Social Phobia

SUBS: Other Substance Abuse Dependence

TOBS: Nicotine Abuse and Dependence

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the Age 14 DISC Modules, please refer to the 3rd volume of the measures manuals (Knight et al., 2008). Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the age 18 DISC diagnoses and symptom counts for disruptive behavior disorders, including Conduct, Oppositional Defiant, and Attention Deficit Disorders. Eight percent of the Age 18 sample was diagnosed with at least one disruptive disorder.

Table 1. Disruptive Behavior Disorders from the Age 18 DISC Modules

	N	Diagnosis % (n)	Symptom/Criterion Count <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Range
<i>Conduct Disorder</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Conduct Disorder	800	4.0 (32)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Conduct Disorder	800	4.2 (34)		
Conduct Disorder Criterion Count	800		0.39 (0.99)	0-8
<i>Oppositional Defiant Disorder</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Oppositional Defiant Disorder	806	2.1 (17)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Oppositional Defiant Disorder	806	3.3 (27)		
Oppositional Defiant Disorder Symptom Count	807		2.4 (2.7)	0-12
<i>Attention Deficit Disorder</i>				
Any type	796	2.4 (19)		
Inattention type	800	0.9 (7)		
Hyperactive type	799	0.6 (5)		
Combined type	800	0.9 (7)		
ADHD Symptom Count	802		3.4 (4.1)	0-19
ADHD hyperactivity Symptom Count	802		1.4 (2.0)	0-10
ADHD attention deficit Symptom Count	802		2.0 (2.5)	0-11
<i>Diagnosis for ANY of the Disruptive Behavior Disorders</i>	807	7.9 (64)		

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Diagnoses and symptom counts for anxiety disorders, including Generalized Anxiety, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, PTSD, Agoraphobia, and Phobias are presented in Table 2. Fifteen percent of the Age 18 sample was diagnosed with at least one anxiety disorder. A diagnosis of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) was surprisingly low at 2.3% while a high percentage (8%) of specific phobia diagnoses warrants further study

Table 2. Anxiety Disorders from the Age 18 Youth Self-Report DISC Modules

	N	Diagnosis % (n)	Symptom Count <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Range
<i>Generalized Anxiety Disorder</i>				
Past Year: Diagnosis for Generalized Anxiety	815	0.7 (6)		
Generalized Anxiety Symptom Count	816		1.9 (2.1)	0-12
<i>Obsessive Compulsive Disorder</i>				
Past Year: Diagnosis for Obsession	816	0.0 (0)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Compulsion	815	0.0 (0)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Obsession-Compulsion Disorder	815	0.0 (0)		
OCD Symptom Count	816		0.8 (1.2)	0-7
<i>Panic Disorder</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Panic Disorder	819	1.0 (8)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Panic Disorder	819	1.6 (13)		
Panic Disorder Symptom Count	837		0.3 (0.7)	0-5
<i>Post Traumatic Stress Disorder</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for PTSD	813	0.6 (5)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for PTSD	813	2.3 (19)		
PTSD Symptom Count	836		1.1 (2.8)	0-17
<i>Agoraphobia</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Agoraphobia	818	3.2 (26)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Agoraphobia	818	5.3 (43)		
Agoraphobia Symptom Count	819		0.3 (0.6)	0-4
<i>Social Phobia</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Social Phobia	819	1.6 (13)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Social Phobia	819	3.3 (27)		
Social Phobia Symptom Count	819		2.3 (3.4)	0-12
<i>Specific Phobia</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Specific Phobia	834	8.0 (67)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Specific Phobia	835	8.1 (68)		
Specific Phobia Symptom Count	818		1.3 (1.6)	0-8
<i>Diagnosis for ANY of the Anxiety Disorders</i>	837	15.2 (127)		

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Diagnoses and symptom counts for mood disorders (i.e., depression/dysthymic and mania/hypomania) from the DISC are presented in Table 3. Three percent of the Age 18 sample was diagnosed with at least one mood disorder.

Table 3. Mood Disorders from the Age 18 DISC Youth Self-Report Modules

	<u>N</u>	Diagnosis % (n)	Symptom Count <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Range
<i>Depression/Dysthymic Disorder</i>				
Past Year: Diagnosis for Dysthymic Disorder	810	0.1 (1)		
Past Month: Diagnosis for Depression Disorder	811	1.0 (8)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Depression Disorder	811	2.6 (21)		
MDD Symptom Count	812		4.4 (4.4)	0-21
<i>Mania/Hypomania Disorder</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Hypomania	810	0.0 (0)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Hypomania	810	0.2 (2)		
Past Month: Diagnosis for Mania	810	0.0 (0)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Mania	810	0.0 (0)		
Mania Symptom Count	810		2.8 (2.6)	0-11
<i>Diagnosis for ANY of the Mood Disorders</i>	812	3.0 (24)		

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Table 4 provides descriptive statistics for the diagnoses and symptom counts for substance abuse and dependence (alcohol, nicotine, marijuana, other substances) from the DISC. Almost 17% of the Age 18 sample was diagnosed with at least one substance use disorder.

Table 4. Alcohol, Marijuana, & Other Substances, Age 18 DISC Youth Self-report Modules

	<u>N</u>	Diagnosis % (n)	Symptom Count <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Range
<i>Alcohol Abuse and Dependence</i>				
Diagnosis for Alcohol Abuse	795	5.4 (43)		
Diagnosis for Alcohol Dependence	804	2.9 (23)		
<i>Marijuana Abuse and Dependence</i>				
Diagnosis for Marijuana Abuse	798	5.5 (44)		
Diagnosis for Marijuana Dependence	804	5.2 (42)		
Marijuana Abuse and Dependence Symptom Count	838		0.6 (1.7)	0-11
<i>Other Substance Abuse and Dependence</i>				
Diagnosis for Other Substance Abuse	746	0.5 (4)		
Diagnosis for Other Substance Dependence	746	1.2 (9)		
Substance Abuse and Dependence Symptom Count	838		0.1 (1.1)	0-16
<i>Nicotine Dependence</i>				
Diagnosis for Nicotine Dependence	777	5.3 (41)		
Nicotine Dependence Symptom Count	838		0.5 (1.4)	0-9
<i>Diagnosis for ANY of the Substance Abuse Disorders</i>	804	16.8 (135)		

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Table 5 provides descriptive statistics for the diagnoses and symptom counts for eating disorders (anorexia nervosa and bulimia) from the DISC. There were no diagnoses of anorexia and 3 diagnoses (0.4%) of bulimia in the Age 18 sample.

Table 5. Eating Disorders from the Age 18 DISC Youth Self-report Modules

	<u>N</u>	Diagnosis % (n)	Symptom Count <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Range
<i>Eating Disorders</i>				
Past Month: Diagnosis for Anorexia Nervosa	812	0.0 (0)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Anorexia Nervosa	811	0.0 (0)		
Past Month: Diagnosis for Bulimia	811	0.1 (1)		
Past Year: Diagnosis for Bulimia	811	0.4 (3)		
Eating Disorders Symptom Count			0.6 (0.8)	0-4
<i>Diagnosis for ANY of the Eating Disorders</i>	812	0.4 (3)		

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

At age 18, an additional DISC Module was added to capture diagnoses and symptom counts for schizophrenia. There were however no diagnoses of schizophrenia when examining the Age 18 sample, therefore this data is not tabled.

Diagnoses from individual modules from youth report were categorized into the disorder categories noted in Table 1. For each subject, if any disorder was indicated for any module within a classification, the child was considered diagnosed. For substance use disorders, if there was any endorsement of dependency or abuse than that child was considered diagnosed. These diagnoses were then used to calculate both dichotomous indicators (i.e., diagnosed or not) for each of the disorder classifications and overall which are presented in Table 6 below. Twenty-nine percent of the Age 18 sample had 1 or more diagnoses (9% had more than 1 diagnoses).

Table 6. Age 18 DISC Module Diagnoses Variables: Indicators and Diagnosis Counts

Diagnosed with 1 or more...										Any Disorders †			
Anxiety Disorders		Disruptive Disorders		Mood Disorders		Substance/Alcohol Disorders		Eating Disorders		None % (n)	Only 1 % (n)	More than 1 % (n)	
N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)				
838	15.2 (127)	808	7.9 (64)	813	3.0 (24)	804	16.8 (135)	813	0.4 (3)	802	69.4 (557)	21.7 (174)	8.8 (71)
370	9.5 (35)	357	10.1 (36)	358	2.0 (7)	355	21.4 (76)	357	0.0 (0)	353	70.0 (247)	21.0 (74)	9.1 (32)
468	19.7 (92)	451	6.2 (28)	455	3.7 (17)	449	13.1 (59)	456	0.7 (3)	449	69.0 (310)	22.3 (100)	8.7 (39)
216	12.5 (27)	208	10.1 (21)	211	3.8 (8)	208	23.6 (49)	211	0.9 (2)	207	65.2 (135)	23.2 (48)	11.6 (24)
475	17.1 (81)	456	6.6 (30)	458	3.1 (14)	453	11.3 (51)	458	0.2 (1)	453	73.1 (331)	19.9 (90)	7.1 (32)
49	16.3 (8)	48	20.8 (10)	48	0.0 (0)	47	21.3 (10)	48	0.0 (0)	47	63.8 (30)	19.2 (9)	17.0 (8)
9	11.1 (1)	9	11.1 (1)	9	0.0 (0)	9	22.2 (2)	8	0.0 (0)	8	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)
88	11.4 (10)	86	2.3 (2)	86	2.3 (2)	86	26.7 (23)	87	0.0 (0)	86	63.9 (55)	29.1 (25)	7.0 (6)
199	16.6 (33)	193	4.7 (9)	193	2.1 (4)	192	15.1 (29)	192	0.5 (1)	191	70.7 (135)	22.0 (42)	7.3 (14)
80	17.5 (14)	78	3.8 (3)	78	1.3 (1)	78	10.3 (8)	78	0.0 (0)	78	69.2 (54)	28.2 (22)	2.6 (2)
156	17.9 (28)	149	8.0 (12)	149	4.0 (6)	148	16.2 (24)	149	0.7 (1)	148	68.9 (102)	19.6 (29)	11.5 (17)
225	16.0 (36)	217	15.7 (34)	219	3.6 (8)	216	24.1 (52)	219	0.0 (0)	215	61.9 (133)	22.8 (49)	15.3 (33)
178	9.0 (16)	171	3.5 (6)	174	2.9 (5)	170	12.9 (22)	175	0.6 (1)	170	78.2 (133)	18.8 (32)	2.9 (5)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

† Only includes children who had diagnosis data on ALL of the DISC modules

Publisher

The National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children. Available at: http://chipts.ucla.edu/assessment/pdf/assessments/disc_for_the_web.pdf. Accessed on February 18, 2009.

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- The National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children. Available at: http://chipts.ucla.edu/assessment/pdf/assessments/disc_for_the_web.pdf. Accessed on February 18, 2009.

Female Adolescent Parent LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess an adolescent's pregnancy and birth history. Also assessed are intimate partner violence during a partner's pregnancy; involvement in and support of partner during pregnancy; use of birth control, and birth outcomes. The infant characteristics questionnaire, 6th month form, is included in this measure.

Conceptual Organization

Initial items assess whether or not an adolescent has ever been pregnant and at what age her first pregnancy occurred, whether she has any living children, pregnancy outcomes, and age of firstborn child. Intimate partner violence during, and immediately following, the pregnancy is assessed.

The ICQ-6, administered to adolescents who have children, is comprised of 24 items describing infant behavior. The parent or primary caregiver ranks each item on a 7-point scale, indicating the level of perceived difficulty in dealing with the described behavior. Four subscales have been identified through principal components analyses: Fussy/difficult, unadaptable, dull, and unpredictable.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The majority of the pregnancy and birth-related items are drawn from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Core Questionnaire, Phase 4.

The items on the ICQ were suggested by Thomas and colleagues' temperament dimensions (Thomas, Chess, & Birtch, 1968; Thomas et al. 1963).

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

5-10 Minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

The ICQ includes four subscales: Fussy/Difficult, Unadaptable, Dull and Unpredictable. Please see the LONGSCAN Measures Manual, Age 4, Infant Characteristics Questionnaire, Six Month

Form, for additional information on scoring the ICQ. Individual items may be used. There are no additional scoring recommendations for the PRAMS variables.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16, 18

Mnemonic and Version

FAPA

Respondent

Adolescent females who earlier had endorsed having been pregnant on the Adolescent Sexual Experiences Survey.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 below provides descriptive statistics for female adolescent reports of their first pregnancy at the age 16 and 18 interviews.

1 st Birth: Baby living now?			Gender of 1 st child?			Age of 1 st baby?			Did the baby live with you as an infant?			
	No	Yes	Boy	Girl		< 1 yr	1-2 yrs	3yrs +	Most	Some	Not at All	Died
	N	n	N	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	N
Age 16	11	2*	9	6	3	--	7	2	9	--	--	--
Age 18	59	2*	57	30	29	20	28	9	54	2	1	1

Sources. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

Note. * these babies were stillborn.

Table 2. Age 16 and 18 female reports of first pregnancy (continued)

Did you have a partner or husband?			During this pregnancy, did you live with your partner?						
	No	Yes		None of time	A Little	Some of time	Most of time	All of time	
	N	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
Age 16	11	2	9	9	6	2	-	-	1
Age 18	59	11	48	48	19	6	6	7	10

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '12.

Violence before or during pregnancy at the Age 18 Interview (n = 54)

In the year prior to the pregnancy, 17% of females (n = 9) reported having been physically hurt (i.e., push, hit, slapped, kicked, or choked) by their partner, while 11% (n = 6) reported that she had physically hurt her partner.

During the pregnancy, 9% of females (n = 5) reported having been hurt by their partners and 4% (n = 2) reported that they had hurt their partners. One respondent had been forced into sexual activity during the pregnancy. After the baby was born, 6% (n=3) had been physically hurt by their partner after the baby was born, and 6% had hurt their partner after the baby was born.

Publisher Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage
[\(http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm, visited 5/20/14\)](http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm)

References and Bibliography

Bates, J. E., Freeland, C. A., & Lounsbury M. L. (1979). Measurement of infant difficultness. *Child Development*, 50,794-803.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage
[\(http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm, visited 5/20/14\)](http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm)

Thomas, A., Chess, S., Birch, H. G., Hertzig, M. E., & Korn, S. (1963). Behavioral individuality in early childhood. New York: New York University Press.

Thomas, A., Chess, S., & Birch, H. G. (1968). Temperament and behavior disorders in children. New York: New York University Press. Wyman, P. A., Cowen, E. L., Work, W. C., & Park.

Household Composition and Family Chart LONGSCAN, 1991

Description of Measure

Purpose

To determine the number of people living in the 18 year-old participant's household and the relationship of each household member to him or her.

Conceptual Organization

Data on household composition are recorded using the Family Chart. The chart allows the interviewer to list, with the respondent's help, every member of the current household, as well as each household member's age, gender, and relationship to the youth participant.

Materials

Non-copyrighted forms are included in this manual.

Time Required

Less than 10 minutes, depending on the number of people in the household.

Administration Method

Interviewer-administered. On the form, household members are identified only by their first name or initials to safeguard confidentiality. The name or initials, age, and relationship to the youth participant of each household member are recorded on the family chart.

Training

Minimal

Scoring

Score Types

Individual items.

Number of adults, adult/child ratio, presence of unrelated individuals, household size, etc.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Pre-Age 4, Ages 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, & 18

Respondent

Primary maternal caregiver – ages Pre-4 though age 16

Young Adult– age 18

Mnemonic and Version

Pre-Age 4, Age 4, and Age 6: HOMA

Age 8: FCA. Administered as item 1 of the DEA (caregiver demographics) form

Age 12, 14, & 16: FCHB. Due to the considerable length of the complete face-to-face interview at

Age 14, it was recommended that this form be administered by telephone prior to the interview.

Age 18: YHCA

DHC: Includes scored data for all time points (i.e., pre-age 4, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, and 18). The variables included in this dataset were derived using household composition measures and demographic measures (i.e., interview cover sheets) over the course of the study.

Rationale

Household composition (including number of household members, number of children, child-adult ratio, and the presence of unrelated males and of multiple generations within the household) and relationship of the caregiver to the child (e.g., foster parent vs. non-foster parent) may have an effect on child functioning or risk for maltreatment.

Results

The Age 18 Household Composition Chart was unscored at the time this manual was developed, so no results are presented.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Hunter, W. M., Cox, C. E., Teagle, S., Johnson, R. M., Mathew, R., Knight, E. D., & Leeb, R.T. (2003). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse. Volume 1: Early Childhood. Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>).

Hunter, W. M., Cox, C.E., Teagle, S., Johnson, R. M., Mathew, R., Knight, E. D., Leeb, R. T., & Smith, J. B. (2003). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse. Volume 2: Middle Childhood. Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2009). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 4: Adolescence (Ages 16). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Interviewer Ratings of Age 18 DISC

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

This rating form captures the interviewer's observations of the respondent during the DISC interview, the validity of the administration, and respondent characteristics.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were written by project investigators to capture post-interview observations, perceptions and validity concerns as described above in the *Purpose* section.

Materials

Laptop computer loaded with interview form set.

Time Required

1 -5 minutes

Administration Method

Self-administered.

Training

Interviewers were trained to recognize potential validity issues.

Scoring

Individual items may be utilized. Items that capture the interviewer's perceptions of the respondent use an item-specific five point rating scale. In most cases (all but '3f', the Underweight/Overweight item) higher item-level scores indicate more positive interviewer perceptions (e.g., attentiveness scores range from 1=Not attentive at all, to 5=Very attentive).

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 14 & 18

Respondent

Interviewer

Mnemonic and Version

IRCC: Age 14 (short section included on other interviewer ratings form)

IRDA: Age 18

Rationale

Interviewer ratings of validity, and related interview characteristics, may be important variables to consider when constructing a dataset.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the Age 14 DISC interviewer ratings of the child, please refer to the 3rd volume of the measures manuals (Knight et al., 2008). Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the interviewer's perceptions of the youth at the Age 18 DISC interview. Means ranged between 4.0 and 4.4 for interviewer impressions of the youth's: attentiveness, being relaxed, restfulness, cleanliness, and cooperativeness at the age 18 DISC interview.

Table 1. Interviewer Impressions of Age 18 DISC Respondents

	Youth is...									
	Not attentive (1) to attentive (5)		Anxious (1) to relaxed (5)		Very tired (1) to rested (5)		Poorly groomed (1) to groomed (5)		Resistant (1) to cooperative (5)	
	<u>N</u>	M (SD)	<u>N</u>	M (SD)	<u>N</u>	M (SD)	<u>N</u>	M (SD)	<u>N</u>	M (SD)
Overall	817	4.2 (0.8)	818	4.3 (0.8)	812	4.0 (1.0)	788	4.1 (0.9)	818	4.4 (0.8)
<i>Child's Gender</i>										
Male	359	4.2 (0.8)	358	4.3 (0.8)	356	4.0 (0.9)	349	4.0 (0.9)	358	4.4 (0.7)
Female	458	4.2 (0.8)	460	4.3 (0.8)	456	4.0 (1.0)	439	4.2 (0.8)	460	4.4 (0.8)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	196	4.2 (0.8)	195	4.4 (0.8)	194	4.0 (0.9)	191	4.3 (0.8)	196	4.5 (0.7)
MW	77	4.9 (0.2)	80	4.9 (0.3)	79	4.9 (0.3)	79	4.9 (0.4)	80	5.0 (0.2)
SO	146	4.3 (0.9)	145	4.4 (0.8)	145	4.0 (1.2)	144	4.5 (0.7)	146	3.2 (0.7)
SW	224	4.2 (0.7)	224	4.1 (0.8)	221	4.0 (0.9)	200	4.1 (0.8)	224	4.3 (0.7)
NW	174	3.9 (0.9)	174	4.0 (0.9)	173	3.7 (0.9)	173	3.7 (0.9)	174	4.1 (0.8)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for the interviewer's impression of additional Age 18 respondent characteristics. Means ranged between 3.2 and 3.8 for interviewer impressions of the youth's weight and level of cheerfulness.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for interviewer's impression of youth at Age 18 DISC Interview
Youth is...

Underweight (1) to overweight (5)		Depressed (1) to cheerful (5)	
<u>N</u>	M (SD)	<u>N</u>	M (SD)

Overall	795	3.2 (0.7)	820	3.8 (0.9)
<i>Child's Gender</i>				
Male	353	3.1 (0.6)	359	3.8 (0.9)
Female	442	3.3 (0.7)	461	3.8 (0.9)
<i>Study Site</i>				
EA	192	3.3 (0.8)	196	3.6 (0.8)
MW	80	3.3 (0.5)	80	4.7 (0.6)
SO	146	3.2 (0.7)	146	4.2 (1.0)
SW	204	3.0 (0.6)	224	3.8 (0.9)
NW	173	3.2 (0.6)	174	3.3 (0.6)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Validity of individual Age 18 DISC interview administrations

Ninety-four percent of interviewers had no major concerns about the overall validity of individual Age 18 DISC interviews. Six percent of interviewers (i.e., minor concerns n = 43; major concerns n = 7) reported concerns about the DISC interview.

Additional questions focus on how the interview was conducted (i.e., privately with/without interruptions, with an adult present, how long the interview took, # of breaks taken), youth's responses to the A-CASI portion of the interview, and the child's success in learning to use the A-CASI interview system.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Interviewer Ratings of Child & Young Adult LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

This rating form captures information about the method of interview administration and the interviewer's observations of the respondent during the interview, including how well s/he seemed to be reading. Also assessed are the privacy of the interview environment, and the respondent's comfort level and ability to use the Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interview (A-CASI) system. The last section of the form is designed to capture validity concerns on the part of the interviewer, and variables associated with the administration of the interview.

Conceptual Organization

Method of interview administration = 2 items

Assessment of child = 3 items

Assessment of interview environment = 2 items

Validity concerns = 2 items

At Age 14, 16 & 18:

Other interview circumstances = 3 items

Interviewer comments = 1 item

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were written by project investigators to capture post-interview observations, perceptions and validity concerns as described above in the *Purpose* section.

Materials

Laptop computer loaded with interview form set.

Time Required

2 -5 minutes

Administration Method

Self-administered. Note that Interviewers have a separate rating form for the DISC administration, the IRDA.

Training

Interviewers were trained to recognize potential validity issues.

Scoring

Individual items may be utilized. Items that capture the interviewer's perceptions of the child use an item-specific five point rating scale. In most cases (all but '3f', the Underweight/Overweight item) higher item-level scores indicate more positive interviewer perceptions (e.g., attentiveness scores range from 1=Not attentive at all, to 5=Very attentive).

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 12, 14, 16, 18

Respondent

Interviewer

Mnemonic and Version

IRCB: Age 12

IRCC: Age 14

IRCD: Age 16

IRCE: Age 18

Rationale

Interviewer ratings of validity, and related interview and child characteristics, may be important variables to consider when constructing a dataset. Given that the interview was administered using an A-CASI, and that the A-CASI was a relatively new methodology for use with 12-year olds at the time the interview was developed, assessing respondents' ability to use the system was of interest. Respondents highly rated on specific characteristics (i.e., very anxious or very inattentive) may respond differently to the interview and individual items than would respondents less highly rated on these characteristics. Interviewer ratings of specific child characteristics, such as weight, may be of interest as both predictor and outcome variables.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the Age 12, 14, and 16 interviewer ratings of the child, please refer to the 3rd and 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Knight et al., 2008; Knight et al., 2009). Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the interviewer's perceptions of the respondent at the Age 18 interview. Means ranged between 4.1 and 4.5 for interviewer impressions of the respondent's: attentiveness, being relaxed, restfulness, cleanliness, and cooperativeness.

Table 1. Interviewer Impressions of Age 18 Respondents

	<i>Youth is...</i>									
	Not attentive (1) to attentive (5)		Anxious (1) to relaxed (5)		Very tired (1) to rested (5)		Poorly groomed (1) to groomed (5)		Resistant (1) to cooperative (5)	
	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Overall	883	4.3 (0.7)	855	4.3 (0.8)	849	4.1 (0.9)	819	4.1 (0.9)	884	4.5 (0.7)
<i>Child's Gender</i>										
Male	391	4.3 (0.8)	380	4.3 (0.8)	378	4.0 (0.9)	369	4.0 (0.9)	392	4.4 (0.7)
Female	492	4.3 (0.7)	475	4.3 (0.8)	471	4.2 (0.9)	450	4.2 (0.8)	492	4.5 (0.7)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	202	4.3 (0.7)	201	4.4 (0.7)	199	4.1 (0.8)	196	4.3 (0.8)	202	4.6 (0.6)
MW	121	4.9 (0.4)	94	4.9 (0.3)	93	4.9 (0.3)	83	4.9 (0.4)	121	4.9 (0.4)
SO	154	4.4 (0.7)	154	4.3 (0.8)	153	4.1 (0.9)	154	4.0 (0.9)	155	4.6 (0.6)
SW	228	4.3 (0.7)	228	4.1 (0.8)	227	4.0 (0.8)	209	4.1 (0.8)	228	4.4 (0.7)
NW	178	4.0 (0.9)	178	4.0 (0.8)	177	3.7 (0.8)	177	3.6 (0.9)	178	4.1 (0.8)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for the interviewer's impression of additional characteristics, including respondent's ability to use a computer and reading ability at the Age 18 interview. A majority of interviewers had high ratings for the respondent's ability to use a computer (M = 4.3) as well as reading ability (M = 4.1).

Table 2. Interviewer Impressions of Age 18 Respondents

	<i>Youth is...</i>				<i>Youth with computer...</i>				<i>Youth reads...</i>	
	Underweight (1) to overweight (5)		Depressed (1) to cheerful (5)		Not able to use (1) to very comfortable (5)		Poorly (1) to very well (5)		<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Overall	823	3.2 (0.7)	879	3.9 (0.9)	815	4.3 (0.8)	815	4.1 (0.9)		
<i>Child's Gender</i>										
Male	373	3.1 (0.6)	391	3.8 (0.9)	368	4.3 (0.8)	368	4.0 (1.0)		
Female	450	3.3 (0.7)	488	3.9 (0.9)	447	4.4 (0.8)	447	4.1 (0.9)		
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	196	3.3 (0.8)	202	3.7 (0.8)	196	4.5 (0.7)	196	3.8 (1.1)		
MW	85	3.3 (0.6)	116	4.6 (0.7)	82	5.0 (0.1)	82	4.9 (0.3)		
SO	154	3.3 (0.7)	155	4.2 (0.9)	155	4.5 (0.7)	155	4.4 (0.9)		
SW	211	3.1 (0.6)	228	3.8 (0.9)	205	4.3 (0.7)	205	4.1 (0.7)		
NW	177	3.2 (0.6)	178	3.3 (0.6)	177	3.9 (0.8)	177	3.6 (0.8)		

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

Validity of individual Age 18 interview administrations

Ninety-four percent of interviewers had no major concerns about the overall validity of individual Age 18 interviews. Six percent of interviewers (i.e., minor concerns n = 45; major concerns n = 7) reported either major or minor concerns about the interview, while only 2.3% had concerns about the validity of a specific measure (see Table 5 below).

Table 5. Age 18 Interview: Interviewer's measures-specific validity ratings (includes only those in which interviewers endorsed concerns)

<i>Instruments</i>	<i>Concerns about the validity of a specific instrument?</i>	
	Minor Concerns n	Major Concerns n
Youth Demographics	2	--
Young Adult Household Composition	2	--
Network of Relationships Inventory	4	2
Married Peer Relationships	1	--
Young Adult Height & Weight	1	--
Youth Self-Report: Social Competence	2	--
Youth Self-Report Form: Behavior	1	1
Young Adult Attitudes Toward Parenting	1	1
Stability of Caregiver and Residence	2	--
Young Adult Health Status	2	1
Young Adult Health Risk Behaviors	1	1
Trauma Symptom Inventory	2	1
Young Adult Service Utilization	--	1
Sexual Experiences & Parenting Status	2	1
Adolescent Father Form	--	1
Youth Self-Report of Neglect: Last Year	1	--
Youth Retrospective Report of Neglect	1	--
Young Adult Report of Physical Abuse	1	1
Youth Report of Psychological Abuse	--	1
Young Adult Report of Sexual Abuse	1	1
YA Report of Non-Parental Victimization	1	1
Delinquent & Violent Behavior	1	1
Young Adult Criminal Justice Involvement	--	1
Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, & Drugs	1	--
Youth Report: Quality of Relationship with Parents	1	--
A-COPE	--	1

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '11.

These are not mutually exclusive (i.e., an interviewer may have concerns with more than one measure).

Additional questions focus on how the interview was conducted (i.e., privately with/without interruptions, with an adult present, how long the interview took, # of breaks taken), youth's responses to the A-CASI portion of the interview, and the child's success in learning to use the A-CASI interview system.

Publisher Information

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References

- Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).
- Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2009). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Middle Adolescence (Ages 16). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Network of Relationships Inventory

Adapted from Furman & Buhrmester, 1985

Description of Measure

Purpose

The Networks of Relationship Inventory (NRI) was originally developed to “examine a broad array of relationship characteristics across a number of different types of personal relationships,” (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985 & Questionnaire Manual). There are three versions of the NRI: The NRI-Social Provisions Version (SPV), the NRI-Behavioral Systems Version, (BSV), and the NRI-Relationship Qualities Version (RQV).

Conceptual Organization

Across the three versions of this measure, up to 10 three item-subscales assess relationship characteristics such as companionship, conflict, instrumental aid, satisfaction, antagonism, intimacy, nurturance, affection, punishment, admiration, relative power, and reliable alliance for each type of relationship. Relationships across the three versions include mother, father, sibling, relative, boy/girlfriend, best friend of same sex and best friend of opposite sex. Additional relationships may also be included. The respondent is asked to rate each of the significant relationships on each of the items. The development of the original NRI was informed by Robert Weiss's (1974) and Harry Stack Sullivan's (1953) theory of social provisions and attachment (Furman & Buhrmester, Questionnaire Manual). Please see references below for additional information on the conceptual organization of each of the three versions.

Materials and Administration

Paper and pencil forms may be interviewer administered. LONGSCAN utilized a computer-assisted administration.

Time Required

5-30 minutes depending upon the number of subscales utilized and relationships assessed.

Training

Training of face-to-face interviewers is moderate given the structured nature of the items.

Scoring

Subscale scores can be derived by taking the mean of each of the three items. The author recommends not calculating scores for any subscale missing more than one item. Social support and negative interchanges overall scores may also be calculated. For more information, please see the authors' instructions for scoring (Furman & Buhrmester, Network of Relationships Questionnaire Manual).

Score Interpretation

Higher scores indicate higher rates of the dimension assessed. Scores range from 1-5.

Psychometric Support

Reliability

The authors report satisfactory internal consistency with Alphas of all scale scores for all relationships greater than .60 except for two instances (Furman & Buhrmester, Questionnaire

Manual). Another study utilizing an abridged version of the NRI reported a mean Cronbach's Alpha of .81 for the abridged version (East, 1991).

Validity

East's 1991 study found that NRI scores corresponded to groupings used to identify peer-withdrawn, peer-aggressive and sociable children (East, 1991).

LONGSCAN Use

Rational

Peer relationships are a critical aspect of adolescent and young adult development. The NRI is a widely-used, concise, theoretically based self report measure that permitted a computer-assisted administration. Peer relationships were the domain of interest and therefore LONGSCAN did not include assessment of non-peer relationships using the NRI.

Administration and Scoring Notes

LONGSCAN utilized slightly revised scales adapted from both the NRI- Social Provisions Version and the NRI-Relationship Qualities Version. LONGSCAN revised 1) the wording of the original introduction to focus it exclusively on peer relationships, 2) introductory items, including adding structured items to obtain peer ages and an item asking the sex of boy/girlfriend (primarily so that the computer could deliver sex-appropriate wording in subsequent items), and 3) some response sets. LONGSCAN focused exclusively on the following relationships: best friend of same sex; best friend of opposite sex (other than sibling or boy/girlfriend); and boy or girlfriend.

LONGSCAN utilized a face-to-face, computer assisted administration.

Data Points

Ages 16 and 18

Mnemonic and Version

Age 16: NRIA

Age 18: NRIB

Respondent

Adolescent, Young Adult

Scoring

Mean scores can be derived for each subscale (Companionship, Conflict, Satisfaction, and Intimacy) and for each relationship (best friend of same sex, best friend of opposite sex who is not a sibling or romantic partner, and boy or girlfriend). Each subscale has three items as outlined below.

The authors recommend that subscales should be set to missing if there is more than one missing item per scale (Furman & Burhmester, Questionnaire Manual).

Scores range from 1-5, with higher scores indicating higher levels of the quality in that specific relationship.

*Companionship: Items 4, 8, 12

*Conflict: Items 5, 9, 13

*Satisfaction: Items 6, 11, 14

* Intimacy: Items 7, 10, 15

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the age 16 Network of Relationship Inventory, please refer to the 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Knight et al., 2009). Table 1 describes the ages of best same-sex friends and length of time being friends for respondents to the Age 18 Interview. A majority of respondents (61%) reported that their best friend of the same sex was close to their own age (between 18 and 20 yrs); 91% had been friends with the individual for over a year.

Table 1. Age 18, Best Same-Sex Friend

	N	How old is this person?					How long have you been friends?				
		<12 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-20 yrs	21+ yrs	N	% mo	2-6 mos	7 mos to 1 yr	1 year +
		%	%	%	%	%					
<i>Overall</i>	829	0.4	1.2	28.1	61.2	9.2	829	0.6	3.4	4.6	91.4
<i>Child's Gender</i>											
Male	368	0.3	1.1	29.1	58.9	10.6	368	0.0	2.4	3.0	94.6
Female	461	0.4	1.3	27.3	62.9	8.0	461	1.1	4.1	5.9	88.9
<i>Study Site</i>											
EA	193	0.0	2.1	20.2	62.7	15.0	193	0.0	4.7	2.6	92.7
MW	82	0.0	0.0	29.3	68.3	2.4	82	0.0	2.4	2.4	95.1
SO	160	0.6	1.9	18.1	68.7	10.6	160	0.0	2.5	6.9	90.6
SW	218	0.9	0.9	33.9	55.9	8.3	218	0.9	4.6	6.0	88.5
NW	176	0.0	0.6	38.1	55.7	5.7	176	1.7	1.7	4.0	92.6

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 2 describes the ages and length of friendship for best friend of the opposite sex (other than boyfriend/girlfriend or sibling) for Age 18 Interview respondents. Overall, these friends were similar in age to LONGSCAN respondents, and had been friends for over a year (87%).

Table 2. Age 18 Best Friend of Opposite Sex

	Overall	How old is this person?					How long have you been friends?												
		<12 yrs		12-14 yrs		15-17 yrs		18-20 yrs		21+ yrs		<= 1 mo		2-6 mos		7 mos to 1 yr		1 year +	
		N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%		
	803	--	0.5	28.3	56.5	15.7		803	1.4	5.3	6.1	87.2							
<i>Child's Gender</i>																			
Male	360	--	0.6	37.2	53.1	9.2		360	0.6	5.0	8.1	86.4							
Female	443	--	0.4	21.0	59.4	19.2		443	2.0	5.6	4.5	87.8							
<i>Study Site</i>																			
EA	187	--	1.1	27.3	51.9	19.8		187	3.7	5.9	8.6	81.8							
MW	71	--	1.4	21.1	71.8	5.6		71	0.0	4.2	2.8	92.9							
SO	159	--	0.0	23.3	58.5	18.2		159	1.3	1.9	8.2	88.7							
SW	214	--	0.0	32.7	52.3	14.9		214	0.5	6.5	6.1	86.9							
NW	172	--	0.6	31.4	58.7	9.3		172	0.6	7.0	2.9	89.5							

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 3 illustrates that fifty five percent (n = 458) of respondents had a boyfriend or girlfriend at the Age 18 interview. More than half of these were similar in age to the 18 year-old respondents (51%), while 35% of girls had older boyfriends. A majority (70%) reported that they have been with this person for over a year.

Table 3. Age 18 Boyfriends/Girlfriends

	Overall	How old is your boyfriend/girlfriend?					How long have you been friends?												
		<12 yrs		12-14 yrs		15-17 yrs		18-20 yrs		21+ yrs		<= 1 mo		2-6 mos		7 mos to 1 yr		1 year +	
		N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%		
	458	--	--	23.1	51.3	25.6		458	2.4	13.8	13.8	70.1							
<i>Child's Gender</i>																			
Male	184	--	--	45.7	44.0	10.3		184	3.3	11.9	16.8	67.9							
Female	274	--	--	8.0	56.2	35.8		274	1.8	14.9	11.7	71.5							
<i>Study Site</i>																			
EA	126	--	--	21.4	48.4	30.2		126	3.2	11.1	15.9	69.8							
MW	49	--	--	28.6	59.2	12.2		49	4.1	16.3	8.2	71.4							
SO	79	--	--	16.5	53.2	30.4		79	0.0	13.9	12.7	73.4							
SW	120	--	--	20.8	50.8	28.3		120	3.3	16.7	15.8	64.2							
NW	84	--	--	32.1	50.0	17.9		84	1.2	11.9	11.9	75.0							

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

The final section of the version of the NRI used by LONGSCAN includes the four subscales (Companionship, Conflict, Satisfaction, and Intimacy) for each type of relationship (best same sex friend, best opposite sex friend who is not a sibling or boy/girlfriend, and boyfriend/girlfriend). Higher scores indicate higher levels of the quality being assessed.

Table 4 provides descriptive statistics for the Companionship mean scores overall and by demographics. Higher companionship mean scores are seen for friends of the same sex ($M = 3.6$) and boyfriends/girlfriends ($M = 4.1$), when compared to friends of the opposite sex ($M = 2.9$).

Table 4. Age 18 NRI: Companionship Mean Scores

	Best Friend (Same Sex)			Best Friend (Opposite Sex)			Boyfriend / Girlfriend		
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	M	SD
<i>Overall</i>	824	3.6	0.8	800	2.9	0.9	459	4.1	0.7
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	365	3.6	0.8	359	3.0	0.8	184	4.2	0.6
Female	459	3.6	0.9	441	2.9	0.9	275	4.1	0.8
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	192	3.7	0.8	187	3.1	0.8	127	4.2	0.7
MW	81	3.7	0.8	70	3.2	1.0	49	4.2	0.6
SO	159	3.5	0.8	158	2.6	0.9	79	4.1	0.6
SW	217	3.7	0.8	213	2.9	0.9	120	4.1	0.7
NW	175	3.6	0.9	172	3.0	0.9	84	4.2	0.8

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 5 provides descriptive statistics for the Conflict mean scores overall and by demographics. Higher conflict mean scores are seen for boyfriend/girlfriends ($M = 2.8$), when compared to friends of either sex ($M = 2.2$).

Table 5. Age 18 NRI: Conflict Mean Scores

	Best Friend (Same Sex)			Best Friend (Opposite Sex)			Boyfriend / Girlfriend		
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	M	SD
<i>Overall</i>	824	2.2	0.9	800	2.2	0.9	459	2.8	1.0
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	365	2.3	0.9	359	2.1	0.9	184	2.8	1.0
Female	459	2.2	0.9	441	2.2	0.9	275	2.9	1.0
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	192	2.4	0.9	187	2.3	0.9	127	3.1	0.9
MW	81	2.3	0.8	70	2.2	1.0	49	2.9	1.0
SO	159	2.1	0.8	158	2.2	0.9	79	2.9	1.0
SW	217	2.2	0.9	213	2.1	0.9	120	2.8	1.0
NW	175	2.2	0.8	172	2.0	0.8	84	2.5	1.0

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 6 provides descriptive statistics for the Satisfaction mean scores overall and by demographics. Respondents endorsed higher levels of satisfaction with boyfriends/girlfriends ($M = 4.3$), followed by satisfaction with friends of the same sex ($M = 4.2$), while the lowest level of satisfaction was in relationships with friends of the opposite sex ($M = 3.9$).

Table 6. Age 18 NRI: Satisfaction Mean Scores

	Best Friend (Same Sex)			Best Friend (Opposite Sex)			Boyfriend / Girlfriend		
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	M	SD
<i>Overall</i>	824	4.2	0.7	800	3.9	0.8	459	4.3	0.7
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	365	4.1	0.7	359	3.9	0.8	184	4.3	0.7
Female	459	4.3	0.7	441	3.9	0.8	275	4.3	0.7
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	192	4.2	0.7	187	3.9	0.8	127	4.3	0.7
MW	81	4.2	0.7	70	4.0	0.7	49	4.3	0.7
SO	159	4.1	0.7	158	3.8	0.8	79	4.2	0.7
SW	217	4.3	0.6	213	4.0	0.8	120	4.5	0.6
NW	175	4.1	0.8	172	3.9	0.8	84	4.3	0.7

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 7 provides descriptive statistics for the Intimacy mean scores overall and by demographics. Respondents rated relationships with boy/ girlfriends as the most intimate ($M = 4.0$), followed by best friends of the same sex ($M = 3.7$). Relationships with best friends of the opposite sex were rated as the least intimate of the three relationship types ($M = 3.0$).

Table 7. Age 18 NRI: Intimacy Mean Scores

	Best Friend (Same Sex)			Best Friend (Opposite Sex)			Boyfriend / Girlfriend		
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	M	SD
<i>Overall</i>	824	3.7	1.1	800	3.0	1.1	459	4.0	0.9
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Male	365	3.3	1.1	359	3.0	1.1	184	4.0	0.9
Female	459	4.1	0.9	441	3.0	1.1	275	4.0	0.9
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	192	3.7	1.1	187	3.1	1.1	127	3.9	1.0
MW	81	3.8	1.0	70	3.2	1.0	49	3.9	0.8
SO	159	3.6	1.1	158	2.7	1.1	79	3.9	1.1
SW	217	3.8	1.1	213	3.0	1.1	120	4.1	0.8
NW	175	3.8	1.0	172	3.1	1.1	84	4.2	0.7

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

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Parent-Child Relationship

Adapted from National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health
(Add Health; Resnick et al., 1997)

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure is intended to assess the adolescent's perception of the quality of the relationship with his or her parents, the level of their recent involvement, and the adolescent's impressions of the caregiver's educational aspirations for the adolescent. Parallel measures exist for caregiver report on the relationship with his or her adolescent.

Conceptual Organization

Two broad domains of relationship quality are assessed: the child's perception of the overall quality of the relationship with his or her parent, and the nature and extent of recent shared activities. Dimensions of quality of relationship assessed include level of closeness, understanding, trust, shared decision making, caring and getting along. Two items assess the caregiver's educational aspirations for the adolescent by asking how disappointed the adolescent thinks s/he would be if the adolescent did not graduate from high school and college.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The items were adapted from those used in the Add Health Study (Resnick et al., 1997).

Materials

A-CASI delivery system

Time Required

2-3 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

Quality of relationship: Individual items may be utilized. A 'quality of relationship' mean score may be created using the mean of the 6 items listed below. Each item assesses a dimension of the relationship using a 5 point likert scale ("1= never" to "5 = always", or "1= not at all to 5 = very much").

How close do you feel to her/him?

How much do you think he/she cares for you?

How often does he/she trust you?

How often does he/she understand you?

How often do you and he/she get along well?

How often do you and he/she make decisions together about things in your life?

Level of Recent Involvement: Nine yes/no items assess the nature and extent of shared activities in the last months. A score of overall involvement in the last month is created by summing these items, with a range of 0 to 9.

Have you gone shopping with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you played a sport with him/her (caregiver)?
Gone to a religious service or church-related event with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you talked about your friends or things you were doing with friends with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you gone to a movie, play, museum, concert, or sports event with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you talked with him/her (caregiver) about a personal problem you were having?
Have you talked about your schoolwork or grades with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you worked on a project for school with him/her (caregiver)?
Have you talked with him/her (caregiver) about other things you are doing in school?

Educational aspirations: Two items ask the adolescent how disappointed they feel their caregiver would be if they did not graduate from: a) high school, and b) college using a five-point likert scale ranging from “1=not disappointed at all”, to “5=really disappointed”.

Scoring Notes

At the Ages 16 and 18 Interviews, respondents may have answered about either parent they live with or non-residential parents. When scoring these items, you can look at each separately (i.e., only relationship quality scores for moms ‘living in the home’ or ‘out of the home’) or combine the two to make one score. These items are mutually exclusive, so respondents should have only one score each for mother/mother figure and father/father-figure. For the purposes of this measures manual, all descriptive statistics below are based on sample scores that combined residential and non-residential parents.

Score Interpretation

Higher scores indicate higher levels of relationship quality, recent parent/child involvement, and educational aspirations.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 12, 14, 16, and 18

Respondent

Adolescent

Mnemonic and Version

FCCA: Age 12 & 14 (Father)
MCCA: Age 12 & 14 (Mother)
QRPA: Age 16
QRPB: Age 18

Rationale

The quality of an adolescent’s relationships with his or her parents has been found to be predictive of adolescent mental health, peer relationships, and risk taking behaviors.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the Ages 12, 14, & 16 Quality of Parental/Child Relationship items, see the 3rd and 4th volumes of the Measures Manuals (Knight et al., 2008; Knight et al., 2009). Table 1 provides the mean scores of the quality of parent-child relationship at Age 18.

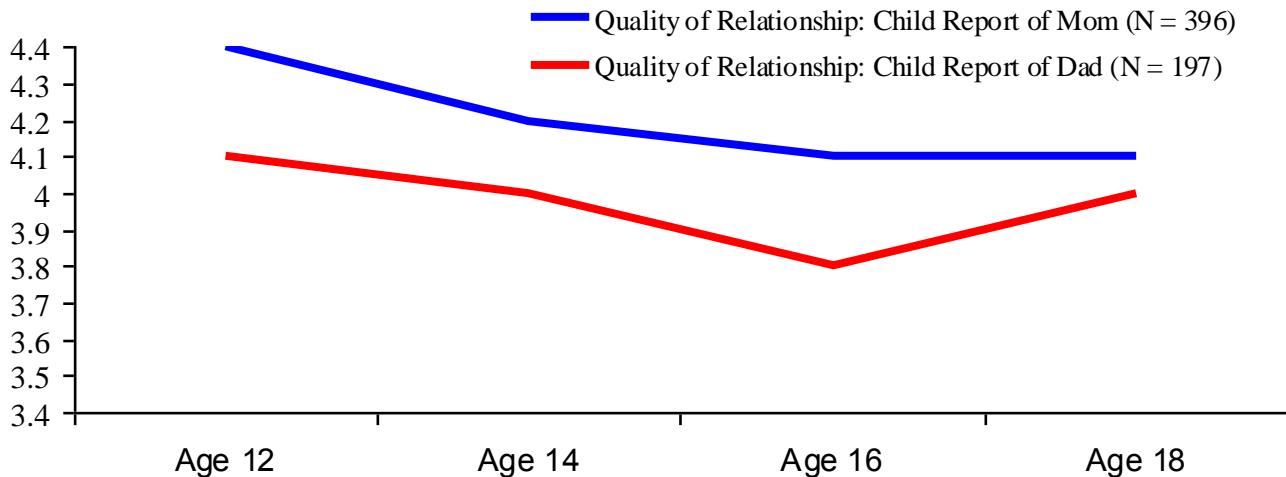
Table 1. Age 18: Quality of Relationship with Parents and Parental Involvement

	Mother			Father		
	Quality of Relationship Mean Score	Parental Involvement Sum Score <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	<i>N</i>	Quality of Relationship Mean Score	Parental Involvement Sum Score <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	<i>N</i>
<i>Overall</i>	762	4.1 (0.8)	4.1 (2.0)	480	3.9 (0.9)	3.1 (2.0)
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Male	335	4.2 (0.8)	3.9 (2.0)	208	4.0 (0.9)	3.3 (2.1)
Female	427	4.1 (0.8)	4.4 (1.9)	272	3.9 (0.9)	2.9 (1.9)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	189	4.4 (0.7)	4.4 (1.9)	121	4.2 (0.8)	3.1 (2.1)
MW	79	4.2 (0.8)	4.2 (2.0)	48	4.1 (0.8)	3.2 (2.0)
SO	148	4.1 (0.8)	4.1 (2.0)	104	4.0 (0.9)	3.2 (2.0)
SW	185	3.9 (0.9)	3.9 (1.9)	114	3.7 (0.9)	2.7 (1.9)
NW	161	4.0 (0.8)	4.1 (2.0)	93	3.8 (0.8)	3.3 (1.9)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

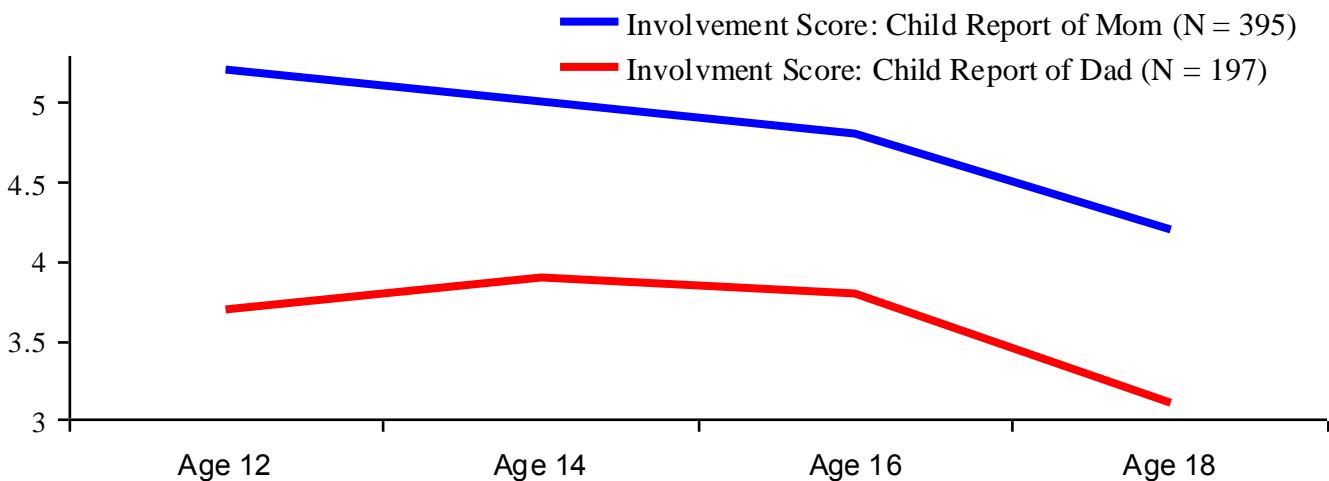
When comparing the quality of relationship mean scores over time for those participants with all 4 time points (Age 12, 14, 16, and 18), we can see a slight decline for adolescent reports about relationships with mothers, but a slight increase for quality of relationship with fathers at the Age 18 interview (See Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Graph of Quality of Relationship Scores Over Time



When comparing the parent/child involvement scores over time for those participants with all 4 time points (Age 12, 14, 16, and 18), we see a decline for both mother and father involvement scores between Ages 12-18 (See Figure 2 below).

Figure 2. Graph of Parent/Child Involvement Scores Over Time



Educational Aspirations for Child

At Age 18, most adolescents reported that their mothers would be either “somewhat” or “really” disappointed if they did not graduate from high school or college (88% and 65% respectively); fathers would be equally disappointed (H.S. = 83% and College = 65%).

Reliability

Internal consistency for the Age 18 quality of relationship mean scores for the LONGSCAN sample was good (mothers $\alpha = .88$; fathers $\alpha = .72$). Internal consistency for the Age 18 parent/child involvement sum scores for the LONGSCAN sample was also good (mothers $\alpha = .69$; fathers = .67).

Validity

Significant correlations are seen when looking across all four time points (Ages 12, 14, 16, and 18) for the quality of relationship mean scores for both mothers and fathers (see Table 2 below).

Table 2. Correlations Over Time for Quality of Relationship Mean Scores

	Quality of Relationship Mean Score: Mother			Quality of Relationship Mean Score: Father		
	Age 12	Age 14	Age 16	Age 12	Age 14	Age 16
Age 12	--			--		
Age 14	.45***	--		.36***	--	
Age 16	.32***	.53***	--	.36***	.51***	--
Age 18	.19***	.40***	.46***	.22***	.41***	.51***

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '10.

*** $p < .0001$

Significant correlations are seen when looking across all four time points (Ages 12, 14, 16, and 18) for the parent/child involvement sum scores for both mothers and fathers (see Table 3 below).

Table 3. Correlations Over Time for Parental Involvement Sum Scores

	Parental Involvement Sum Score: Mom			Parental Involvement Sum Score: Dad		
	Age 12	Age 14	Age 16	Age 12	Age 14	Age 16
Age 12	--			--		
Age 14	.40***	--		.40***	--	
Age 16	.25***	.26***	--	.24***	.28***	--
Age 18	.25***	.26***	.21***	.28***	.29***	.23***

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

*** $p < .0001$

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a completed and signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>).

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<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth>

Pregnant Adolescent Female

LONGSCAN, 2008

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure assesses a young woman's history of pregnancy, health behaviors related to pregnancy, violence experienced during pregnancy, and pregnancy outcomes.

Conceptual Organization

Initial items assess whether or not an adolescent has ever been pregnant and at what age her first pregnancy occurred, whether she has any living children, pregnancy outcomes, and age of firstborn child. Intimate partner violence during, and immediately following, the pregnancy is assessed.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The majority of the pregnancy and birth-related items are drawn from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Core Questionnaire, Phase 4.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

5 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI, offered only to young women who had previously endorsed having been pregnant on the Adolescent Sexual Experiences Measure.

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no scoring at this time.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16 & 18

Mnemonic and Version

PAFA (Ages 14, 16, 18)

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

No results are presented at this time due to the low number of participants reporting having been pregnant and the nature and extent of missing data on the form.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage
(<http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm>, visited 5/20/14)

Self Esteem
Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965)

Description of Measure

Purpose & Conceptual Organization

This 10-item scale measures global self-worth by measuring both positive and negative feelings about the self. The scale is believed to be uni-dimensional (Fetzer Institute)

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were developed by the Author.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI delivery system; the original measure is self-administered via paper and pencil

Time Required

1-2 minutes

LONGSCAN Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

Items are answered using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree (4) to strongly disagree (1). Items 2, 5, 6, 8, and 9 are reversed scored. Scores are summed, and the higher the score, the higher the self-esteem.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Respondent

Child

Mnemonic and Version

SEMA (Age 18)

Rationale

The effects of higher self-esteem have not been shown to consistently be related to only positive outcomes, but may contribute to enhanced self-initiative and pleasant feelings (Baumeister, et al, 2003)

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the age 18 self esteem sum and mean scores, by demographics.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for Age 18 Self Esteem Sum and Mean Scores

	Sum Score			Mean Score	
	N	M	SD	M	SD
<i>Overall</i>	590	32.1	5.4	3.2	0.5
<i>Child's Gender</i>					
Male	269	32.7	5.1	3.3	0.5
Female	321	31.6	5.6	3.2	0.5
<i>Study Site *</i>					
EA	200	33.3	5.5	3.4	0.5
SW	223	31.3	4.9	3.2	0.5
NW	167	31.7	5.8	3.2	0.5

Notes . Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are provided for gender/site break downs.

* Only 3 sites included this measure in their age 18 interview battery.

Reliability

Internal consistency for the Self Esteem scores using the LONGSCAN sample was excellent (Cronbach's Alpha = .89).

Publisher Information

The scale may be used without explicit permission. The author's family, however, would like to be kept informed of its use:

The Morris Rosenberg Foundation
c/o Department of Sociology
University of Maryland
212 Art/Soc building
College Park, MD 20742-1315

The scale can be accessed electronically at several sources, among them:

<http://www.wwnorton.com/college/psych/psychsci/media/rosenberg.htm>

http://www.fetzer.org/sites/default/files/images/stories/pdf/selfmeasures/Self_Measures_for_Self-Esteem_ROSENBERG_SELF-ESTEEM.pdf

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Self Report of Physical Abuse, Age 18

LONGSCAN, 2000

Purpose

This self-report measure assesses a young adult's self-reported history of lifetime physical abuse and harsh parenting.

Conceptual Organization

Twelve behavioral stem items ask if the adolescent has ever experienced specific parent or caregiver physically abusive or harsh physical behaviors. Positive endorsements trigger follow-up items assessing the frequency of occurrence, perpetrator, and injury outcomes. One set of follow-up items is asked for each of five clusters of conceptually-related stem items. For instance, one cluster is comprised of questions relating to abuse involving weapons, including a knife, a razor or gun. Item clustering was utilized in order to reduce respondent burden by shortening administration time. A set of follow-up items assesses the respondent's feelings of self-attribution or responsibility for physical abuse perpetrated by specific perpetrators, and the level of impact the abuse has had on him or her.

Item Origin/Selection Process

These items were originally adapted and refined from the LONGSCAN Self-Report of Physical Abuse and Assault (LONGSCAN, 1998) used in the Age 12 LONGSCAN interview, for use in the age 16 interview. At age 18, the measure was modified to assess lifetime abuse history. All measures draw heavily on the physical abuse definitions developed by Barnett, Manly & Cicchetti (1995).

Materials

A-CASI delivery system.

Time Required

Ranges from 1 to 7 minutes depending on the extent of physical abuse endorsed.

Administration Method

A-CASI. Paper and pencil versions are not recommended due to possible confusion with item branching.

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

Dichotomous indicators and sum scores for levels of physical abuse since age 12 include:

- *Harsh Parenting Score**: items 2, 9, 10, and 11.
- *Physically Abusive Behavior Score*: items 1, 3-8, and 12
- *Abuse and Harsh Punishment*: items 1-12.
- *Abuse and Harsh Parenting without Corporal Punishment*: items 1, and 3-12. (excludes item 2)

***LONGSCAN investigators do not view the behaviors in the harsh parenting scale as non-abusive. The title of the scale should not be interpreted to mean these behaviors are not abusive. These items are included in the overall physical abuse scale should an individual investigator choose to include them in his/her definition of physical abuse.**

Physical injury items include:

- a) Hurt or caused pain for more than one day
- b) Left a bruise, black eye or mark that lasted more than one day
- c) Made you bleed
- d) Broke or cracked a tooth or bone
- e) Knocked you out or made you unconscious
- f) Injury to your insides, like your stomach or kidneys
- g) You needed care from a doctor, or someone like that
- h) None of these

Items 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 assess the severity of injury outcomes related to endorsed physical abuse and harsh physical punishment, and are used in deriving the Physical Injury Severity Score. Participants are coded for the most severe response ever endorsed on a scale of 0-3, with 3 being the most severe injury score.

Participants who DID NOT endorse any of the stem items are coded “0 or no abuse;” participants who endorsed a stem item but DID NOT endorse any of the physical injury items are coded as missing for this score.

Participants who endorsed the “a” items but NONE of the b-g items are coded “1, hurt or cause pain.”

Participants who endorsed the “b” item but NONE of the c-g items are coded a “2, bruising”.

Participants who endorsed the c, d, e, f, or g items are coded a “3, bled, broke bone, or care from doctor, knocked out/unconscious, or internal injuries.”

Perpetrator Scoring

Perpetrator data may be examined by individual or groups of perpetrators (i.e., familial vs. extra-familial maltreatment).

Attribution and Impact Scoring

Attribution and impact is scored three ways. Higher scores indicate: a) higher levels of self-attribution or responsibility for experienced physical abuse; or b) greater impact experienced as a result of physical abuse.

1. The maximum score across all eleven perpetrator categories is the highest score endorsed for any perpetrator.
2. The mean score is the mean of attribution or impact scores across all perpetrators endorsed.
3. The perpetrator attribution or impact score is item level data, and is the level of attribution or impact endorsed for a specific perpetrator.

Scores range from “1=Not at all my fault/Not at all,” to “3=Mostly my fault/A lot”.

Example impact item: “When you look at your life now, how much do you think what happened with your stepfather has affected you and how you think, feel or act?”

Example attribution item: “Overall, when you think about what happened with your stepfather, how much do you feel like it was your fault?”

LONGSCAN Use

Data Point

Age 18

Respondent

Young adult

Mnemonic

LPAA: Age 18

Rationale

Physical abuse has been linked to poor outcomes in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Along with parent report and review of Child Protective Services Records, LONGSCAN participants are asked for their history of physical abuse at multiple ages in order to obtain the most comprehensive maltreatment data possible (Everson et al., 2008).

Results

Table 1 displays the frequency of endorsements of individual stem items on the Age 18 Physical Abuse measure. By far the most frequently endorsed item is “Hit you with something less dangerous, like paddle, a hairbrush or a belt.” followed by “Hit or punched you with their hand or fist, or kicked you?”

Table 1. Frequencies for LPAA stem items

Variable	Label	N	% No (n)	% Yes (n)
LPAA1	Hit you with something dangerous like a baseball bat, or a shovel, or something else that could hurt you badly?	745	94.4 (703)	5.6 (42)
LPAA2	Hit you with something less dangerous, like paddle, a hairbrush or a belt.*	742	61.9 (459)	38.1 (283)
LPAA3	Hit or punched you with their hand or fist, or kicked you?	742	90.3 (596)	19.7 (146)
LPAA4	Pushed you, or threw you down, like against a wall or down the stairs?	742	87.3 (648)	12.7 (94)
LPAA5	Tried to choke, drown or smother you?	741	97.4 (722)	2.6 (19)
LPAA6	Burned you on purpose, with a cigarette, a curling iron or maybe some very hot water, or with something else?	741	97.4 (722)	2.6 (19)
LPAA7	Cut or stabbed you with a knife, a razor, a fork or something sharp like that?	742	98.5 (731)	1.5 (11)
LPAA8	Shot at you with a gun?	742	99.1 (735)	0.9 (7)
LPAA9	Punished you by not letting you sleep, or eat, or drink, for a whole day or more?	742	94.6 (702)	5.4 (40)
LPAA10	Punished you by tying you up, or locking you in a small place, like a closet?	742	97.3 (722)	2.7 (20)
LPAA11	Made you eat or drink something that wasn't food that might hurt you, or make you sick?	742	98.4 (730)	1.6 (12)
LPAA12	Did something else on purpose to you, that we haven't already talked about, that physically hurt you badly or put you in danger of being hurt?	742	97.0 (720)	3.0 (22)

Note. * There were 135 participants who ONLY endorsed item 2 and NO other stem items.

Table 2 displays sum scores overall.

Table 2. Self-Report of Physical Abuse, Age 18

	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Sum Score		Dichotomous Indicators
			Min	Max	% No (n) % Yes (n)
Harsh Parenting	742	0.5 (0.7)	0	4	.53
Physically Abusive Behavior	741	0.5 (1.1)	0	8	.76
Abuse & Harsh Punishment	741	1.0 (1.7)	0	11	.82
Abuse without Corporal Punishment	741	0.6 (1.4)	0	10	.82

Note. Scores were set to missing if more than 1 item was missing.

Table 3 displays physical abuse by epoch. More respondents endorsed having experienced abuse or harsh punishment between the ages of 6 and 12 than at other ages.

Table 3. Physical Abuse & Harsh Punishment SUM Scores, By Epoch, Age 18

Abuse & Harsh Punishment SUM Scores (by epoch)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	SUM Score		Dichotomous Indicators
			Min	Max	% No (n) % Yes (n)
5 years old or younger	741	0.1 (0.4)	0	4	89.9 (666) 10.1 (75)
6 to 12 years old	741	0.3 (0.6)	0	5	78.0 (578) 22.0 (163)
13 to 16 years old	741	0.2 (0.5)	0	4	85.9 (637) 14.1 (104)
17 years or older	741	0.1 (0.3)	0	4	95.4 (707) 4.6 (34)

Note. If the adolescent reported ‘no or 0’ abuse on all, of the stem items, each of their epoch scores were set to ‘0 or no abuse’.

Table 4 displays the frequency scores within each epoch. As with the epoch scores, abuse or harsh parenting was most frequent for 6-12 year olds.

Table 4. Abuse & Harsh Punishment Frequency Scores, By Epoch, Age 18

Abuse & Harsh Punishment Frequency Scores (by epoch)	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Frequency Score	
			Min	Max
5 years old or younger	741	0.2 (0.8)	0	7
6 to 12 years old	741	0.5 (1.3)	0	12
13 to 16 years old	741	0.3 (1.0)	0	9
17 years or older	741	0.1 (0.5)	0	8
Ever occurred (0-18)	741	1.1 (2.5)	0	21

Note. If the adolescent reported ‘no or 0’ abuse on all, of the stem items, each of their frequency scores were set to ‘0 or no abuse’.

Table 5 displays the rate of injury sustained from physical abuse reported at age 18. More injury was reported for ages 6-12.

Table 5. Injury Resulting From Physical Abuse, Age 18

	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	% No physical abuse (n)	% Physically Abused: Hurt or Caused Pain (n)	% Physically Abused: Bruising (n)	% Physically Abused: Bleeding, Broken Bones, Doctor Visit, Knocked out/unconscious, or internal injuries (n)
5 years old or younger	459	0.2 (0.7)	91.5 (420)	1.1 (5)	3.1 (14)	4.4 (20)
6 to 12 years old	486	0.3 (0.9)	86.4 (420)	2.3 (11)	4.1 (20)	7.2 (35)
13 to 16 years old	467	0.2 (0.7)	89.8 (420)	1.3 (6)	3.8 (18)	4.9 (23)
17 years or older	436	0.1 (0.5)	96.3 (420)	0.2 (1)	1.1 (5)	2.3 (10)
Ever occurred (0-18)	520	0.5 (1.0)	80.8 (420)	1.9 (10)	7.1 (37)	10.2 (53)

Perpetrators

Table 6 displays perpetrators of physical abuse by epoch. The most frequently reported perpetrators were within the family, and within the family, and most often were mothers.

Table 6. Frequencies of Perpetrators (N = 741)

Perpetrators	< 5 yrs old		6 - 12 yrs old		13 - 16 yrs old		>=17 yrs old		Ever (0-18 yrs)	
	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse
Mother	95.0 (704)	5.0 (37)	89.3 (662)	10.7 (79)	693.5 (693)	6.5 (48)	98.5 (730)	1.5 (11)	84.5 (626)	15.5(115)
Stepmother	99.6 (738)	0.4 (3)	98.9 (733)	1.1 (8)	98.9 (733)	1.1 (8)	99.7 (739)	0.3 (2)	98.0 (726)	2.0 (15)
Foster Mother	98.7 (731)	1.3 (10)	98.4 (729)	1.6 (12)	99.2 (735)	0.8 (6)	99.7 (739)	0.3 (2)	97.3 (721)	2.7 (20)
Dad's Girlfriend	100 (741)	0.0 (0)	100 (741)	0.0 (0)	100 (741)	0.0 (0)	99.9 (740)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (740)	0.1 (1)
Father	96.9 (718)	3.1 (23)	94.1 (697)	5.9 (44)	97.0 (719)	3.0 (22)	99.3 (736)	0.7 (5)	91.1 (675)	9.9 (66)
Stepfather	99.1 (734)	0.9 (7)	97.6 (723)	2.4 (18)	98.6 (731)	1.3 (10)	99.5 (737)	0.5 (4)	96.4 (714)	3.6 (27)
Foster Father	98.8 (732)	1.2 (9)	98.8 (732)	1.2 (9)	99.7 (739)	0.3 (2)	99.6 (738)	0.4 (3)	97.8 (725)	2.2 (16)
Mom's Boyfriend	99.1 (734)	0.9 (7)	98.1 (727)	1.9 (14)	99.2 (735)	0.8 (6)	99.7 (739)	0.3 (2)	97.2 (720)	2.8 (21)
Another family member or relative	97.4 (722)	2.6 (19)	94.2 (698)	5.8 (43)	96.8 (717)	3.2 (24)	98.8 (732)	1.2 (9)	91.4 (677)	8.6 (64)
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	99.7 (739)	0.3 (2)	99.9 (740)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (740)	0.1 (1)	100 (741)	0.0 (0)	99.5 (737)	0.5 (4)
Someone else	98.8 (732)	1.2 (9)	97.6 (723)	2.4 (18)	98.1 (727)	1.9 (14)	99.1 (734)	0.9 (7)	95.7 (709)	4.3 (32)
Family (e.g., mom, dad, etc...)	90.8 (673)	9.2 (68)	81.0 (600)	19.0(141)	88.4 (655)	11.6 (86)	96.2 (713)	3.8 (28)	71.3 (528)	28.7 (213)
Non-Family (e.g., teacher, coach, etc...)	97.7 (724)	2.3 (17)	95.9 (711)	4.1 (30)	97.4 (722)	2.6 (19)	732 (98.8)	1.2 (9)	92.8 (688)	7.2 (53)

Note. These perpetrator indicators are NOT mutually exclusive (i.e., more than one perpetrator can be named).

Tables 7 and 8 display impact and attribution items and scores, by perpetrator. Respondent's endorsed slightly more impact for physical abuse perpetrated by foster mothers, and most responsible for physical abuse perpetrated by mothers, stepfathers, or another relative (excluding fathers or foster fathers).

Table 7. Impact of Physical Abuse, Age 18

	N	Not at all % (n)	Very Little % (n)	Somewhat % (n)	A lot % (n)	Mean Score M (SD)	Maximum Score M (SD)
Mother	116	32.8 (38)	18.9 (22)	22.4 (26)	25.9 (30)	2.4 (1.2)	--
Stepmother	15	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	20.0 (3)	26.7 (4)	2.5 (1.2)	--
Foster Mother	20	25.0 (5)	10.0 (2)	45.0 (9)	20.0 (4)	2.6 (1.1)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	1	--	--	100.0 (1)	--	3.0 (--)	--
Father	67	35.9 (24)	17.9 (12)	25.4 (17)	20.9 (14)	2.3 (1.2)	--
Stepfather	27	37.0 (10)	25.9 (7)	22.2 (6)	14.8 (4)	2.1 (1.1)	--
Foster Father	16	31.2 (5)	37.5 (6)	6.2 (1)	25.0 (4)	2.3 (1.2)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	21	23.8 (5)	19.1 (4)	38.1 (8)	19.0 (4)	2.5 (1.1)	--
Another family member or relative	65	44.6 (29)	16.9 (11)	21.5 (14)	16.9 (11)	2.1 (1.2)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	5	60.0 (3)	--	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	2.0 (1.4)	--
Someone else	33	21.2 (7)	27.3 (9)	30.3 (10)	21.2 (7)	2.5 (1.1)	--
Overall	239					2.3 (1.1)	2.5 (1.2)

Table 8. Physical Abuse Attribution, Age 18

	<u>N</u>	Not at all my fault % (n)	Somewhat my fault % (n)	Mostly my fault % (n)	Mean Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Maximum Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Mother	116	39.7 (46)	38.8 (45)	21.6 (25)	1.8 (0.8)	--
Stepmother	15	80.0 (12)	6.7 (1)	13.3 (2)	1.3 (0.7)	--
Foster Mother	20	65.0 (13)	20.0 (4)	15.0 (3)	1.5 (0.8)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	1	--	--	100.0 (1)	3.0 (--)	--
Father	67	46.3 (31)	35.8 (24)	17.9 (12)	1.7 (0.8)	--
Stepfather	27	51.9 (14)	18.5 (5)	29.6 (8)	1.8 (0.9)	--
Foster Father	16	68.7 (11)	25.0 (4)	6.2 (1)	1.4 (0.6)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	21	71.4 (15)	23.8 (5)	4.8 (1)	1.3 (0.6)	--
Another family member or relative	65	38.5 (25)	41.5 (27)	20.0 (13)	1.8 (0.7)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	5	60.0 (3)	40.0 (3)	--	1.4 (0.5)	--
Someone else	33	51.5 (17)	45.4 (15)	3.0 (1)	1.5 (0.6)	--
Overall	239				1.7 (0.7)	1.8 (0.8)

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed LONGSCAN User Agreement for Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

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Self Report of Psychological Maltreatment: Age 18 LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

This self-report measure assesses an adolescent's lifetime history of psychological maltreatment.

Conceptual Organization

Twelve behavioral stem items ask if the adolescent has experienced specific parent or caregiver psychologically maltreating behaviors. Positive endorsements trigger follow-up items assessing frequency of occurrence for 4 epochs (i.e., 5 years old or younger, 6 to 12 years old, 13 to 16 years old, and 17 years or older), and perpetrator(s). One set of follow-up items is asked for each of nine clusters of stem items that are conceptually grouped. For instance, an endorsement on any or all of three items that ask about terrorizing behaviors will trigger one set of follow-up items. This was done to minimize respondent burden and administration time. A second set of follow-up items assesses the adolescent's feelings of self attribution or responsibility for psychological maltreatment perpetrated by specific perpetrators (e.g., biological mother), and the level of impact s/he feels the psychological maltreatment has caused.

Item Origin/Selection Process

These items were adapted and refined from the LONGSCAN Age 12 measure of psychological maltreatment (LONGSCAN, 1998); both measures draw heavily on the emotional maltreatment definitions developed by Barnett, Manley & Cicchetti (1995).

Materials

Audio-Computer Assisted Self Interview (A-CASI) delivery system.

Time Required

Ranges from 1 to 15 minutes depending on the extent of psychological maltreatment endorsed.

Administration Method

A-CASI. Paper and pencil self administration is not recommended due to potential confusion about branching.

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

A dichotomous indicator of psychological maltreatment occurring since age 12 may be generated if one or more items (items 1-12) are endorsed. Additionally, a sum score for the stem items may be generated by taking the sum of these 12 items.

The measure also includes follow-up items relating to frequency of the maltreatment (by epoch). Responses range from '1 or 2 times = 1', '3 to 10 times = 2', 'More than 10 times = 3'. Total sum and mean frequency scores may be created from these 9 items. Frequency sum scores can range from 0-27. Scores are set to missing if responses to more than 1 of the 12 items are missing.

Perpetrator Scoring

Perpetrator data may be examined by individual or groups of perpetrators (i.e., familial vs. extra-familial maltreatment), by epoch.

Attribution and Impact Scoring

Attribution and impact may be scored three ways. Higher scores indicate: a) higher levels of self attribution or perceived responsibility for experienced psychological maltreatment; or b) greater impact experienced as a result of psychological maltreatment.

1. The maximum score across all eleven perpetrator categories is the highest score endorsed for any perpetrator.
2. The mean score is the mean of attribution or impact scores across all perpetrators endorsed.
3. The perpetrator attribution or impact score is item level data, and is the level of attribution or impact endorsed for a specific perpetrator.

Scores range from ‘1=Not at all my fault/Not at all’, to ‘3=Mostly my fault/A lot’.

Sample impact item: “Overall, when you think about what happened with your stepfather, how much do you feel like it was your fault?”

Sample attribution item: “When you look at your life now, how much do you think what happened with your stepfather has affected you and how you think, feel or act?”

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Respondent

Young adult

Mnemonic and Version

PALA

PALS (scored data)

Rationale

Psychological maltreatment has been linked to poor outcomes in adolescence and beyond. Securing self report of psychological maltreatment is a critical piece of a comprehensive assessment that includes self report at multiple time points, lifetime review of Child Protective Services records, and parent report at multiple time points.

Results

Table 1 displays the frequency of endorsements of individual stem items on the Age 18 Psychological Maltreatment measure. By far the most frequently endorsed item (27%) is “Made you feel really unloved or unwanted, or really bad about yourself by: Screaming or yelling at you, or putting you down or teasing you, or calling you names,” followed by “Made you feel upset or scared by: threatening to

send you away, or threatening to kick you out of the house, or threatening to leave you and never come back" (22%).

Table 1. Frequency of Age 18 Psychological Maltreatment Items

<i>Items</i>	<u>N</u>	% No (n)	% Yes (n)
Made you feel really unloved or unwanted, or really bad about yourself by: Screaming or yelling at you or putting you down or teasing you or calling you names?	741	72.5 (537)	27.5 (204)
Made you feel bad about yourself by blaming you for serious problems that weren't really your fault - like family finances, a parent's drinking problem, or someone else's emotional problems?	739	85.7 (633)	14.3 (106)
Made you feel bad about yourself by putting unreasonable demands or expectations on you that were much too hard or really unfair for someone your age?	736	85.2 (627)	14.8 (109)
Made you feel upset or scared by: threatening to send you away or threatening to kick you out of the house or threatening to leave you and never come back?	735	78.5 (577)	21.5 (158)
Threatened to kill you or badly hurt you?	737	94.7 (698)	5.3 (39)
Scared or upset you by having a really serious fight or argument with another family member?	738	84.3 (622)	15.7 (116)
Threatened to or actually tried to kill, or badly hurt another family member or someone close to you?	738	95.9 (708)	4.1 (30)
Threatened to, or actually tried to kill themselves, either in front of you, or as a way of hurting you?	738	98.1 (724)	1.9 (14)
Threatened to, or actually tried to hurt or destroy something important to you, like a pet or a favorite thing?	737	93.2 (687)	6.8 (50)
Scared or upset you by putting you or leaving you in a dangerous situation in which you might be hurt - like making you walk home at night by yourself through a bad neighborhood, or leaving you with a crazy or dangerous person?	738	95.4 (704)	4.6 (34)
Made or encouraged you to do something illegal or wrong, like steal, have sex for money, or use drugs?	737	98.1 (723)	1.9 (14)
Said or did something else that we haven't already talked about, that made you feel unloved or unwanted or really bad about yourself?	739	94.7 (700)	5.3 (39)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Table 2 displays the psychological abuse indicator and sum scores overall and by epoch. Thirty-nine percent of the sample endorsed 1 or more items relating to psychological abuse with an average sum score of 1.2 items (SD = 2.1).

Table 2. Age 18 Psychological Abuse Sum Scoring By Epoch

<i>Psychological Abuse</i>	<u>N</u>	Sum Score			Alpha	Dichotomous Indicators	
		<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Min	Max		% No (n)	% Yes (n)
5 years old or younger	735	0.1 (0.5)	0	5	--	92.6 (681)	7.3 (54)
6 to 12 years old	735	0.3 (0.9)	0	6	--	82.3 (634)	13.7 (101)
13 to 16 years old	735	0.5 (1.1)	0	8	--	80.0 (588)	20.0 (147)
17 years or older	735	0.3 (0.9)	0	7	--	84.2 (619)	15.8 (116)
Ever Occurred	735	1.2 (2.1)	0	12	.85	61.2 (450)	38.8 (285)

Note. Scores were set to missing if more than 1 item was missing.

Table 3 displays the psychological abuse frequency scores by epoch.

Table 3. Age 18 Psychological Abuse Frequency Scores By Epoch

Psychological Frequency Scores (by epoch)	Frequency Score			
	N	M (SD)	Min	Max
5 years old or younger	735	0.2 (1.1)	0	15
6 to 12 years old	735	0.6 (3.0)	0	18
13 to 16 years old	735	0.9 (2.5)	0	21
17 years or older	735	0.6 (2.1)	0	21
Ever occurred (0-18)	735	2.3 (5.8)	0	54

Note. If the adolescent reported ‘no or ‘0’ abuse on all, of the stem items, each of their frequency scores were set to ‘0 or no abuse’.

Table 4 describes the perpetrators of psychological maltreatment endorsed on the Age 18 Psychological Maltreatment measure, by epoch. More mothers perpetrated psychological abuse than other caregivers.

Table 4. Frequencies of Perpetrators (N = 735)

Perpetrators	< = 5 yrs old		6 - 12 yrs old		13 - 16 yrs old		>=17 yrs old		Ever (0-18 yrs)	
	% No Abuse (n)	% Abuse (n)								
Mother	96.5 (709)	3.5 (26)	93.2 (685)	6.8 (50)	90.5 (665)	9.5 (70)	92.9 (683)	7.1 (52)	84.3 (620)	15.6 (115)
Stepmother	99.7 (733)	0.3 (2)	99.2 (729)	0.8 (6)	98.2 (722)	1.8 (13)	98.6 (725)	1.4 (10)	97.7 (718)	2.3 (17)
Foster Mother	99.5 (731)	0.5 (4)	98.2 (722)	1.8 (13)	98.4 (723)	1.6 (12)	99.2 (729)	0.8 (6)	96.7 (711)	3.3 (24)
Dad’s Girlfriend	100.0 (735)	--	99.6 (732)	0.4 (3)	99.7 (733)	0.3 (2)	100.0 (735)	--	99.5 (731)	0.5 (4)
Father	98.0 (720)	2.0 (15)	96.5 (709)	3.5 (26)	94.1 (692)	5.8 (43)	96.1 (706)	3.9 (29)	91.0 (669)	9.0 (66)
Stepfather	99.6 (732)	0.4 (3)	98.4 (723)	1.6 (12)	97.9 (720)	2.0 (15)	98.8 (726)	1.2 (9)	96.2 (707)	3.8 (28)
Foster Father	99.5 (731)	0.5 (4)	99.1 (728)	0.9 (7)	99.2 (729)	0.8 (6)	99.2 (729)	0.8 (6)	98.0 (720)	2.0 (15)
Mom’s Boyfriend	99.3 (730)	0.7 (5)	98.8 (726)	1.2 (9)	98.8 (726)	1.2 (9)	98.9 (727)	1.1 (8)	97.4 (716)	2.6 (19)
Another family member or relative	98.9 (727)	1.1 (8)	97.7 (718)	2.3 (17)	94.8 (697)	5.2 (38)	96.1 (706)	3.9 (29)	92.9 (683)	7.1 (52)
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	99.9 (734)	0.1 (1)	99.7 (733)	0.3 (2)	99.5 (731)	0.5 (4)	99.5 (731)	0.5 (4)	98.9 (727)	1.1 (8)
Someone else	99.1 (728)	1.0 (7)	97.8 (719)	2.2 (16)	96.1 (706)	3.9 (29)	97.4 (716)	2.6 (19)	93.5 (687)	6.5 (48)
Family (e.g., mom, dad, etc...)	94.3 (693)	5.7 (42)	87.8 (645)	12.2 (90)	83.0 (610)	17(125)	86.0 (632)	14(103)	72.5 (533)	27.5 (202)
Non-Family (e.g., teacher, coach, etc...)	98.2 (722)	1.8 (13)	96.3 (708)	3.7 (27)	94.7 (696)	5.3 (39)	96.3 (708)	3.7 (27)	90.7 (667)	9.2 (68)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Perpetrator indicators are NOT mutually exclusive (i.e., more than one perpetrator can be named).

Table 5 displays the level of impact of psychological maltreatment by specific perpetrators and overall endorsed by LONGSCAN 18 year old respondents. Psychological maltreatment perpetrated by fathers and mothers had the greatest impact.

Table 5. Age 18 Psychological Maltreatment Impact Items and Scores

	<u>N</u>	Not at all % (n)	Very Little % (n)	Somewhat % (n)	A lot % (n)	Mean Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Maximum Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Mother	113	15.9 (18)	19.5 (22)	30.1 (34)	34.5 (39)	2.8 (1.1)	--
Stepmother	15	6.7 (1)	40.0 (6)	33.3 (5)	20.0 (3)	2.7 (0.9)	--
Foster Mother	24	16.7 (4)	37.5 (9)	20.8 (5)	25.0 (6)	2.5 (1.1)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	3	66.7 (2)	--	--	33.3 (1)	2.0 (1.7)	--
Father	65	20.0 (13)	16.9 (11)	30.8 (20)	32.3 (21)	2.8 (1.1)	--
Stepfather	26	26.9 (7)	15.4 (4)	26.9 (7)	30.8 (8)	2.6 (1.2)	--
Foster Father	15	33.3 (5)	40.0 (6)	13.3 (2)	13.3 (2)	2.1 (1.0)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	20	20.0 (4)	40.0 (8)	15.0 (3)	25.0 (5)	2.5 (1.1)	--
Another family member or relative	49	22.4 (11)	22.4 (11)	34.7 (17)	20.4 (10)	2.5 (1.1)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	8	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	50.0 (4)	12.5 (1)	2.5 (1.1)	--
Someone else	49	32.7 (16)	24.5 (12)	32.7 (16)	10.2 (5)	2.2 (1.0)	--
Overall	224	--	--	--	--	2.5 (1.0)	2.7 (1.1)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Table 6 displays the level of self attribution LONGSCAN participants felt for experienced psychological maltreatment, by specific perpetrators and overall. .

Table 6. Psychological Maltreatment Attribution Items and Scores

	<u>N</u>	Not at all my fault % (n)	Somewhat my fault % (n)	Mostly my fault % (n)	Mean Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Maximum Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Mother	113	46.9 (53)	37.2 (42)	15.9 (18)	1.7 (0.7)	--
Stepmother	15	80.0 (12)	20.0 (3)	--	1.2 (0.4)	--
Foster Mother	24	70.8 (17)	20.8 (5)	8.3 (2)	1.4 (0.6)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	3	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	--	1.3 (0.6)	--
Father	65	53.8 (35)	33.8 (22)	12.3 (8)	1.6 (0.7)	--
Stepfather	26	57.7 (15)	34.6 (9)	7.7 (2)	1.5 (0.6)	--
Foster Father	15	66.7 (10)	26.7 (4)	6.7 (1)	1.4 (0.6)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	20	65.0 (13)	15.0 (3)	20.0 (4)	1.6 (0.8)	--
Another family member or relative	50	54.0 (27)	40.0 (20)	6.0 (3)	1.5 (0.6)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	8	37.5 (3)	50.0 (4)	12.5 (1)	1.8 (0.7)	--
Someone else	49	59.2 (29)	36.7 (18)	4.1 (2)	1.4 (0.6)	--
Overall	224	--	--	--	1.5 (0.6)	1.6 (0.7)

Note. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Barnett, D., Manly, J., & Cicchetti, D. (1993). Defining child maltreatment: The interface between policy and research, in Cicchetti D. & Toth, S. L., Advances in applied developmental psychology: Child abuse, child development and social policy. Ablex Publishing Corp, Norwood, NJ.

Self Report of Sexual Abuse, Age 18

LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

This self-report measure assesses young adult's self-reported lifetime history of sexual abuse.

Conceptual Organization

Eleven stem items ask about specific sexually abusive caregiver behaviors; four of these items have gender-specific wording for boys or girls. Respondents who do not endorse a screening question after completing the non-penetration items are not asked about sexual abuse involving penetration. After an respondent has completed all appropriate stem items, follow-up items assess the frequency of occurrence and perpetrator/s for conceptually grouped clustered stem items (i.e., one set of follow up items is asked for each of 5 sets of clustered stem items if any item within the cluster was endorsed). Attribution, or the respondent's perception of his or her level of fault for what happened, and the degree of impact of the sexual abuse or assault are asked for each perpetrator.

Item Origin/Selection Process

These items were originally adapted and refined from the LONGSCAN measure of sexual abuse and assault (LONGSCAN, 1998) for use at age 16, and modified at age 18 to permit lifetime reporting; all measures drew heavily on the definitions developed by Barnett, Manly & Cicchetti (1995).

Materials

A-CASI delivery system

Time Required

Ranges from 1 to 7 minutes depending on the extent of sexual abuse/assault endorsed.

Administration Method

A-CASI. Due to possible confusion about branching subsequent to stem items, paper and pencil administrations are not recommended.

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

There are several scoring options available for this measure. For each of four subscales, a dichotomous indicator can be created for whether or not abuse was endorsed for ANY of the specified items. A sum score of the number of items endorsed can also be created. Items included in each subscale are as follows:

Non-contact Sexual Abuse: items 1-4.

Sexual Contact, Non-Penetration: items 5, 6, 7, & 9.

Sexual Contact, Penetration: items 10 & 11.

Indicator for Other Sexual Abuse: Item 8, "Has an adult who was supposed to be supervising or taking care of you....done something else sexual to you, or want you to do something else sexual, that we have not already talked about?" is a screener item intended to shield participants who have not experienced

penetration from questions about penetration PLEASE NOTE: While item 8 is a stem question to items 9, 10, and 11, it may however also include sexual abuse beyond what is asked in items 9-11.

Any Sexual Abuse: items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.* * PLEASE NOTE: Item 8 is a screening question for the three items on penetration, including items 9, 10, and 11. To avoid double-counting, item 8 is only included in this score if the participant did not endorse any of items 9-11, but did endorse item 8.

Frequency: Items 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 the frequency of the abuse described within a cluster of stem items. Responses range from “1 or 2 times = 1,” “3 to 10 times = 2,” “More than 10 times = 3.” Total or sum and mean frequency scores are created from these six items. Frequency sum scores range from 0-27. Scores are set to missing if more than one of the six items is missing.

Perpetrator Scoring

Perpetrator data may be examined by individual or groups of perpetrators (i.e., familial vs. extra-familial maltreatment).

Attribution and Impact Scoring

Follow-up items on attribution and current degree of impact are asked for each endorsed perpetrator. Attribution and impact are scored three ways. Higher scores indicate: a) higher levels of self-attribution or responsibility for experienced sexual abuse; or b) greater impact experienced as a result of sexual abuse.

1. The maximum score across all eleven perpetrator categories is the highest score endorsed for any perpetrator.
2. The mean score is the mean of attribution or impact scores across all perpetrators endorsed.
3. The perpetrator attribution or impact score is item level data, and is the level of attribution or impact endorsed for a specific perpetrator.

Scores range from “1=Not at all my fault/Not at all,” to ”3=Mostly my fault/A lot.”

Example impact item: “When you look at your life now, how much do you think what happened with your stepfather has affected you and how you think, feel or act?”

Example attribution item: “Overall, when you think about what happened with your stepfather, how much do you feel like it was your fault?”

LONGSCAN Use

Data Point

Ages 18

Respondent

Young adult

Mnemonic and Version

SALA

Rationale

Sexual abuse has been linked to poor outcomes throughout the lifespan. Securing self-report of sexual abuse is a critical piece of a comprehensive assessment that includes self-report at multiple time points, lifetime review of Child Protective Services records, and parent report at multiple time points (Everson et al., 2008).

Results

The SALA has 11 stem items asking about possible sexual abuse. Items refer to ‘Looking back at your whole life, has a parent, or another adult who was supposed to be supervising or taking care of you, EVER done something to you like:...’. Frequencies for each item are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Frequencies for Lifetime Report of Sexual Abuse at Age 18

Variable	Label	N	% No (n)	% Yes (n)
SALA1	Look at, or try to look at your private parts in a sexual way?	739	94.7 (700)	5.3 (39)
SALA2	Get you or try to get you, to look at their private parts?	739	95.1 (703)	4.9 (36)
SALA3	Take or try to take pictures or videos of you when you were naked?	739	98.9 (731)	1.1 (8)
SALA4	Say inappropriate sexual things to you?	740	95.1 (704)	4.9 (36)
SALA5	Touch or feel, or try to touch or feel your private parts?	740	94.2 (697)	5.8 (43)
SALA6	Get you, or try to get you, to touch or feel their private parts?	740	95.3 (705)	4.7 (35)
SALA7*	Hurt or try to hurt your private parts or breasts on purpose?	738	97.6 (720)	2.4 (18)
SALA8	Do something else sexual to you, or want you to do something else sexual, that we have not already talked about?	737	96.9 (714)	3.1 (23)
SALA9*	Kiss or put their mouth on your breasts, your private part or your butt, or get you to kiss or put your mouth in theirs?	737	97.7 (720)	2.3 (17)
SALA10*	Have sex with you by putting their penis in your butt, or by making you put your penis in their private part or butt?	737	92.2 (724)	1.8 (13)
SALA11*	Put their finger or another object in your private part or butt, or get you to do that to them?	737	98.1 (723)	1.9 (14)

Notes. * Items 7, 9, 10, 11 were originally split and asked separately by gender. For the purposes of scoring, they were merged together.

Items 9, 10 and 11 are follow-up items to stem item 8 – so ‘0/NO’ answers on stem item 8 were carried over and recoded as a ‘0/NO’ for items 9, 10, and 11.

Table 2 displays subscale scores and dichotomous indicator for lifetime history of sexual abuse. Slightly less than 8% of the LONGSCAN sample reported ever having experienced sexual abuse.

Table 2. Lifetime sexual abuse history, Age 18

	N	M (SD)	Sum Score			Dichotomous Indicators	
			Min	Max	Alpha	% No (n)	% Yes (n)
Non-Contact Sexual Abuse	739	0.2 (0.6)	0	4	.84	98.2 (686)	7.2 (53)
Sexual Contact, Non-Penetration	739	0.2 (0.6)	0	4	.86	93.4 (690)	6.6 (49)
Sexual Contact, Penetration	737	0.0 (0.3)	0	2	.94	98.0 (722)	2.0 (15)
Any Sexual Abuse	736	0.3 (1.4)	0	10	.91	92.3 (679)	7.7 (57)

Note. Scores were set to missing if more than 1 item was missing.

Table 3 displays the age epochs reported for lifetime history of sexual abuse at age 18. More sexual abusive was reported during the age 6-12 year epoch than at other ages.

Table 3. Sexual Abuse by Age, Age 18

Sexual Abuse SUM Scores (by epoch)	SUM Score				Dichotomous Indicators	
	N	M (SD)	Min	Max	% No (n)	% Yes (n)
5 years old or younger	736	0.1 (0.6)	0	6	96.7 (712)	2.2 (24)
6 to 12 years old	736	0.1 (0.7)	0	6	96.7 (712)	3.3 (24)
13 to 16 years old	736	0.1 (0.5)	0	6	97.4 (717)	2.6 (19)
17 years or older	736	0.0 (0.2)	0	3	98.5 (725)	1.5 (11)

Note. If the adolescent reported ‘no or 0’ abuse on all of the stem items, each of their epoch scores were set to ‘0 or no abuse’.

The frequency of sexual abuse by age epoch is displayed in Table 4. The frequency of sexual abuse is roughly the same across ages prior to 17.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics for sexual abuse frequency scores (by epoch)

Sexual Abuse Frequency Scores (by epoch)	Frequency Score			
	N	M (SD)	Min	Max
5 years old or younger	736	0.2 (1.3)	0	18
6 to 12 years old	736	0.2 (1.6)	0	17
13 to 16 years old	736	0.1 (1.2)	0	16
17 years or older	736	0.0 (0.4)	0	7
Ever occurred (0-18)	736	0.6 (3.6)	0	45

Note. If the adolescent reported ‘no or ‘0’ abuse on all of the stem items, each of their frequency scores were set to ‘0 or no abuse’.

The perpetrators of sexual abuse are displayed in Table 6. More familial sexual abuse was reported than extra-familial abuse, although the most frequently endorsed perpetrator was “someone else.”

Table 6. Frequencies of Perpetrators (N = 736)

Perpetrators	< = 5 yrs old		6 - 12 yrs old		13 - 16 yrs old		>=17 yrs old		Ever (0-18 yrs)	
	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse	% No Abuse	% Abuse
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Mother	99.7 (734)	0.3 (2)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.6 (733)	0.4 (3)
Stepmother	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)
Foster Mother	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)
Dad's Girlfriend	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)
Father	99.6 (733)	0.4 (3)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	100.0 (736)	--	100.0 (736)	--	99.5 (732)	0.5 (4)
Stepfather	99.3 (731)	0.7 (5)	99.3 (731)	0.7 (5)	99.5 (732)	0.5 (4)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	98.4 (724)	1.6 (12)
Foster Father	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.7 (734)	0.3 (2)	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.5 (732)	0.5 (4)
Mom's Boyfriend	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	99.1 (729)	0.9 (7)	99.6 (733)	0.4 (3)	100.0 (736)	--	98.8 (727)	1.2 (9)
Another family member or relative	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	98.9 (728)	1.1 (8)	99.7 (734)	0.3 (2)	98.2 (723)	1.8 (13)
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	100.0 (736)	--	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.9 (735)	0.1 (1)	99.7 (734)	0.3 (2)
Someone else	98.9 (728)	1.1 (8)	98.8 (727)	1.2 (9)	98.8 (727)	1.2 (9)	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	97.1 (715)	2.8 (21)
Family (e.g., mom, dad, etc...)	97.8 (720)	2.2 (16)	98.1 (722)	1.9 (14)	98.4 (724)	1.6 (12)	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	95.4 (702)	4.6 (34)
Non-Family (e.g., teacher, coach, etc...)	98.1 (722)	1.9 (14)	97.9 (721)	2.0 (15)	98.5 (725)	1.5 (11)	99.2 (730)	0.8 (6)	96.1 (707)	3.9 (29)

Note. These perpetrator indicators are NOT mutually exclusive (i.e., more than one perpetrator can be named).

Tables 5 and 6 display the impact and attribution items and scores. These should be interpreted with care given the low rate of endorsement per perpetrator.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics for Sexual Abuse Impact Items and Scores

	N	Not at all % (n)	Very Little % (n)	Somewhat % (n)	A lot % (n)	Mean Score M (SD)	Maximum Score M (SD)
Mother	4	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	--	50.0 (2)	2.8 (1.5)	--
Stepmother	2	--	100.0 (2)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Foster Mother	1	100.0 (0)	--	--	--	1.0 (--)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	2	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	--	--	1.5 (0.7)	--
Father	5	--	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	3.2 (0.8)	--
Stepfather	12	8.3 (1)	16.7 (2)	42.0 (5)	33.3 (4)	3.0 (1.0)	--
Foster Father	5	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	2.6 (1.1)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	10	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	50.0 (5)	3.0 (1.2)	--
Another family member or relative	14	7.1 (1)	35.7 (5)	21.4 (3)	35.7 (5)	2.9 (1.0)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	4	75.0 (3)	--	25.0 (1)	--	1.5 (1.0)	--
Someone else	24	45.8 (11)	12.5 (3)	20.8 (5)	20.8 (5)	2.2 (1.2)	--
Overall	54	--	--	--	--	2.8 (1.1)	2.9 (1.2)

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics for Sexual Abuse Attribution Items and Scores

	<u>N</u>	Not at all my fault % (n)	Somewhat my fault % (n)	Mostly my fault % (n)	Mean Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	Maximum Score <u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Mother	4	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	--	1.5 (0.6)	--
Stepmother	2	100.0 (2)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Foster Mother	2	100.0 (2)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Dad's Girlfriend	2	100.0 (2)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Father	5	100.0 (5)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Stepfather	12	67.7 (8)	16.7 (2)	16.7 (2)	1.5 (0.8)	--
Foster Father	5	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	1.6 (0.9)	--
Mom's Boyfriend	10	60.0 (6)	30.0 (3)	10.0 (1)	1.5 (0.7)	--
Another family member or relative	15	86.7 (13)	13.3 (2)	--	1.10 (0.4)	--
A teacher, coach, minister, or someone like that...	4	100.0 (4)	--	--	1.0 (0.0)	--
Someone else	24	75.0 (18)	16.7 (4)	8.3 (2)	1.3 (0.6)	--
Overall	54	--	--	--	1.3 (0.6)	1.4 (0.7)

Publisher Information

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References and Bibliography

- Barnett, D., Manly, J., & Cicchetti, D. (1993). Defining child maltreatment: The interface between policy and research, in Cicchetti D. & Toth, S. L., Advances in applied developmental psychology: Child abuse, child development and social policy. Ablex Publishing Corp, Norwood, NJ.
- Everson, M., Smith, J., Hussey, J., Dubowitz, H., Litrownik, A., English, D., Knight, L., & Runyan, D. (2008). Concordance between adolescent reports of childhood abuse and Child Protective Service in an at-risk sample of young adolescents. *Child Maltreatment, 13*, 14-26.

Service Utilization

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess services needed and received in the past year by the age 18 respondent. A wide range of services are queried, including medical, dental, psychological and social work services. Two items on health insurance coverage are included.

Conceptual Organization

This measure was developed to assess a young adult's self-reported need for, and receipt of, a wide range of services in the last year.

Item Origin/Selection Process

A comprehensive array of basic services as well as those that might have decreased or ameliorated the effect of individual and family problems, including maltreatment, was project developed. The need for services was included for two reasons, both to assess needed services that were not received, and services that may have been received involuntarily or received despite the respondent feeling they weren't needed.

Materials

A-CASI form

Time Required

3-5minutes, depending on extent of services used.

Administration Method

A-CASI administration

Training

Minimal given the measure is delivered via A-CASI.

Scoring

Score Types

Individual items may be used. While no further scoring recommendations are included in this manual, that does not rule out individual investigators developing further scoring protocols, such as counts of classes of services received, and level of overall helpfulness of those services.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Mnemonic and Version

SVUA

Other service utilization measures:

TXUA/B: Ages 4 & 5 (caregiver report)

ASUA & CSUA: Ages 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 (caregiver report)

SUA: Age 8 & 10 (caregiver report)

SRUC: Ages 15, 16 & 17 (caregiver report)

SRUD: Site-specific for Eastern & Midwestern Sites Age 17 (caregiver report)

Respondent

Young adult

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics on the earlier services utilization measures, please refer to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Hunter et al., 2003; Knight et al., 2008 & 2009). Table 1 provides frequencies for dental and health services utilized (Dental, Health, & Medical Care) by the age 18 respondent in the past year. Notably fewer respondents endorsed needing these services than endorsed receiving them.

Table 1. Dental, Health and Accident-related Medical Care Received and Needed, Age 18

	Dental care?				Health care check up?				Medical care for an accident or injury?			
	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)
<i>Overall</i>	846	63.9 (541)	305	36.4 (111)	845	78.8 (666)	179	29.96 (53)	845	25.9 (219)	625	7.7 (48)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	375	60.5 (227)	148	27.0 (40)	375	72.5 (272)	103	26.2 (27)	375	30.4 (114)	260	5.4 (14)
Female	471	66.7 (314)	157	45.2 (71)	470	83.8 (394)	76	34.2 (26)	470	22.3 (105)	365	9.3 (34)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	200	57.0 (114)	86	44.2 (38)	200	79.5 (159)	41	43.9 (18)	200	22.5 (45)	154	6.5 (10)
MW	83	68.7 (57)	26	15.4 (4)	83	83.1 (69)	14	7.1 (1)	83	34.9 (29)	54	3.7 (2)
SO	161	65.2 (105)	56	28.6 (16)	161	81.4 (131)	30	33.3 (10)	161	22.9 (37)	124	7.3 (9)
SW	223	61.9 (138)	85	28.8 (33)	223	71.7 (160)	63	26.9 (17)	222	23.4 (52)	170	11.2 (19)
NW	179	70.9 (127)	52	38.5 (20)	178	82.6 (147)	31	22.6 (7)	179	31.3 (56)	123	6.5 (8)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 2 provides frequencies for medical care, hospital stays, and psychological counseling received by the respondent in the past year at the Age 18 interview. Sixteen percent of the respondents reported seeing someone for a ‘serious or ongoing’ health problem and 6% reported an overnight hospital stay for this health problem. Fewer discrepancies between services received and those needed are noted compared to the services displayed in Table 1.

Table 2. Medical Care, Overnight Hospital Stays and Psychological Counseling Received and Needed, Age 18

Medical care for a serious or ongoing health problem?				Stay overnight in a hospital for a serious or ongoing health problem?				Psychological Counseling?				
	Got N	Needed % (n)		Got N	Needed % (n)		Got N	Needed % (n)		Got N	Needed % (n)	
<i>Overall</i>	844	16.2 (137)	844	16.2 (137)	844	5.9 (50)	794	3.4 (27)	842	13.2 (111)	731	9.9 (65)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	374	12.3 (46)	374	12.3 (46)	374	6.1 (23)	351	2.8 (10)	372	9.1 (34)	338	6.5 (22)
Female	470	19.4 (91)	470	19.4 (91)	470	5.7 (27)	443	3.8 (17)	470	16.4 (77)	393	10.9 (43)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	200	12.0 (24)	200	12.0 (24)	200	5.0 (10)	190	2.1 (4)	200	9.5 (19)	181	9.4 (17)
MW	82	20.7 (17)	82	20.7 (17)	82	4.9 (4)	78	3.8 (3)	82	12.2 (10)	72	11.1 (8)
SO	161	18.6 (30)	161	18.6 (30)	161	5.6 (9)	152	3.3 (5)	161	8.7 (14)	147	7.5 (11)
SW	222	14.9 (33)	222	14.9 (33)	222	6.8 (15)	207	2.9 (6)	220	18.2 (40)	180	8.9 (16)
NW	179	18.4 (33)	179	18.4 (33)	179	6.7 (12)	167	5.4 (9)	179	15.6 (28)	151	8.6 (13)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Tables 3 provides frequencies for hospital stays directly related to injuries in the past year at the Age 18 interview. The causes of the injuries are also displayed.

Table 3. Hospitalizations Due to Injury, Age 18

				Was the injury a result of...						
				Someone hurt you by accident	Someone hurt you on purpose	A motor vehicle accident	Other	Use of firearms	A fight with BF/GF or spouse	Other
	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Overall</i>	844	5.2 (44)	4	7	9	22	2	2	2	34
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	374	6.1 (23)	2	6	4	10	2	0	0	17
Female	470	4.5 (21)	2	1	5	12	0	2	2	17
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	200	6.5 (13)	2	3	4	4	0	0	0	13
MW	82	6.1 (5)	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
SO	161	5.6 (9)	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	5
SW	222	2.7 (6)	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	5
NW	179	6.1 (11)	1	2	1	6	0	1	1	8

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 4 provides frequencies related to drug/alcohol counseling, birth control and HIV/aids services received in the past year by age 18 respondents in the past year at the Age 18 interview. More of these services were received by participants at the Southwestern Site than at other sites. This site has the highest percentage of participants who were in foster care at some point as children.

Table 4. Drug/Alcohol Counseling, Birth Control and HIV/Aids service Need and Receipt, Age 18

	Drug/Alcohol Counseling?				Birth Control Services?				HIV/AIDS Services?			
	Got		Needed		Got		Needed		Got		Needed	
	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)
<i>Overall</i>	843	5.3 (45)	798	3.0 (24)	843	21.2 (179)	664	4.2 (28)	842	2.6 (22)	820	1.6 (13)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	373	5.4 (20)	353	3.7 (13)	373	3.2 (12)	361	1.1 (4)	372	3.2 (12)	360	1.4 (5)
Female	470	5.3 (25)	445	2.5 (11)	470	35.5 (167)	303	7.9 (24)	470	2.1 (10)	460	1.7 (8)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	200	4.0 (8)	192	1.6 (3)	200	14.5 (29)	171	1.2 (2)	199	2.5 (5)	194	1.0 (2)
MW	82	4.9 (4)	78	5.1 (4)	82	15.9 (13)	69	7.2 (5)	82	3.7 (3)	79	2.5 (2)
SO	161	4.3 (7)	154	1.3 (2)	161	26.7 (43)	118	3.4 (4)	161	4.3 (7)	154	0.0 (0)
SW	221	6.8 (15)	206	6.3 (13)	221	22.2 (49)	172	5.8 (10)	221	1.8 (4)	217	2.8 (6)
NW	179	6.1 (11)	168	1.2 (2)	179	25.1 (45)	134	5.2 (7)	179	1.7 (3)	176	1.7 (3)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 5 provides frequencies related to pregnancy clinic testing and medical services by female respondents in the past year at the Age 18 interview. Notable discrepancies exist between services needed and those received.

Table 5. Frequencies of Age 18 Service Utilization (pregnancy clinic testing and medical services - in the past 12 months)

	Pregnancy Clinic Testing?				Pregnancy Medical Services?			
	Got		Needed		Got		Needed	
	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)	<u>N</u>	% (n)
<i>Overall</i>	465	18.1 (84)	381	1.8 (7)	465	12.5 (58)	407	1.0 (4)
<i>Study Site</i>								
EA	103	19.4 (20)	83	1.2 (1)	103	8.7 (9)	94	0.0 (0)
MW	46	28.3 (13)	33	3.0 (1)	46	21.7 (10)	36	5.6 (2)
SO	94	15.9 (15)	79	1.3 (1)	94	12.8 (12)	82	1.2 (1)
SW	130	13.1 (17)	113	2.6 (3)	130	13.1 (17)	113	0.0 (0)
NW	92	20.6 (19)	73	1.4 (1)	92	10.9 (10)	82	1.2 (1)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 6 provides frequencies for STD-related medical services, and stays or eating at homeless shelters by in the past year at the Age 18 interview.

Table 6. STD-related Medical Services, Homeless Shelter Stays& Meals, Age 18

	Get STD Medical Services				Stay at homeless shelter?				Eat at homeless shelter?			
	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)	N	Got % (n)	N	Needed % (n)
<i>Overall</i>	842	7.1 (60)	782	1.8 (14)	843	2.1 (18)	825	1.3 (11)	844	2.6 (22)	822	0.6 (5)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	373	3.2 (12)	361	2.2 (8)	373	1.6 (6)	367	1.4 (5)	364	2.1 (8)	366	0.6 (2)
Female	469	10.2 (48)	421	1.4 (6)	470	2.5 (12)	458	1.3 (6)	470	3.0 (14)	456	0.7 (3)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	200	9.0 (18)	182	2.2 (4)	200	1.0 (2)	198	1.0 (2)	200	1.0 (2)	198	0.5 (1)
MW	82	7.3 (6)	76	2.6 (2)	82	1.2 (1)	81	1.2 (1)	82	0.0 (0)	82	0.0 (0)
SO	160	7.5 (12)	148	0.7 (1)	161	1.2 (2)	159	0.6 (1)	161	2.5 (4)	157	0.6 (1)
SW	221	4.5 (10)	211	1.9 (4)	221	1.4 (3)	218	1.8 (4)	222	0.4 (1)	221	0.9 (2)
NW	179	7.8 (14)	165	1.8 (3)	179	5.6 (10)	169	1.8 (3)	179	8.4 (15)	164	0.6 (1)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Additional items are included in this measure (i.e., services related to independent living, social workers, school nurses, other doctors/counselors/clergy members, and insurance coverage) but are not presented in the descriptive results section.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

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Hunter, W. M., Cox, C. E., Teagle, S., Johnson, R. M., Mathew, R., Knight, E. D., & Leeb, R.T. (2003). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse. Volume 1: Early Childhood. Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Hunter, W.M., Cox, C.E., Teagle, S., Johnson, R.M., Mathew, R., Knight, E.D., Leeb, R.T., & Smith, J.B. (2003). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse. Volume 2: Middle Childhood. Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Sexual Experiences & Parenting Status LONGSCAN 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

To ascertain the sexual experiences, sexual risk behaviors and attitudes, birth outcomes and child care history from mid to late adolescents. Variables include age at first intercourse; number of sexual partners; history of sex with partner(s) of same sex; use and type of protection; pregnancy, childbearing and paternity history; self-efficacy regarding sex; perceptions of friends' attitudes towards sexual behavior and use of protection; and current child care arrangements made by adolescent parents for their children.

Conceptual Organization

The development of this measure was informed by Protection Motivation Theory, in which environmental and personal risk and protective factors inform two appraisal pathways (coping appraisal and threat appraisal) leading to intention regarding risk behavior (Stanton et al, 1995).

Item Origin/Selection Process

The majority of the items were project developed based upon a review of existing measures. Items on friends' attitudes and behaviors, and the theoretical basis of the measure, were informed by the Culturally Based Survey Instrument (Stanton et al., 1995).

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration

Time Required

5 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no scoring at this time.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16 & 18

Mnemonic and Version

ASEC (Ages 16 & 18)

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 describes youth sexual experiences at Age 16. More than half (51%) of the sample at the Age 16 interview reported that they had had sex one or more times and a majority of these adolescents (71%) were 14 years or older when they had sex for the first time.

Table 1. Youth Sexual Experiences, Age 16 Interview

Have you ever had sex?			How old were you the first time you had sex?						
	N	% No (n)	N	8-9 yrs old % (n)	10-11 yrs old % (n)	12-13 yrs old % (n)	14-15 yrs old % (n)	16 yrs old or more % (n)	
<i>Overall</i>	727	49.1 (357)	50.9 (370)	363	2.2 (8)	5.2 (19)	21.2 (77)	57.3 (208)	14.1 (51)
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	345	22.1 (161)	25.3 (184)	179	1.6 (6)	3.9 (14)	14.6 (53)	24.2 (88)	5.0 (18)
Female	382	27.0 (196)	25.6 (186)	184	0.6 (2)	1.4 (5)	6.6 (24)	33.1 (120)	9.1 (33)
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	144	7.1 (52)	12.7 (92)	91	1.1 (4)	1.9 (7)	8.0 (29)	11.6 (42)	2.5 (9)
MW	120	8.7 (63)	7.8 (57)	55	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (13)	11.0 (40)	0.6 (2)
SO	112	7.4 (54)	8.0 (58)	56	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.9 (14)	8.0 (29)	3.3 (12)
SW	174	11.8 (86)	12.1 (88)	86	0.5 (2)	1.9 (7)	3.0 (11)	11.9 (43)	6.3 (23)
NW	177	14.0 (102)	10.3 (75)	75	0.3 (1)	1.4 (5)	2.7 (10)	14.9 (54)	1.4 (5)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'10.

Table 2 describes the number of times Age 16 participants reported having had sex. Among females who had had sex, 63% endorsed that it only occurred once or twice, whereas 56% of males reported having had sex more frequently (3 or more times).

Table 2. Youth Sexual Experiences at the Age 16 Interview

	Females: How many boys/men have you had sex with?					Males: How many girls/women have you had sex with?						
	N	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	N	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %
<i>Overall</i>	186	38.2	25.3	14.0	15.6	7.0	177	17.5	26.0	19.2	17.5	19.8
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	39	8.6	4.8	4.3	3.2	0.0	50	3.9	3.4	6.8	6.8	7.3
MW	31	7.0	3.8	2.1	3.2	0.5	25	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.7	3.4
SO	37	9.1	6.4	1.1	2.1	1.1	19	1.1	1.7	3.9	2.3	1.7
SW	45	9.1	5.9	3.2	3.2	2.7	41	4.5	6.2	2.8	3.9	5.6
NW	34	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.7	42	4.5	10.7	3.9	2.8	1.7

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'10.

Table 3 describes the rate of condom use by adolescents who were sexually active at Age 16. Among adolescents who had had sex, 86% reported using a condom ‘most of the time’ to ‘always.’

Table 3. Condom use at the Age 16 Interview

	<u>N</u>	How often do you/partner use condoms?				
		Never % (n)	Rarely % (n)	Sometimes % (n)	Most of the time % (n)	Always % (n)
<i>Overall</i>	364	3.3 (12)	5.2 (19)	5.5 (20)	20.9 (76)	65.1 (237)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	179	0.8 (3)	1.4 (5)	1.4 (5)	6.9 (25)	38.7 (141)
Female	185	2.5 (9)	3.8 (14)	4.1 (15)	14.0 (51)	26.4 (96)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	90	0.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (3)	5.8 (21)	17.6 (64)
MW	57	0.3 (1)	0.8 (3)	0.8 (3)	3.3 (12)	10.4 (38)
SO	56	1.1 (4)	1.1 (4)	0.3 (1)	3.0 (11)	9.9 (36)
SW	86	1.4 (5)	2.2 (8)	1.9 (7)	4.9 (18)	13.2 (48)
NW	75	0.0 (0)	1.1 (4)	1.6 (6)	3.8 (14)	14.0 (51)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'10.

Table 4 describes the rate of pregnancies, paternity and select pregnancy outcomes at the Age 16 Interview. 25% of sexually active females said that they had gotten pregnant, while 7.5% of sexually active males had gotten someone pregnant.

Table 4. Age 16: History of Pregnancy, Paternity and Select Pregnancy Outcomes

	Females: Ever been pregnant?		Males: Ever gotten someone pregnant?		Females: Are you pregnant now?		Females: Did pregnancy end in miscarriage?		Females: Did pregnancy end in abortion?		Females: Did pregnancy end in a still birth?	
	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)	<u>N</u>	% Yes (n)
<i>Overall</i>	185	25.4 (47)	174	7.5 (13)	45	26.7 (12)	50	24.0 (12)	50	30.0 (15)	49	8.2 (4)
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	38	8.6 (16)	51	3.4 (6)	14	11.1 (5)	17	2.0 (1)	17	14.0 (7)	17	4.1 (2)
MW	31	2.7 (5)	24	0.6 (1)	5	0.0 (0)	5	4.0 (2)	5	0.0 (0)	4	2.0 (1)
SO	37	2.7 (5)	19	0.0 (0)	5	2.2 (1)	6	0.0 (0)	6	4.0 (2)	6	0.0 (0)
SW	46	7.0 (13)	41	2.9 (5)	13	6.7 (3)	14	12.0 (6)	14	6.0 (3)	14	2.0 (1)
NW	33	4.3 (8)	39	0.6 (1)	8	6.7 (3)	8	6.0 (3)	8	6.0 (3)	8	0.0 (0)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'10.

Table 5 reports the number of children born to Age 16 Interview respondents.

Table 5. Number of children at the Age 16 Interview

	<u>N</u>	Do you have any children? % Yes (n)	How many children do you have?		
			<u>N</u>	1 child % (n)	2 children % (n)
<i>Overall</i>	66	27.3 (18)	18	94.4 (17)	5.6 (1)
<i>Child's Gender</i>					
Male	18	6.1 (4)	4	22.2 (4)	0.0 (0)
Female	48	21.2 (14)	14	72.2 (13)	5.6 (1)
<i>Study Site</i>					
EA	25	9.1 (6)	6	33.3 (6)	0.0 (0)
MW	7	4.5 (3)	3	16.7 (3)	0.0 (0)
SO	5	4.5 (3)	3	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)
SW	19	7.6 (5)	5	27.2 (5)	0.0 (0)
NW	10	1.5 (1)	1	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'10.

Publisher Information

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References and Bibliography

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Stanton, B., Black, M., Feigelman, S., Ricardo, I., Galbraith, J., Li, X., Kalijee, L., Keane, V.& Nesbitt, R. (1995). Development of a culturally, theoretically and developmentally based survey instrument for assessing risk behaviors among African-American early adolescents living in urban low-income neighborhoods. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 7 (2), 160-177.

Age 18 Stability of Caregiver and Residence LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure is designed to capture the number and types of moves, school changes and changes in primary caregivers experienced throughout an 18 year-old's lifetime; recognizing that children in the LONGSCAN sample often experienced multiple residences, schools and caregivers throughout their childhood and adolescents.

Conceptual Organization

The number of changes in residence, schools and primary caregivers is assessed for each of three epochs: before starting first grade; first grade through 11 years of age; 11 years of age to present.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were project developed based on pilot testing.

Materials

LONGSCAN used an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

1-3 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no recommended scoring at this time.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Mnemonic and Version

STBA

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Roughly 89% of Age 18 respondents had lived in more than 1 residence between birth and the Age 18 interview. Figure 1 provides frequencies for the number of moves experienced during each of the three epochs: before 1st grade, 1st grade through age 12, and age 12 to present).

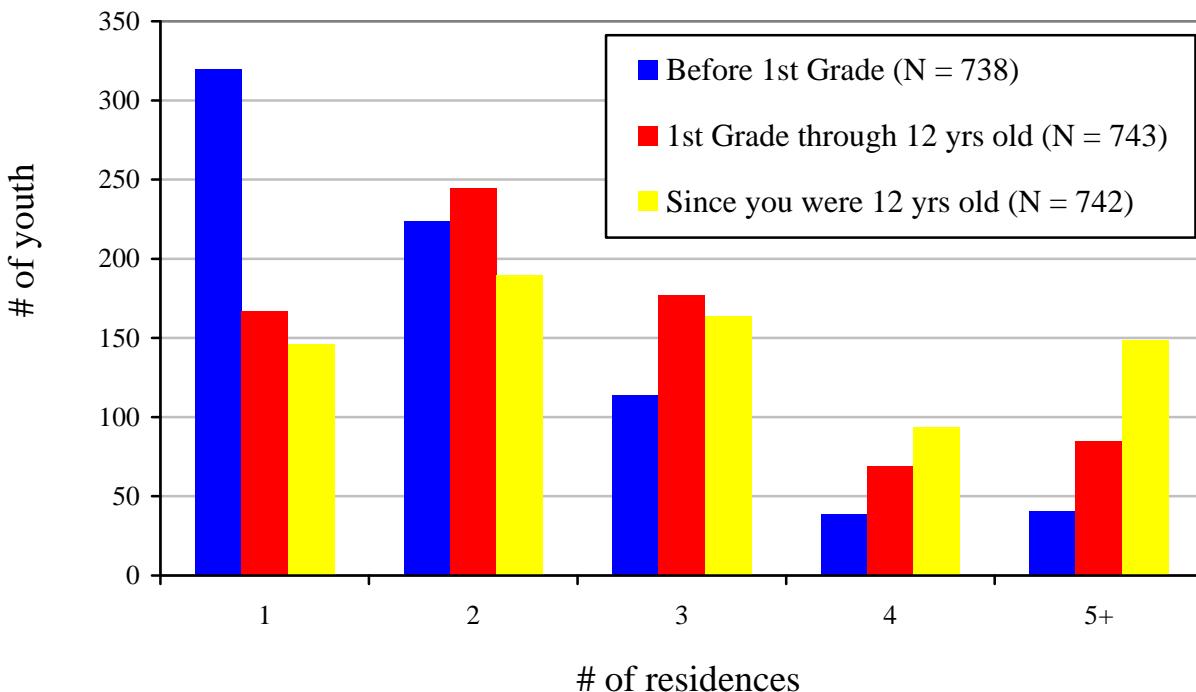


Figure 1 (Above). Number of residences birth through Age 18 Interview

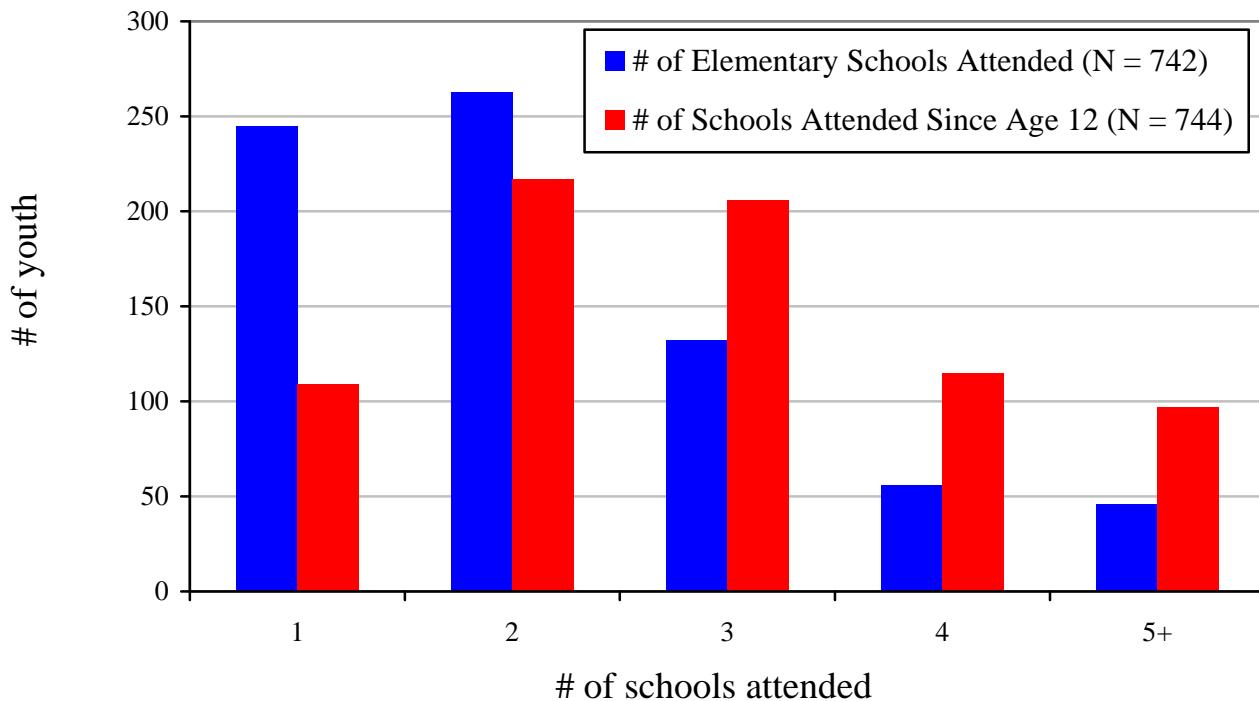


Figure 2 (Above). With a change of residence, sometimes a change of school is required. Figure 2 provides frequencies for school changes throughout the three epochs.

A majority of the sample (78%, n = 655) reported having had “one adult parent or caregiver who has been responsible for you AND lived with you all of your life”, whereas 22% (n = 188) had lived with more than one primary caregiver.

Figure 3. Number of different primary caregivers the youth lived with (for at least a month)

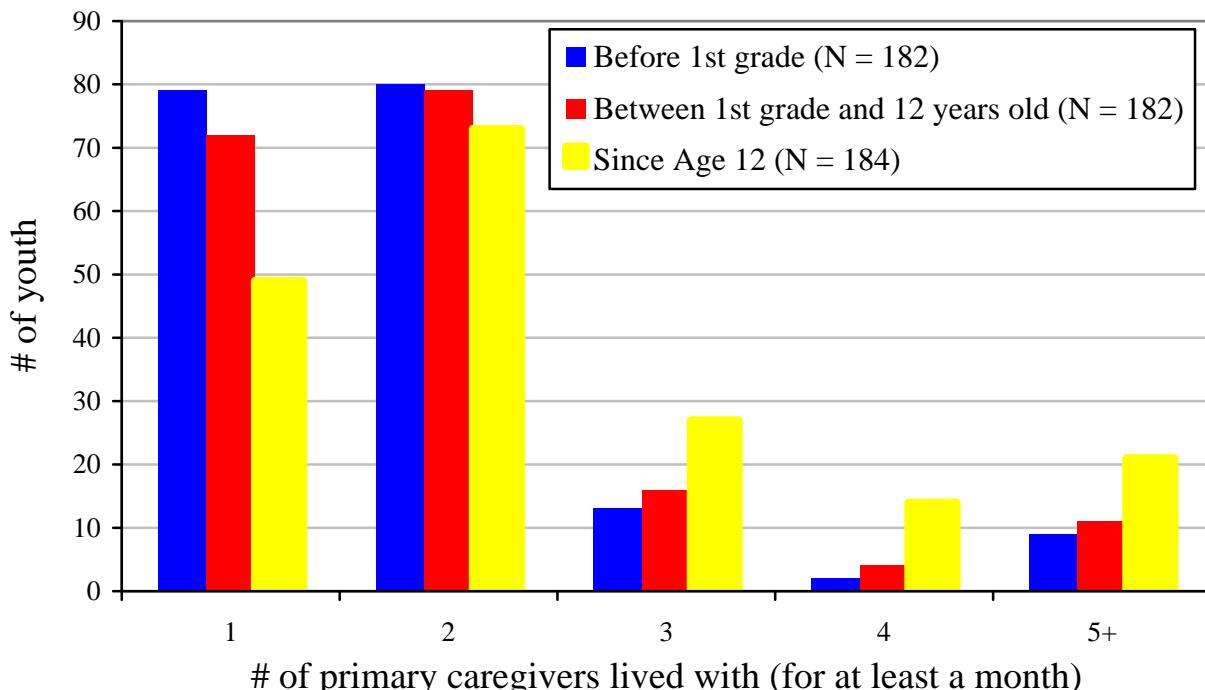


Figure 3 (Above). Number of different primary caregivers lived with for at least a month

Publisher Information

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Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs
LONGSCAN
2000

Description of Measure

To obtain adolescent self report of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and involvement in activities related to drug sales.

Conceptual Organization

Whether or not an adolescent has used a specific substance in the last year is assessed with a single item, which, if endorsed, is followed up with items assessing extent of use in last year and in the last thirty days. Drugs queried include marijuana, cocaine, LSD and other hallucinogens, heroin or methadone, Ecstasy, PCP, inhalants, stimulants, tranquilizers, steroids and “other prescription drugs not prescribed by a physician”. Involvement in drug sales is assessed with items about having been asked to sell, carry, or deliver illegal drugs, and having done so.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were project-developed following review of the substance use items found in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Monitoring the Future Study and the CHAMPS Study. Pilot testing across sites helped refine the street names for drugs surveyed in the measure.

Materials

A-CASI delivery system

Time Required

1-2 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

Scoring

Individual items. Summative indexes can be created by combining responses across substances.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16 & 18

Respondent

Child

Mnemonic and Version

TADA

Rationale

Substance use and involvement in drug carrying or sales are important possible negative outcomes for maltreated and at-risk children.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the Age 12 and Age 16 adolescent report of substance use, please refer to the 3rd and 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Knight et al., 2008, 2009). Table 1 provides frequencies for use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana at Age 18. 45% of Age 18 respondents reported drinking alcohol, 40% smoking cigarettes, and 30% using marijuana in the past year. Compared to other sites, larger percentages of Age 18 respondents from the SW, SO, and NW reported smoking cigarettes or using marijuana.

Table 1. Age 18 Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana In Past Year

	Cigarettes			Alcohol			Marijuana		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
<i>Overall</i>	795	318	40.0	793	357	45.0	794	237	29.8
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	352	162	46.0	351	162	46.1	352	124	35.2
Female	443	156	35.2	442	195	44.1	442	113	25.6
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	200	52	26.0	199	72	36.2	200	49	24.5
MW	45	14	31.1	45	20	44.4	45	14	31.1
SO	160	73	45.6	160	70	43.7	160	48	30.0
SW	223	102	45.7	222	117	52.7	222	69	31.1
NW	167	77	46.1	167	78	46.7	167	57	34.1

Notes. † Item sample sizes vary slightly.

Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Percentages are based on rows.

Table 2 provides frequencies of Age 18 endorsement of using other illegal drugs. Six percent of the sample reported using other illegal drugs in the past year. Higher rates of use were seen at the SW, SO, and NW sites.

Table 2. Age 18 Use of Other Illegal Drugs (N = 795)

Other Illegal Drugs	# of endorsements for Other Illegal Drugs*										
	n	%	Meth/ Speed/ Crystal/ Uppers	Unpre- scribed Pres- cription Drug	In- halant	LCD/ Acid	Hash	PCP/ Angel Dust	Ecstasy/ MDA	Other Drugs (non- presc.)	
			Crack/ Cocaine	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
<i>Overall</i>	50	6.3	19	14	18	6	9	4	2	20	18
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	24	6.8	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	6	8
Female	26	6.0	13	10	13	3	6	2	0	14	10
<i>Study Site</i>											
EA	4	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
MW	2	4.4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
SO	12	7.5	6	3	5	0	3	0	0	4	6
SW	20	9.0	7	7	8	5	3	2	1	9	6
NW	12	7.2	5	4	4	1	3	2	1	4	5

Notes. Illegal drug variables are not mutually exclusive (i.e., participant can endorse more than one illegal drug).

Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Percentages are based on rows.

Table 3 provides frequencies for Age 18 endorsement of selling and/or delivering illegal drugs. Almost 13% of the sample reported that they had been asked to sell drugs, while 11% reported selling drugs in the past year. Ten percent of the sample had been asked to deliver drugs, with males being asked more frequently than females, and 11% actually delivered/carried drugs in the past year.

Table 3. Age 18 Exposure to/Involvement in Sales/Delivery of Illegal Drugs

	Asked to sell illegal drugs?			Sold illegal drugs			Asked to deliver illegal drugs			Delivered/carried illegal drugs		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
<i>Overall</i>	795	101	12.7	795	84	11.0	795	80	10.1	795	89	11.2
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	353	70	19.8	353	61	17.3	353	51	14.4	353	59	16.7
Female	442	31	7.0	442	23	5.2	442	29	6.6	442	30	6.8
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	200	22	11.0	200	24	12.0	200	8	4.0	200	15	7.5
MW	45	5	11.1	45	3	6.7	45	6	13.3	45	4	8.9
SO	160	14	8.7	160	12	7.5	160	12	7.5	160	14	8.7
SW	223	34	15.2	223	24	10.8	223	30	13.4	223	32	14.3
NW	167	26	15.6	167	21	12.6	167	24	14.4	167	24	14.4

Notes. † Item sample sizes vary slightly.

Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through August '10.

Percentages are based on rows.

Publisher Information

The measure is free and available for use after the LONGSCAN Coordinating Center's receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures. Further information may be found at <http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>.

References and Bibliography

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. S., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>).

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2009). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse and Neglect Volume 4: Middle Adolescence (Age 16). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>)

Trauma Symptom Inventory

Briere, 1995

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess the psychological effects of trauma through adult self-report.

Conceptual Organization

The 100-item Trauma Symptom Inventory (TSI) includes three validity scales (Response Level, Atypical Response, and Inconsistent Response), and 10 clinical scales (Anxious Arousal; Depression; Anger/Irritability; Intrusive Experiences; Defensive Avoidance; Dissociation; Sexual Concerns; Dysfunctional Sexual Behavior; Impaired Self-Reference; and Tension Reduction Behavior) that can be grouped into four broad categories, including dysphoric mood, posttraumatic stress, sexual difficulties and self-dysfunction. It may be used with adults with a minimum of a fifth-seventh grade reading level. It is intended for both clinical and research purposes.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The item origin is described in the author's manual.

Materials

Paper forms or A-CASI delivery system.

Time Required

About 20 minutes. Generally, the more extensive an individual's history of trauma, the longer the form will take to complete.

Administration Method

Self-administered using pencil and the paper forms. LONGSCAN used an A-CASI delivery system.

Training

Minimal training for administration is required given that the measure is self administered.

Interviewers need to be thoroughly familiar with the item content should questions arise but are not to clarify the meaning or intent of items if asked.

The interpretation of TSI scores requires graduate training in a relevant field.

Scoring

Score Types

T scores for the 10 clinical scales and validity scales are available. There is also a list of 12 critical items, which includes items of immediate clinical interest such as suicidality.

Score Interpretation

Higher scores indicate more symptomatology. T scores at or above 65 on the clinical scales are considered clinically significant. High scores on the validity scales may indicate invalid observations.

Norms and/or Comparative Data

Norms are available for four groups by sex and age.

The national normative sample was comprised of 828 participants and was demographically similar to the 1990 census data with the exception of a slight overrepresentation of Caucasian and more educated individuals.

Psychometric Support

Reliability

The author reports that the internal consistency of the clinical scales ranges from α .84 to .87 (Briere & Elliott, 1997).

Validity

Construct validity: Either TSI raw or T scores were associated with trauma histories in the normative (Briere, 1995), a university (Briere & Smiljanich, 1994a), and a clinical sample (Briere, 1995).

Convergent validity: The author reports good convergent validity with PTSD status, with a specificity of .92 and a sensitivity of .91 (Briere & Elliott, 1997). The TSI scales identified 89% of psychiatric inpatients diagnoses with Borderline Personality Disorder (Briere & Elliott, 1997). Multiple studies have demonstrated that TSI scales are associated with previous traumatic experiences (Briere & Elliott, 1997).

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Respondent

18 year-old participants

Mnemonic and Version

Age 18: TSIA

Rationale

The TSI was chosen as the longitudinal successor to the previously used Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (Briere, 1996). Additional reasons for choosing the TSI included its adaptability to the A-CASI administration, sound psychometric properties, and relevant scales, including validity scales.

Administration and Scoring Notes

Please refer to the TSI manual for scoring information.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics of the age 8, 12, and age 16 Trauma Symptom Checklist, please refer to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th volumes of the measures manuals (Hunter et al., 2003; Knight et al., 2008, Knight et al., 2009). Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for a select number of the age 18 Trauma Symptom Inventory T scores by sample demographics. Eight to nine percent of the Age 18 sample, had t-scores in the borderline/clinical range for the anger/irritability, depression, and dissociation subscales. A higher percentage of girls were considered in the borderline/clinical range on all scales presented, when compared to boys.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for the Age 18 Trauma Symptom Inventory T scores by Demographics

	N	Anger/Irritability		Anxiety/Arousal		Depression		Dissociation	
		%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)
Overall	809	7.9	47.0 (10.4)	4.7	44.1 (8.9)	7.5	47.3 (9.1)	8.8	48.3 (10.5)
Gender									
Male	366	7.5	46.5 (10.1)	3.0	44.4 (7.5)	5.3	47.1 (8.4)	8.6	49.3 (10.6)
Female	453	8.3	47.3 (10.5)	6.0	43.9 (9.9)	9.4	47.5 (9.6)	8.9	47.3 (10.3)
Study Site									
EA	199	4.0	45.1 (8.9)	2.0	41.7 (7.3)	4.5	46.1 (8.7)	6.5	46.6 (10.0)
MW	82	7.3	46.4 (9.9)	0.0	42.1 (6.1)	0.0	45.0 (6.1)	6.1	46.5 (8.4)
SO	161	9.9	48.1 (11.4)	5.6	45.6 (9.6)	9.3	48.1 (9.3)	8.7	49.1 (10.7)
SW	188	11.2	48.2 (11.0)	6.9	45.5 (9.8)	11.7	49.0 (10.1)	11.7	50.1 (11.0)
NW	179	7.3	46.9 (10.3)	6.7	44.9 (9.2)	8.4	47.4 (9.1)	9.5	48.6 (10.6)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

% represents youth who had a T score that is borderline/clinical (<= 65) at age 16.

Table 3 provides descriptive statistics for the age 18 Trauma Symptom Inventory Validity scales by sample demographics. Less than 2% of the Age 18 sample reported high Atypical Response scale scores (i.e., high scores [$>=90$] on this scale may reflect a tendency toward defensiveness, a general under endorsement pattern, or a need to appear unusually symptom free), whereas 20% reported high Response Level scale scores (i.e., high scores [$>=73$] may reflect psychosis or extreme distress, a general over-endorsement, or an attempt to appear disturbed or dysfunctional). Roughly 4% of subjects in the Age 18 sample reported high Inconsistent Responses (i.e., high scores [$>=75$] may reflect random endorsement, attention or concentration problems, or reading/language difficulties. T-scores ≥ 75 should be considered invalid).

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics for the Age 18 Trauma Symptom Inventory Validity Scales by Demographics

	N	Atypical Responses		Response Level		Inconsistent Responses	
		%	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	%	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)	%	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)
Overall	809	1.8	49.8 (10.0)	19.9	59.8 (12.9)	3.7	49.9 (11.4)
Gender							
Male	361	2.5	50.3 (10.8)	21.3	60.7 (12.1)	4.7	50.3 (11.6)
Female	448	1.3	49.4 (9.2)	18.7	59.0 (13.6)	2.9	49.6 (11.2)
Study Site							
EA	199	1.0	48.7 (8.2)	29.1	63.4 (12.6)	3.0	48.4 (11.0)
MW	82	1.2	48.5 (8.5)	26.8	62.9 (13.9)	4.9	51.0 (12.5)
SO	161	2.5	50.0 (9.6)	18.0	58.5 (12.5)	6.8	51.8 (13.2)
SW	188	3.7	51.3 (12.7)	14.9	57.9 (12.4)	2.7	50.5 (10.3)
NW	179	0.6	49.8 (9.4)	13.4	57.4 (12.8)	2.2	48.8 (10.3)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Reliability

As can be seen in Table 4, internal consistency for the Trauma Symptom Inventory scales using the LONGSCAN Age 18 sample was excellent (ranging from .88 to .91).

Table 4. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 Trauma Symptom Inventory T scores

	N	Anger/Irritability	Anxiety/Arousal	Depression	Dissociation
		α	α	α	α
Overall	809	.90	.86	.91	.88

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

Copyrighted form may be ordered from:
 Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.
 16204 N. Florida Avenue
 Lutz, Florida 33549
 1-800-331-8378
www.parinc.com

References and Bibliography

Briere, J. (1995). *Trauma Symptom Inventory Professional Manual*. Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc. Lutz, Florida.

- Briere J, Elliott DM, Harris K & Cotman A (1995). Trauma Symptom Inventory: Psychometric characteristics and association with childhood and adult trauma in clinical samples. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 10, 387-401.
- Briere, J & Miller DM (1997). Psychological assessment of interpersonal victimization effects in adults and children. *Psychotherapy*, 34, 4.
- Briere J & Smiljanich K. (1994). Child abuse history and Trauma Symptom Inventory scores in a university sample.
- Briere, J. (1996). Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children: Professional Manual. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.

Young Adult Criminal Justice Involvement

LONGSCAN, 200

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure assesses a young adult's history of criminal justice involvement.

Conceptual Organization

A history of specific charges and convictions is assessed.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were project developed.

Materials

A-CASI delivery system

Time Required

1-2 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal training is required given that the measure is delivered in an A-CASI format.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Respondent

Young adult

Mnemonic and Version

CJIA (Age 18)

Rationale

Since maltreatment may be a risk factor for delinquent behavior and substance abuse, criminal justice involvement was an important outcome variable.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for items on the age 18 criminal justice involvement items measure. Twenty-one percent of the age 18 LONGSCAN sample had been arrested or taken into custody (a larger percent of males vs. females, 30% vs 14%). The largest reasons for arrests included: 7% for assault, 6% for theft, and 5% for using illegal drugs.

Table 1. Criminal Justice Involvement, Age 18

<i>CJIA Stem Items (ever)</i>	N	% Any	Gender		
			N	% Male	N
Been arrested or taken into custody	837	20.9	370	29.5	467
Charged with assault	837	6.6	370	10.0	467
Charged with robbery	837	3.0	370	5.9	467
Charged with theft	837	6.1	370	7.6	467
Charged with receiving stolen property	837	2.0	370	3.5	467
Charged with destroying property	837	3.3	370	5.4	467
Charged with using illegal drugs	837	4.9	370	8.6	467
Charged with growing illegal drugs	837	1.6	370	2.4	467
Charged with possession of illegal drugs	835	1.3	369	2.1	466
Charged with selling other illegal drugs	836	1.2	369	2.2	467
Charged with major traffic offense	837	1.8	370	2.2	467
Charged with alcohol under age	837	1.9	370	3.5	467
Charged with animal abuse/neglect	837	0.0	370	0.0	467
Charged with illegal firearm	837	0.7	370	1.3	467
Charged with solicitation	837	0.0	370	0.0	467
Charged with another felony	836	1.6	370	3.0	466
Charged with another misdemeanor	836	4.3	370	6.8	466
Ever sentenced to probation?	763	11.8	329	17.9	434
Ever sentenced to juv./detention center?	735	8.3	305	11.5	430
Ever sentenced to jail/prison?	692	2.6	286	4.9	406
Ever on probation before serving time?	836	5.5	370	7.8	466
Ever served time in juv./detention center?	837	9.3	370	13.5	467
Ever served time in jail/prison?	836	3.8	370	6.2	466

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Frequencies for gender are based on row percentages.

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for items on the age 18 criminal justice involvement items measure, by site. A higher portion of youth from the SW (24%) and NW (27%) sites had been arrested or taken into custody.

Table 2. Criminal Justice Involvement (by site), Age 18

<i>CJIA Stem Items (ever)</i>	<u>N</u>	% EA	<u>N</u>	% MW	<u>N</u>	% SO	<u>N</u>	% SW	<u>N</u>	% NW
Been arrested or taken into custody	199	18.6	82	21.9	161	13.0	221	23.5	174	27.0
Charged with assault	199	7.5	82	9.7	161	2.5	221	6.3	174	8.0
Charged with robbery	199	2.0	82	2.4	161	1.9	221	4.1	174	4.0
Charged with theft	199	3.5	82	6.1	161	1.9	221	8.1	174	10.3
Charged with receiving stolen prop.	199	1.0	82	1.2	161	1.9	221	3.6	174	1.7
Charged with destroying property	199	4.0	82	6.1	161	1.2	221	3.2	174	3.4
Charged with using illegal drugs	199	5.5	82	2.4	161	1.9	221	6.3	174	6.3
Charged with growing illegal drugs	199	3.5	82	0.0	161	0.6	221	1.8	174	0.6
Charged with possession	198	1.5	82	1.2	161	0.6	220	2.3	174	0.6
Charged with selling drugs	199	3.5	82	0.0	161	0.6	220	0.9	174	0.0
Charged with major traffic offense	199	1.1	82	2.4	161	3.1	221	1.4	174	1.7
Charged with alcohol under age	199	0.5	82	4.9	161	1.9	221	1.8	174	2.3
Charged with animal abuse/neglect	199	0.0	82	0.0	161	0.0	221	0.0	174	0.0
Charged with illegal firearm	199	1.5	82	1.2	161	0.6	221	0.0	174	0.6
Charged with solicitation	199	0.0	82	0.0	161	0.0	221	0.0	174	0.0
Charged with another felony	199	2.0	82	2.4	161	0.0	220	2.7	174	0.6
Charged with another misdemeanor	199	3.5	82	6.1	161	3.7	220	5.9	174	2.9
Ever sentenced to probation?	179	8.9	80	8.7	147	4.1	208	18.8	149	14.8
Ever sentenced to juv./det. center?	169	3.6	77	6.5	144	2.8	197	13.7	148	12.8
Ever sentenced to jail/prison?	165	0.6	76	3.9	143	2.1	177	3.9	131	3.0
Ever on probation before serv. time?	199	4.0	82	7.3	161	1.2	220	8.6	174	6.3
Ever served time in juv./det. center?	199	5.5	82	8.5	161	3.1	221	14.0	174	13.8
Ever served time in jail/prison?	199	4.5	82	3.7	161	3.1	220	3.6	174	4.0

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Frequencies for site are based on row percentages.

Additional items that are not presented (due to low endorsement rates) in Table 1-2 include follow-up items for 'number of times convicted'.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon receipt of a signed LONGSCAN User Agreement for Project-Developed Measures.

Age 18 Young Adult Health Status LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

To obtain a brief global self-report of the young adult's health status, and to determine if they have suffered from mental health or chronic health issues in the last year.

Conceptual Organization

The first items in the measure are global health items that are either identical or very similar to those used in the caregiver global self-reports of health status. These are followed by items assessing the young adult's mental health status (anxiety, depression, ADHD,) , and health status, including STDs, and chronic health issues.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The global rating item is reported to be one of the most reliable and widely used indicators of physical health (Krause & Jay, 1994).

Items were project developed and focused on the most common mental health and chronic health issues, as well as STDs.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

2-3 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no scoring at this time.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Mnemonic and Version

AHSB

Respondent

Young Adult

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 displays how worried or concerned 18 year-old respondents felt about their health in the last year. Roughly 12% of youth were somewhat to ‘very worried’ about their health over the past month (a slightly larger percent of girls [12.4%] were more worried about their health than boys [10.7%]).

Table 1. Extent of Health Worries & Concerns, Age 18

During the past month, how much has your health worried or concerned you?						
Not worried at all						
	N	1 % (n)	2 % (n)	3 % (n)	4 % (n)	Very Worried 5 %
<i>Overall</i>	846	44.9 (38)	21.5 (182)	22.0 (186)	5.9 (50)	5.7 (48)
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Boys	375	51.2 (192)	21.1 (79)	17.1 (64)	5.6 (21)	5.1 (19)
Girls	471	39.9 (188)	21.9 (103)	25.9 (122)	6.2 (29)	6.2 (29)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	201	43.8 (88)	17.4 (35)	27.4 (55)	5.0 (10)	6.5 (13)
MW	81	65.4 (53)	18.5 (15)	4.9 (4)	2.5 (2)	8.6 (7)
SO	162	42.0 (68)	22.8 (37)	21.0 (34)	7.4 (12)	6.8 (11)
SW	223	44.8 (100)	18.4 (41)	24.2 (54)	7.6 (17)	4.9 (11)
NW	179	39.7 (71)	30.2 (54)	21.8 (39)	5.0 (9)	3.3 (6)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

In Table 2, data related to peer comparison of health status is presented. The majority of respondents (75%) felt their health was ‘good to excellent’ when compared to other peers, and this was especially true for young men.

Table 2. Comparison to Peer Health Status, Age 18

Compared to others, would you say your health is?						
	N	Excellent % (n)	Good % (n)	Fair % (n)	Poor % (n)	
<i>Overall</i>	848	30.2 (255)	45.2 (383)	220.1 (187)	2.7 (23)	
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Boys	375	37.1 (139)	46.1 (173)	15.5 (58)	1.3 (5)	
Girls	473	24.5 (116)	44.4 (210)	27.3 (129)	3.8 (18)	
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	201	33.3 (67)	43.3 (87)	20.4 (41)	3.0 (6)	
MW	82	39.0 (32)	42.7 (35)	15.8 (13)	2.4 (2)	
SO	162	28.4 (46)	51.9 (84)	17.9 (29)	1.8 (3)	
SW	225	27.1 (61)	41.3 (93)	27.1 (61)	4.4 (10)	
NW	178	27.5 (49)	47.2 (84)	24.2 (43)	1.1 (2)	

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 3 displays frequencies for an item assessing having to cut down on daily activities due to health concerns, and select items related to mental health. Almost 20% of the sample had had to cut down on daily activities in the last year due to health concerns. About 30% of the sample reported experiencing depression over the past year, and this was more often true of young women than young men. The SW site reported more mental health issues overall.

Table 3. Health and Mental Health Status, Age 18

In the past 12 months, have you ever had a problem with...						
		having to stop or cut down on your regular work, school or housekeeping because of an illness or injury?	anxiety % Yes (n)	depression % Yes (n)	major fears, phobias, panic attacks? % Yes (n)	medications for ADD or ADHD % Yes (n)
	N	% Yes (n)				
<i>Overall</i>	847	19.4 (164)	17.4 (147)	29.3 (248)	10.1 (86)	7.2 (61)
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Boys	376	18.8 (70)	11.7 (44)	19.4 (73)	6.1 (23)	9.0 (34)
Girls	471	19.9 (94)	21.9 (103)	37.1 (175)	13.3 (63)	5.7 (27)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	200	14.6 (29)	6.5 (13)	23.0 (46)	6.5 (13)	3.0 (6)
MW	82	19.5 (16)	8.5 (7)	19.5 (16)	6.1 (5)	7.3 (6)
SO	162	21.7 (35)	16.7 (27)	32.7 (53)	11.1 (18)	8.6 (14)
SW	224	20.9 (47)	25.4 (57)	36.6 (82)	13.3 (30)	8.0 (18)
NW	179	20.8 (37)	24.0 (43)	28.5 (51)	11.2 (20)	9.5 (17)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 3. Health Status, Age 18 (continued)

In the past 12 months, have you ever had...						
		a sexually transmitted disease, other than HIV/AIDS?	hepatitis? % Yes (n)	HIV/AIDS % Yes (n)	any long-term chronic health problems or conditions that lasted more than three months? % Yes (n)	
	N	% Yes (n)				
<i>Overall</i>	847	5.1 (43)	0.7 (6)	0.6 (5)	4.5 (38)	
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Boys	376	2.7 (10)	0.8 (3)	0.5 (2)	4.0 (15)	
Girls	471	7.0 (33)	0.6 (3)	0.6 (3)	4.9 (23)	
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	200	7.0 (14)	1.5 (3)	1.5 (3)	3.0 (6)	
MW	82	2.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.7 (3)	
SO	162	5.6 (9)	0.6 (1)	0.6 (1)	5.0 (8)	
SW	224	4.0 (9)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.2 (14)	
NW	179	5.0 (9)	0.6 (1)	0.6 (1)	3.9 (7)	

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>).

Krause, N., & Jay, G. (1994). What do global health items measure? *Medical Care*, 9, 930-942.

Youth Adult Welfare Reform

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess services needed and received in the past year by the adolescent participant (and their children). This form is nearly identical to the caregiver report of welfare reform found in the Services Utilization measures (SUA/SRUB) used at ages 4-8.

Conceptual Organization

Need of social services or welfare, receipt of services, and loss of services are assessed. Also assessed is respondent's participation in school or work programs in order to receive such services.

Item Origin/Selection Process

These items were project developed, originally to assess the impact of welfare reform.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

1-2 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI administration

Training

Minimal

Scoring

Score Types

Individual items may be used.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 18

Mnemonic and Version

AWRA

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides frequencies for Department of Social Services/Welfare services needed/received in the last year at the Age 18 interview. Sixteen percent ($n = 131$) of adolescents reported that they needed some form of DSS services, with slightly less (15%) endorsed receiving needed help. The

largest portion of these respondents reported receiving Medicaid (n =85), food stamps (n = 75), and TANF (n = 22).

Table 1. Frequencies of Age 18 Welfare Services used

In the last year, did you or your children ever...		Types of service received...											
need assistance or services from the welfare dept or dept of social services?		get assistance or services from the welfare dept or dept of social services?		TANF	Food stamps	Medicaid	Rent, etc.	In Home serv.	Day-care, after schl, serv.	ER care	Job train.		
	N	% Yes (n)		N	% Yes (n)	n	n	n	n	n	n		
<i>Overall</i>	802	16.3 (131)		800	15.4 (123)	22	75	85	12	1	6	2	6
<i>Gender</i>													
Male	359	8.4 (30)		358	7.8 (28)	6	14	12	3	1	1	0	1
Female	443	22.8 (101)		442	21.5 (95)	16	61	73	9	0	5	2	5
<i>Study Site</i>													
EA	197	15.7 (31)		197	12.2 (24)	4	15	14	3	0	2	0	1
MW	82	29.3 (24)		82	30.5 (25)	0	16	20	1	0	1	1	1
SO	160	13.7 (22)		159	13.2 (21)	1	13	18	2	0	2	1	1
SW	186	9.7 (18)		185	10.3 (19)	7	11	12	4	1	0	0	2
NW	177	20.3 (36)		177	19.2 (34)	10	20	21	2	0	1	0	1

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures. However, a review of the services listed to assure current naming and completeness is recommended prior to use.

Young Adult Demographics

LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure is designed to collect demographic information from 18 year-old respondents.

Conceptual Organization

This measure is intended to collect demographic information from 18 year-old respondents, and includes an expanded set of items for those who are not currently living with a caregiver. Domains included are: place of residence, marital status, race/ethnicity, and educational achievement and current school status. Items specific to respondents who are not living with a caregiver, and are living with a spouse or partner, include: partner's age, gender and educational achievement and current school status, partner/spouse's employment status; overall household income; number of people dependent upon household income; and household density as measured by rooms divided by number of inhabitants.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items parallel those in the LONGSCAN caregiver report of demographics.

Materials

A-CASI delivery system

Time Required

1-2 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal training.

Scoring

Individual items may be utilized.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Respondent

Youth

Mnemonic and Version

YDEB: Age 18

Rationale

18 year-olds may not be living with a caregiver, and therefore may be the sole source for demographic information. Additionally, there are specific variables that were important to ask the adolescent rather than the caregiver, such as adolescent's race or ethnicity.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 displays young adult residential and marital status at the age 18 interview. Eighty-five percent lived with a parent or someone who acts like a parent, while only 9% reported living with a partner. Almost all (99%) of youths reported that they were ‘single, never married’ when examining marital status.

Table 1. Residential and Marital Status, Age 18 Interview

	Currently living with a parent, or someone who acts like a parent to you?		Married or living with a partner at any time during the last year?		What is your current legal marital status?		
	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Married (n)	% Single, never married (n)
<i>Overall</i>	853	84.6 (722)	842	9.4 (79)	853	1.3 (11)	98.7 (842)
<i>Child's Gender</i>							
Male	377	87.3 (329)	369	6.2 (23)	377	0.8 (3)	99.2 (374)
Female	476	82.6 (393)	473	11.8 (56)	476	1.7 (8)	98.3 (468)
<i>Study Site</i>							
EA	202	91.6 (185)	201	11.4 (23)	202	2.5 (5)	97.5 (197)
MW	82	87.8 (72)	81	1.2 (1)	82	0.0 (0)	100.0 (82)
SO	162	91.9 (149)	162	5.6 (9)	162	0.6 (1)	99.4 (161)
SW	227	76.2 (173)	220	10.4 (23)	227	1.8 (4)	98.2 (223)
NW	180	79.4 (143)	178	12.9 (23)	180	0.6 (1)	99.4 (179)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Table 2a-bdisplays the ethnic composition of the young adult age 18 sample. A large proportion of the sample is made up of Black/African American (62%) and White (37%) respondents, followed by Latinos (12%).

Table 2a. Young Adult Self-Reported Ethnicity, Age 18 Interview (N = 854)

	Black African/ American	White	Latino/ Hispanic/ Latin American	Asian Indian / South Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
<i>Overall</i>	62.3 (532)	37.0 (315)	11.8 (101)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (2)	1.3 (11)	0.3 (3)	0.0 (0)
<i>Child's Gender</i>								
Male	62.2 (235)	38.4 (145)	12.2 (46)	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (4)	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Female	62.4 (297)	35.7 (170)	11.5 (55)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (2)	1.5 (7)	0.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
<i>Study Site</i>								
EA	96.0 (194)	6.4 (13)	2.0 (4)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
MW	64.6 (53)	20.7 (17)	20.7 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SO	69.1 (112)	30.2 (49)	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SW	44.0 (100)	48.2 (110)	27.6 (63)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (2)	2.2 (5)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
NW	40.6 (73)	70.0 (126)	8.9 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.8 (5)	1.1 (2)	0.0 (0)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Items are not mutually exclusive.

Table 2b. Young Adult Self-Reported Ethnicity, Age 18 (*N* = 854) - continued

	Vietnamese % (n)	Other Asian % (n)	Native American / American Indian % (n)	Inuit/Eskimo/ Aleut % (n)	Hawaiian % (n)	Pacific Islander % (n)	Other % (n)
<i>Overall</i>	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	7.8 (67)	0.3 (3)	0.7 (6)	0.9 (8)	2.0 (17)
<i>Child's Gender</i>							
Male	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.2 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (3)	1.1 (4)	2.4 (9)
Female	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.6 (36)	0.6 (3)	0.6 (3)	0.8 (4)	1.7 (8)
<i>Study Site</i>							
EA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.4 (15)	0.5 (1)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (2)
MW	1.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	4.9 (4)
SO	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SW	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	9.2 (21)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (3)	1.7 (4)	0.4 (1)
NW	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	13.9 (25)	0.2 (2)	1.1 (2)	1.7 (3)	5.6 (10)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Items are not mutually exclusive.

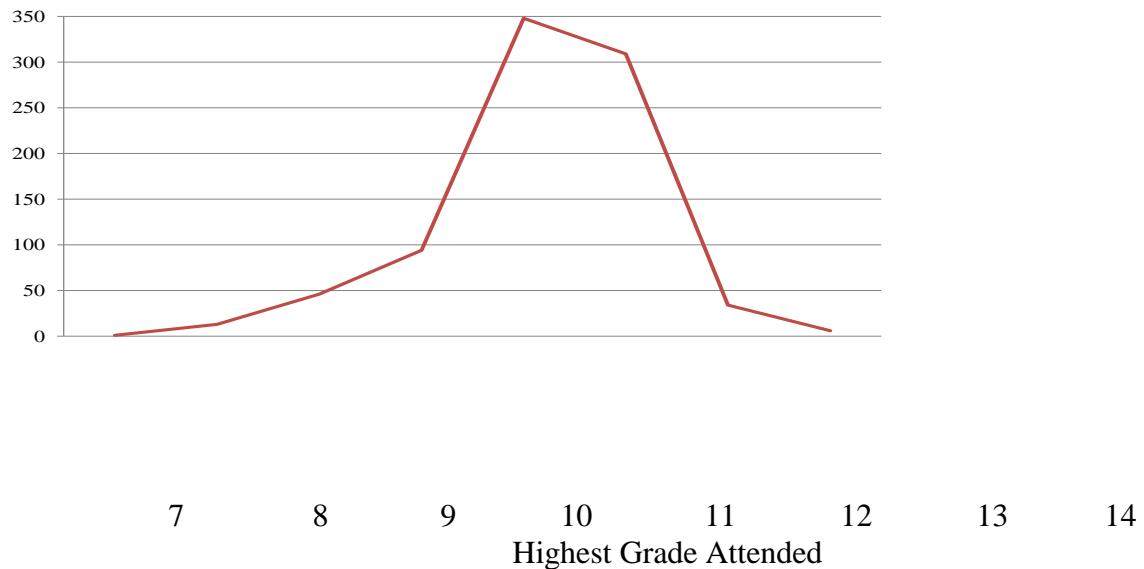
Table 3 displays the educational status of the age 18 young adult sample. Nearly 40% of the sample had dropped out of school.

Table 3. Educational Status, Age 18

	Are you currently going to school? <i>N</i> % Yes (n)		Did you attend school in the last year? <i>N</i> % Yes (n)		Have you dropped out of school? <i>N</i> % Yes (n)	
	<i>N</i>	% Yes (n)	<i>N</i>	% Yes (n)	<i>N</i>	% Yes (n)
<i>Overall</i>	854	58.1 (496)	358	69.3 (248)	356	38.2 (136)
<i>Child's Gender</i>						
Male	378	53.2 (201)	177	64.4 (114)	175	37.7 (66)
Female	476	62.0 (295)	181	74.0 (134)	181	38.7 (70)
<i>Study Site</i>						
EA	202	50.5 (102)	100	65.0 (65)	100	34.0 (34)
MW	82	69.5 (57)	25	68.0 (17)	25	40.0 (10)
SO	162	53.1 (86)	76	71.1 (54)	74	40.5 (30)
SW	228	59.2 (135)	93	71.0 (66)	93	32.3 (30)
NW	180	64.4 (116)	64	72.0 (46)	64	50.0 (32)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Figure 1. Distribution of Age 18 Schooling (highest grade attended) (N = 851)



Publisher Information

The project developed items are free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures available at: <http://www.unc.edu/depts/sph/longscan/>

Age 18 Youth Health Risk Behaviors & Suicide LONGSCAN, 2000

Description of Measure

Purpose

The purpose of this measure is to assess self-reported current health behaviors and health risk behaviors among young adults. Suicidal ideation and attempts and lifetime history of running away from home are also assessed.

Conceptual Organization

Domains are assessed, including weight control and weight status, sedentary versus active activities, seat belt use, driving drunk or with a drunk driver, lifetime history of running away from home, and suicidal ideation and attempts in the last year.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Items were project developed.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

3 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no scoring at this time.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Mnemonic and Version

HRBA

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 displays frequencies for age 18 respondent's perceptions of their own weight. Roughly 23% of youth considered themselves overweight and 16% felt they were underweight. More girls than boys felt they were overweight and more boys than girls felt they were underweight. Youth reported numerous ways of trying to loose weight (i.e., 170 youth reportedly skipped meals; 15 vomited; and 35 reportedly took diet pills).

Table 1. Age 18 Self-Reported Weight Changes & Concerns

	In the last 12 months have you...					Do you consider yourself...			
	Gained > 10 lbs <u>N</u>	Lost > 10 lbs <u>N</u>	Tried to gain weight <u>% Yes (n)</u>	Tried to lose weight <u>% Yes (n)</u>	<u>N</u>	Overweight <u>% Yes (n)</u>	<u>N</u>	Underweight <u>% Yes (n)</u>	
	<u>% Yes (n)</u>	<u>% Yes (n)</u>	<u>% Yes (n)</u>	<u>% Yes (n)</u>		<u>% Yes (n)</u>		<u>% Yes (n)</u>	
<i>Overall</i>	848	42.8 (363)	23.1 (195)	26.1 (221)	40.3 (341)	847	22.7 (192)	655	15.9 (104)
<i>Child's Gender</i>									
Boys	375	45.6 (171)	23.5 (88)	35.5 (133)	26.4 (99)	375	13.1 (49)	326	19.0 (62)
Girls	473	40.6 (192)	22.6 (107)	18.7 (88)	51.4 (242)	472	30.3 (143)	329	12.8 (42)
<i>Study Site</i>									
EA	201	43.8 (88)	21.4 (43)	33.5 (67)	33.5 (67)	201	18.9 (38)	163	17.2 (28)
MW	82	45.1 (37)	24.4 (20)	26.8 (22)	41.5 (34)	81	22.2 (18)	63	15.9 (10)
SO	161	44.1 (71)	18.6 (30)	23.6 (38)	35.4 (57)	161	22.4 (36)	125	14.4 (18)
SW	225	40.9 (92)	23.6 (53)	25.4 (57)	45.1 (101)	225	25.3 (57)	168	16.7 (28)
NW	179	41.9 (75)	27.4 (49)	20.7 (37)	45.8 (82)	179	24.0 (43)	136	14.7 (20)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 2 describes age 18 respondents self-reported active versus passive activities. When asked "about how many hours total do you watch TV or play video games per day," respondents reported between '3-4 hours per day' on average. When asked about exercise in the last week, respondents reported to exercising 3, with boys reporting higher rates of exercise.

Table 2. Age 18 Active and Passive Activities

	Hours per day watching TV/ video games <u>N</u>		On how many of the past 7 days, did you...					
			exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes? <u>N</u>		exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes? <u>N</u>		exercise or tone your muscles, such as push- ups, or weight lifting? <u>N</u>	
	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>	<u>M (SD)</u>
<i>Overall</i>	847	3.6 (1.7)	843	3.0 (2.3)	843	2.8 (2.4)	844	2.1 (2.4)
<i>Child's Gender</i>								
Boys	374	3.7 (1.7)	372	3.7 (2.3)	373	3.2 (2.5)	372	3.0 (2.5)
Girls	473	3.6 (1.7)	471	2.4 (2.1)	470	2.6 (2.3)	472	1.4 (2.0)
<i>Study Site</i>								
EA	201	3.9 (1.7)	200	2.7 (2.3)	199	2.7 (2.4)	199	2.0 (2.3)
MW	82	3.9 (1.7)	81	2.8 (2.7)	81	2.7 (2.7)	81	2.4 (2.5)
SO	160	3.6 (1.8)	160	2.6 (2.2)	161	2.5 (2.3)	162	2.0 (2.4)
SW	225	3.4 (1.7)	223	3.1 (2.3)	223	2.9 (2.5)	223	2.1 (2.4)
NW	179	3.6 (1.5)	179	3.4 (2.0)	179	3.2 (2.4)	179	2.2 (2.3)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 3 displays frequencies for variables related to driving. About 1/3 of respondents had a driver's license, and most reported using a seat belt most of the time or always. Almost 19% had ridden in a car of someone who had been drinking, while 6% had driven a car after consuming alcohol.

Table 3. Driving Protective and Risk Factors, Age 18

Do you have a driver's license?			How often do you wear a seatbelt?				In the past 30 days did you...			
	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Never/ rarely (n)	% Sometime (n)	% Most times /Always (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)
<i>Overall</i>	847	32.6 (276)	846	8.6 (73)	8.0 (68)	83.3 (705)	845	18.6 (157)	844	5.7 (48)
<i>Gender</i>										
Boys	374	37.9 (142)	373	12.3 (46)	9.9 (37)	77.7 (290)	373	21.7 (81)	372	7.8 (29)
Girls	473	28.3 (134)	473	5.7 (27)	6.5 (31)	87.7 (415)	472	16.1 (76)	472	4.0 (19)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	201	25.4 (51)	201	14.9 (30)	7.5 (15)	77.6 (156)	200	13.0 (26)	200	3.0 (6)
MW	81	23.5 (19)	81	9.9 (8)	14.8 (12)	75.3 (61)	81	17.3 (14)	81	7.4 (6)
SO	162	40.7 (66)	162	8.6 (14)	8.0 (13)	83.3 (135)	161	22.4 (36)	161	7.4 (12)
SW	224	31.7 (71)	223	7.6 (17)	8.1 (18)	84.3 (188)	224	20.1 (45)	223	4.9 (11)
NW	179	38.6 (69)	179	2.2 (4)	5.6 (10)	92.2 (165)	179	20.1 (36)	179	7.3 (13)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 4 provides frequencies for lifetime self-report of running away at age 18. Nineteen percent of youth had run away from home at least once.

Table 4. Lifetime Self-Reported History of Running Away

Have you ever run away from home?			How many times have you ever run away overnight?			How old were you the first time you ran away overnight?				How old were you the last time you ran away overnight?				
	N	% Yes (n)	N	% time	% 2-3 times	% > 3 times	% <=6	% 7-11	% 12-15	% >15	% <=6	% 7-11	% 12-15	% >15
<i>Overall</i>	846	19.5 (165)	164	36.6	34.8	28.7	2.4	7.3	45.7	44.5	1.8	1.8	27.0	69.3
<i>Gender</i>														
Boys	373	17.7 (66)	66	37.9	30.3	31.8	4.5	9.1	43.9	42.4	4.5	3.0	22.7	69.7
Girls	473	20.9 (99)	98	35.7	37.8	26.5	1.0	6.1	46.9	45.9	0.0	1.0	29.9	69.1
<i>Study Site</i>														
EA	200	14.5 (29)	29	27.6	48.3	24.1	0.0	6.9	55.2	37.9	0.0	0.0	44.8	55.2
MW	81	21.0 (17)	17	29.4	35.3	35.3	5.9	23.5	35.3	35.3	5.9	5.9	23.5	64.7
SO	162	10.5 (17)	16	31.2	25.0	43.7	6.2	0.0	50.0	43.7	6.2	0.0	18.7	75.0
SW	224	25.0 (56)	56	39.3	28.6	32.1	3.6	5.4	46.4	44.6	1.8	1.8	18.2	78.2
NW	179	25.7 (46)	46	43.5	36.9	19.6	0.0	6.5	41.3	52.2	0.0	2.2	30.4	67.4

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Table 5 provides frequencies on age 18 respondents' history of suicidality in the past year. Five percent of the sample had considered suicide in the past twelve months, while 3% planned and attempted suicide 1 or more times. Girls had higher rates of slightly suicidality than did boys.

Table 5. Age 18 Self-Reported Suicidality in Past 12 Months

	Last 12 months: consider suicide		Last 12 months: plan suicide		Last 12 months: # of times attempted suicide					
	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% None	% 1 time	% 2-3 times	% 4-5 times	
<i>Overall</i>	844	5.1 (43)	26	3.1 (26)	843	96.9	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Gender</i>										
Boys	373	3.5 (13)	373	2.7 (10)	373	97.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0
Girls	471	6.4 (30)	471	3.4 (16)	470	96.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.2
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	200	3.0 (6)	200	2.5 (5)	200	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MW	81	2.5 (2)	81	1.2 (1)	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SO	161	5.0 (8)	161	3.7 (6)	161	96.3	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.6
SW	223	8.5 (19)	223	4.0 (9)	222	94.6	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
NW	179	4.5 (8)	179	2.8 (5)	179	96.6	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.0

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Row percentages are presented for site frequencies.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

Youth Height and Weight

Project-developed, 2004

Description of Measure

Purpose

To obtain current height and weight measurements of the LONGSCAN young adult participant.

Materials

For height measurement: 12 foot tape measure

Wooden ruler

Step stool

Paper & pencil

Hard surface floor, not carpeted

For weight measurement: Tanita BF-578 Body Fat Scale

Hard surface floor, not carpeted

Time Required

15 minutes

Administration Method

Interviewer takes the measurements using the standardized protocol in the LONGSCAN Age 18 Administration Manual.

Training

Minimal

Norms and/or Comparative Data

Participant measurements are plotted using standardized Body Mass Index guidelines.

Scoring

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a SAS program that utilizes CDC growth charts (see <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/growthcharts/resources/sas.htm>). The purpose of this SAS program is to easily generate a dataset that contains indices of the anthropometric status of children from birth to 20 years of age based on the 2000 CDC growth charts.

Besides calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), CDC program also generates growth rate percentiles and z-scores for measurements of weight/height. Additionally, these percentiles can be used to determine weight categories (i.e., underweight, normal weight, overweight, obese), as noted below.

<i>Weight Status Category</i>	<i>Percentile Range</i>
Underweight	Less than the 5th percentile
Healthy weight	5th percentile to less than the 85th percentile
Overweight	85th to less than the 95th percentile
Obese	Equal to or greater than the 95th percentile

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 18

Respondent

LONGSCAN young adult

Mnemonic and Version

AWHA (Age 18)

AWHS (scored data)

Rationale

BMI and weight may be important health indicators related to trauma and maltreatment in particular.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the age 18 child's height, weight, and body max index (BMI), by demographics. As expected, boys on average were taller ($M = 5$ feet, 8 inches) than girls ($M = 5$ feet, 3 inches) as well as heavier (boys M weight = 174lbs; girls M weight = 153lbs).

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for Age 18 Child's Height, Weight, and Body Max Index

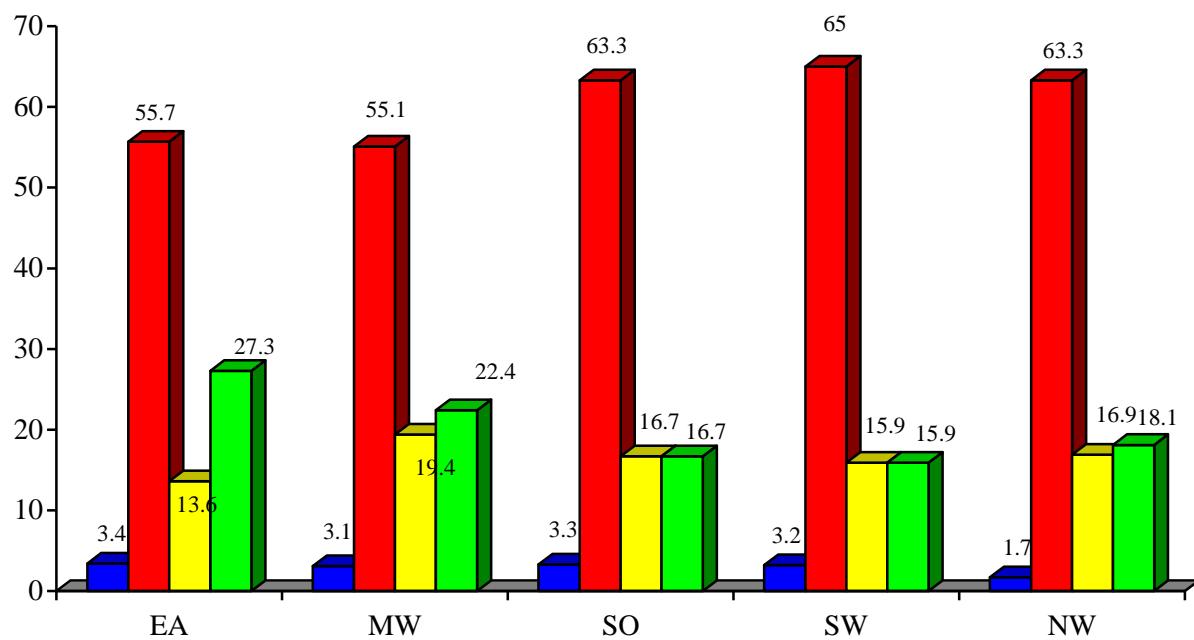
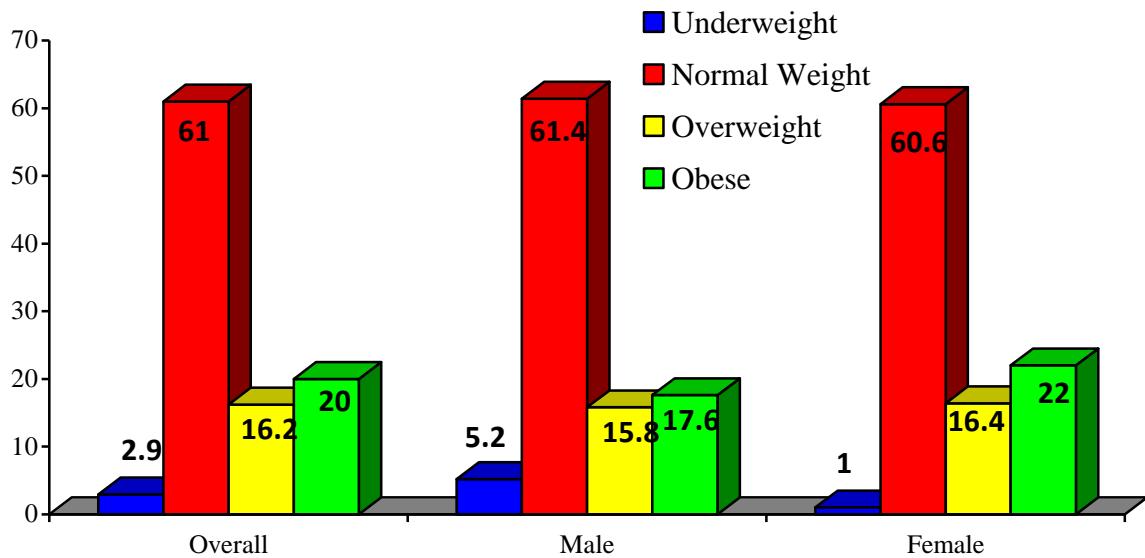
	Height (inches tall)				Weight (lbs)				Body Mass Index (BMI)			
	N	M (SD)	Min	Max	N	M (SD)	Min	Max	N	M (SD)	Min	Max
<i>Overall</i>	761	66.6 (4.1)	56.0	91.0	761	162.4 (42.1)	90.0	320.0	761	25.7 (6.1)	10.8	56.7
<i>Child's Gender</i>												
Male	347	69.7 (3.4)	62.0	91.0	347	173.7 (43.2)	98.0	320.0	347	25.1 (5.6)	10.8	47.3
Female	414	64.0 (2.7)	56.0	72.0	414	152.9 (25.1)	90.0	300.0	414	26.2 (6.5)	16.3	56.7
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	176	66.0 (4.0)	57.0	78.0	176	166.6 (46.9)	90.0	300.0	176	27.0 (7.4)	15.8	56.7
MW	98	66.8 (4.9)	57.0	91.0	98	163.6 (41.6)	103.0	294.0	98	25.9 (6.5)	10.8	46.9
SO	90	67.1 (4.3)	56.0	80.0	90	163.3 (46.4)	98.0	300.0	90	25.4 (6.2)	15.4	46.6
SW	220	66.4 (4.1)	57.0	79.0	220	156.3 (37.7)	95.0	297.0	220	24.8 (5.0)	16.3	42.6
NW	177	67.3 (3.7)	57.0	76.0	177	164.7 (39.9)	103.0	320.0	177	25.5 (5.4)	17.8	43.2

Notes . Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Row percentages are provided for gender/site break downs.

Figure 1 presents projections of child's body max index broken down by four weight determinations (i.e., underweight - < 5th percentile; normal weight - between 5th and 85th percentiles; overweight - between 85th and 95th percentiles; and obese - > 95th percentile), by demographics. A majority (61%) of the LONSCAN age 18 sample were considered to be at 'normal weight', 36% were considered 'overweight or obese'. A slightly larger percentage of girls (38.5%) were considered 'overweight or obese' as compared to boys (33.2%).

Figure 1. Projections of Child's Body Max Index Weight Determinations, by demographics ($N = 761^*$)



Note: There are 25 EA subjects whose age is > 20 years, these subjects did not have BMI percentiles calculated and therefore were not classified into the predetermined weight categories.

*

References and Bibliography

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - A SAS Program for the CDC Growth Charts, for more information visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdpHP/dnpao/growthcharts/resources/sas.htm>

Youth Peer Victimization

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

To assess the nature and extent of a youth's peer victimization in adolescence.

Conceptual Organization

Domains assessed include bullying, and physical and sexual victimization by peers, including sibling, dating, and other peer victimization.

Item Origin/Selection Process

The initial item was a modified version of the bullying item from the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor, D., Hamby, S.L., Ormrod, R., Turner, H., 2005). Subsequent items were project developed and intended to map with the LONGSCAN self-report of physical and sexual abuse items. Follow-up items assess frequency and perpetrator.

Materials

LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required

5 minutes

LONGSCAN Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

There is no recommended scoring.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 16

Mnemonic and Version

YPVA (Age 16)

Respondent

Adolescent

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides frequencies for the adolescent's report of bullying at the Age 16 interview, by gender and study site. Twenty eight percent of the sample reported being bullied at least 1 time between ages 12 and 16.

Table 1. Age 16 Experienced Bullying, Since Age 12

	N	Chasing you, trying to scare you, threatening you, grabbing your hair or clothes, or forcing you to go somewhere or do something?			
		Never n (%)	1 time n (%)	2-3 times n (%)	
				4 or more times n (%)	
<i>Overall</i>	731	528 (72.2)	56 (7.7)	84 (11.5)	63 (8.6)
<i>Child's Gender</i>					
Male	346	262 (35.8)	25 (3.4)	36 (4.9)	23 (3.1)
Female	385	266 (36.4)	31 (4.2)	48 (6.6)	40 (5.5)
<i>Study Site</i>					
EA	146	123 (16.8)	11 (1.5)	10 (1.4)	2 (0.3)
MW	120	93 (12.7)	5 (0.7)	13 (1.8)	9 (1.2)
SO	108	80 (10.9)	8 (1.1)	13 (1.8)	7 (1.0)
SW	177	111 (15.2)	19 (2.6)	23 (3.1)	24 (3.3)
NW	180	121 (16.6)	13 (1.8)	25 (3.4)	21 (2.9)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '10.

Table 2 provides frequencies for the adolescent's report of sustaining physical injuries at the Age 16 interview, by gender and study site. Twenty four percent of the sample reported being victimized by a peer in a physical way. Of the 24%, 67% reported bruising, 34% reported being cut, and 16% reported facial injury.

Table 2. Age 16 Peer Physical Victimization since Age 12

	Has another kid physically hurt you?		Knock you out? Injury to face? Made you not breathe? Drown you? Broke a bone? Burn you? Shot you? Other Injuries?									
	N	Yes n (%)	Bruise you?	Cut you?	Yes							
			n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
<i>Overall</i>	736	175 (23.8)	118	60	11	29	5	6	9	14	1	23
<i>Child's Gender</i>												
Male	348	84 (11.4)	58	29	7	19	2	3	4	4	0	9
Female	388	91 (12.4)	60	31	4	10	3	3	5	10	1	14
<i>Study Site</i>												
EA	146	22 (2.9)	12	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
MW	120	18 (2.4)	12	5	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
SO	110	19 (2.6)	12	4	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
SW	178	59 (8.0)	42	26	5	9	2	3	3	8	0	12
NW	182	57 (7.7)	40	21	4	12	1	2	2	6	0	8

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '10.

Table 3 provides frequencies for the adolescent's report of peer sexual victimization at the Age 16 interview, by gender and study site. Almost 5% of the sampled reported sexual victimization by a peer.

Table 3. Age 16 Peer Sexual Victimization since Age 12

Has another kid done sexual things to you when you didn't want them to?		Looked at your private parts? Yes	Touched or Felt your private parts? Yes	Hurt your private parts? Yes	Kissed or put their mouth on your private parts? Yes	Put something in your private parts? Yes	Done something else? Yes
N	n (%)	n	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Overall</i>	733	36 (4.9)	19	22	5	7	15
<i>Child's Gender</i>							
Male	347	3 (0.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Female	386	33 (4.5)	19	22	5	7	15
<i>Study Site</i>							
EA	146	3 (0.4)	1	1	1	0	1
MW	120	2 (0.3)	1	2	1	1	1
SO	109	7 (0.9)	5	3	2	2	3
SW	177	13 (1.8)	6	8	0	3	7
NW	181	11 (1.5)	6	8	1	1	3

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '10.

Publisher Information

This measure is free and available for use upon the receipt of a signed User Agreement for LONGSCAN Project-Developed Measures.

References and Bibliography

- Finkelhor, D., Hamby, S. L., Ormrod, R., Turner, H. (2005). The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire: Reliability, validity, and national norms. *Journal of Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29, 383-412.

Youth Self Report (YSR)

Achenbach, T. M.

1991

Description of Measure

Purpose

To obtain 11-18 year-old's self report of competencies and behavior problems in a standardized format. Designed to provide youth self-report as one component of a multiaxial assessment that may include parent, teacher, and youth reports of social competence and behavior problems.

Conceptual Organization

The Youth Self Report (YSR) is one of three well known multiaxial empirically based measures designed to assess adolescent functioning using parent, teacher and youth reports. The YSR, and its complementary measures, the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach, 1991) and the Teacher Report Form (Achenbach, 1991), assess social competence and problem behaviors.

The Social Competence assessment is comprised of two subscales entitled the Activities and Social subscales, a Total Competence Scale that includes both subscales, and the mean of self reported academic performance.

The Problem items section is comprised of eight core Syndrome Scales, including Withdrawn, Somatic Complaints, Anxious/Depressed, Social Problems, Thought Problems, Attention Problems, Delinquent Behavior, and Aggressive Behavior. An additional scale, Self-Destructive/Identity Problems, may be scored for boys only and is not found on either the Child Behavior Checklist or the Teacher Report Form. Some users may elect not to utilize the Withdrawn Scale in non-cross informant analyses as this scale was not found in the Principal Component analyses of the YSR, while it did emerge in the CBCL and TRF analyses.

The Syndrome Scales may be grouped into two broader scales, the Internalizing and Externalizing scales, and a Total Problem Score. The Internalizing grouping consists of the sum of the scores of the Withdrawn, Somatic Complaints, and Anxious/Depressed Scales. The Externalizing grouping consists of the sum of the scores of the Delinquent and Aggressive Behavior scales. The Social Problems, Thought Problems, and Attention Problems scales are not included in either the Internalizing or Externalizing groupings, but are included in the Total Problems Score, which includes all Syndrome Scales.

Item Origin/Selection Process

Social Competence: The authors conducted a literature review on assessing social competence to generate candidate items which would differentiate between referred and non-referred adolescents. These were then pilot-tested in a variety of formats and normed in a non-handicapped national sample.

Problem Scales: Candidate items for the Problem Scales were generated from earlier studies by the author (Achenbach, 1966; Achenbach & Lewis, 1971), literature reviews, and from consultation with parents and mental health professionals. Multiple pilot studies resulted in the final items. Syndrome Scales were identified using principal components analyses.

For a complete description of item derivation for the YSR, see the Manual for the Youth Self-Report and 1991 Profile (Achenbach, 1991), and the Manual for the Child Behavior Checklist/4-18 and 1991 Profile (Achenbach, 1991).

Materials

Copyrighted paper forms are available from the author.

Time Required

About 15-25 minutes for both the Social Competence assessment and the Problem items.

Administration Method

May be self-administered, although LONGSCAN used an interviewer, computer-assisted administration.

Training

Users are required to have at least master's level training in a relevant field, such as psychology or social work. This instrument requires thorough familiarity with the Manual, especially with the cautions related to commonly misinterpreted items and the scoring of ambiguous responses.

Scoring

Users are strongly encouraged to refer to the YSR manual (Achenbach, 1991) for detailed scoring information. A computerized scoring program is available from the author. Raw, percentile and T scores are available for the all subscale, syndrome and total scores.

Social Competence Scales:

Activities Scale: If any item is missing, this scale should not be scored. Scoring criteria may be found in the YSR manual. The scale score represents the sum of the items.

Social Scale: If more than 1 item is missing, this scale should not be scored. For specific scoring criteria, see the YSR manual. The scale score represents the sum of the items.

Academic Performance: Do not score if youth has less than 3 academic subjects. Academic subjects do not include subjects such as art, music, gym, typing, etc. The scale score represents the sum of the items.

Total Competence Score: The total raw scores of the Activities, Social and Academic Performance scores are summed to create the Total Competence Raw Score. T scores are available.

Syndrome, Internalizing and Externalizing, and Total Problem Scores: Items are coded from 0 (Not true in the last six months) to 2 (very often or often true in the last six months). Raw and T scores may be computed for the Syndrome, Internalizing, Externalizing and Total Problem scales. Specific scoring criteria, including items that are not excluded from scoring, are outlined in Appendix A of the YSR manual.

Score Interpretation

Activities and Social Scales: T scores of less than 30 are considered to be in the clinical range, while scores ranging from 30 to 33 are considered borderline.

Total Competence Score: T scores ranging from 37 to 40 are considered borderline, while scores of <37 are considered clinical.

Syndrome Scales: T scores of 71 or above are considered clinical, while scores of 67 to 70 are considered borderline.

Internalizing and Externalizing Scores: 60 is the clinical cutpoint, with scores of 60 to 63 considered borderline, and scores of 64 and above considered clinical.

Total Problem Score: T scores less than 60 are considered to be within the normal range. T Scores ranging from 60 to 63 are considered borderline. T scores above 63 are considered clinical.

Norms and/or Comparative Data

Psychometric Support

Reliability

The author reports one week test-retest reliability of $r=.68$ among 11 to 14 year-olds for the competency scales and $r=.65$ for the problem scales ($p=<.05$). Additional information on reliability may be found in the manual (Achenbach, 1991).

Validity

Criterion related validity: the author reports that the YSR's quantitative scale scores and clinical cutpoints on the scale scored discriminate between referred and nonreferred youth after controlling for demographic effects (Achenbach, 1991).

Content validity: the author reports that most YSR items were able to discriminate between referred and nonreferred, demographically matched youth (Achenbach, 1991).

Additional information on the measure's validity may be found in the manual and in the LONGSCAN analyses described below.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Ages 12 & 18

Respondent

Youth and young adult respondents

Mnemonic and Version

YBPA

Rationale

The YSR is a well-known and widely used youth self report of behavior problems and social competence with sound psychometric properties. It is a companion instrument to the other Achenbach measures, the Teacher Report Form and the Child Behavior Checklist, both of which have been used extensively in LONGSCAN.

Administration and Scoring Notes

Interviewer-administered, computer-assisted format.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 displays descriptive statistics for select YSR Syndrome Scales at Age 18 (see Volume 3 for Age 12 YSR scores – Knight et al., 2008). Compared to males, females were more often considered borderline/clinical on most Syndrome Scales.

Table 1. Age 18 T Scores for Select Syndrome Scales

	Aggression			Attention Problems		Anxiety/ Depression		Delinquency		Social Problems	
	N	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	678	3.5	52.4 (5.1)	5.6	53.0 (5.8)	2.8	52.1 (5.0)	8.8	54.8 (6.5)	3.5	53.0 (5.3)
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	299	2.3	52.2 (4.9)	5.3	52.9 (5.8)	2.3	51.6 (4.2)	8.7	55.1 (6.9)	1.3	52.5 (4.4)
Female	379	4.5	52.6 (5.3)	5.8	53.1 (5.8)	3.2	52.5 (5.5)	9.0	54.7 (6.2)	5.3	53.4 (5.8)
<i>Study Site</i>											
EA	130	3.1	51.4 (4.1)	0.8	51.5 (3.3)	2.3	51.2 (3.4)	5.4	54.2 (5.4)	2.3	52.3 (4.7)
MW	73	4.1	53.3 (5.6)	6.8	52.6 (5.7)	0.0	50.6 (1.5)	13.7	55.6 (6.9)	1.4	52.8 (4.6)
SO	126	4.0	52.3 (5.2)	4.8	53.1 (6.3)	4.0	52.9 (6.6)	4.0	54.3 (6.3)	4.0	53.2 (5.4)
SW	175	2.3	52.9 (5.4)	7.4	53.9 (6.4)	5.1	53.1 (5.9)	13.1	55.7 (7.3)	4.0	53.3 (5.7)
NW	174	4.6	52.5 (5.2)	7.5	53.2 (6.0)	1.1	51.8 (4.1)	8.6	54.6 (6.2)	4.6	53.2 (5.5)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

% represents youth who had a T score that is borderline/clinical (≥ 67) at age 18.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

Table 2 displays descriptive statistics for the YSR Internalizing, Externalizing and Total Problems scores from the Age 18 interview. A higher percentage of females (16%) were considered borderline/clinical for the total problems T score than males (9%).

Table 2. Age 18 T scores on Internalizing, Externalizing and Total Problems Scales

	Internalizing Problems			Externalizing Problems		Total Problems	
	N	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)	%	M (SD)
<i>Overall</i>	678	9.4	45.5 (10.3)	12.2	47.4 (10.3)	12.8	46.2 (10.6)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	299	7.4	44.4 (9.8)	12.0	47.2 (10.3)	9.4	45.6 (10.1)
Female	379	11.1	46.5 (10.5)	12.4	47.6 (10.3)	15.6	46.6 (11.0)
<i>Study Site</i>							
EA	130	5.4	43.8 (8.5)	8.5	45.4 (9.1)	7.7	44.4 (9.0)
MW	73	0.0	42.7 (8.4)	19.2	48.0 (11.7)	8.2	43.6 (10.5)
SO	126	12.7	48.5 (10.2)	8.7	47.6 (9.7)	10.3	47.1 (10.4)
SW	175	13.7	46.3 (11.4)	14.9	48.6 (10.5)	18.9	48.1 (11.2)
NW	174	9.8	45.1 (10.5)	12.1	47.3 (10.6)	14.4	45.9 (11.0)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

% represents youth who had a T score that is borderline/clinical (≥ 60) at age 18.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

Table 3 displays descriptive statistics for the YSR Social Competency scales from the Age 18 interview. A higher percentage of girls were considered borderline/clinical for the social competency activities T score than boys. The MW site had the highest percentage of children scoring in the borderline/clinical range on all of the social competency scales.

Table 3. Age 18 Social Competency T scores

	Activity T Score			Social T Score			Total Competency T Score		
	N	%	M (SD)	N	%	M (SD)	N	%	M (SD)
Overall	677	20.5	42.4 (9.8)	677	6.2	45.3 (7.1)	329329	35.3	44.9 (10.1)
Gender									
Male	299	16.4	43.8 (9.4)	299	5.7	45.7 (7.3)	140	26.4	46.4 (10.1)
Female	378	23.7	41.3 (10.0)	378	6.6	45.0 (7.0)	189	41.8	43.8 (10.1)
Study Site									
EA	130	20.0	41.5 (8.5)	130	4.6	45.8 (6.9)	72	34.7	44.5 (9.2)
MW	73	39.7	38.1 (10.8)	73	12.3	43.8 (7.9)	50	52.0	41.6 (10.4)
SO	125	14.3	43.7 (9.0)	125	7.1	43.8 (7.4)	47	36.2	45.7 (10.6)
SW	175	8.0	47.0 (8.5)	175	3.4	45.8 (6.7)	65	18.5	49.9 (9.8)
NW	174	29.9	39.3 (10.1)	174	6.9	46.3 (7.1)	95	37.9	43.2 (9.5)

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

For the activity and social t scores the % represents youth who had a T score that is borderline/clinical (<=33) at age 18.

For the total social competency t scores the % represents youth who had a T score that is borderline/clinical (<=40) at age 18.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

Reliability

As can be seen in Table 4, internal consistency for the YSR syndrome scales using the LONGSCAN sample was good to excellent (ranging from .60 to .94).

Table 4. Cronbach Alphas for the Age 18 Youth Self Report Form T scores

Aggression	Attention Problems	Anxiety/ Depression	Delinquency	Social Problems	Internalizing Problems	Externalizing Problems	Total Problems	
	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	
Age 18	.84	.74	.87	.70	.60	.90	.88	.94

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February '11.

Publisher Information

Forms and manuals can be ordered from:

University Associates in Psychiatry
1 South Prospect Street
Burlington, VT 05401-3456
(802) 656-8313

FAX: 802/656-2602
<http://www.aseba.org>

References and Bibliography

- Achenbach, T. M. (1991). *Manual for the Youth Self-Report and 1991 Profile*. Burlington, VT: University of Vermont Department of Psychiatry.
- Knight, E. D., Smith, J. B., Martin, L. M., Lewis, T., & the LONGSCAN Investigators (2008). Measures for Assessment of Functioning and Outcomes in Longitudinal Research on Child Abuse Volume 3: Early Adolescence (Ages 12-14). Accessible at the LONGSCAN web site (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>).

Adolescent Social Support

LONGSCAN, 1998

Description of Measure

Purpose

This measure is intended to assess perceived social support received from familial adults, non-parental, and a peer.

Conceptual Organization

Single items ask about the existence of a socially supportive parent or parent-figure, another relative, and someone their age.

One item asks the youth to identify a non-parental adult ‘who they felt closest to or who has helped them the most, in the last year.’ Five follow-up items (e.g., shown that s/he cared about you and was there to listen when you needed to talk to someone?) are asked regarding the level of social support this adult has provided the youth in the last year. Additional items ask about various aspects of this relationship, such as how long this person has been important, and whether s/he is still living.

Materials

Laptop with programmed interview

Time Required

1-2 minutes

Administration Method

A-CASI

Training

Minimal

Scoring

An overall mean social support score for non-parental adults can be utilized by taking the mean of the 5 items. Scores range from 1-5, with lower scores indicating higher levels of perceived support.

LONGSCAN Use

Data Points

Age 16 & 18

Respondent

Youth

Mnemonic and Version

YSSA: Age 16

YSSB: Age 18 (includes additional items)

Rationale

Social support from adults other than parents has been identified as a protective factor contributing to better outcomes for maltreated and traumatized children.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 provides item frequencies for social support received from either familial or non-familial adults. A vast majority (>90%) of respondents reported that they had an adult they could turn to both within and outside the family, and 92-93% reported that the support they had received from these adults made a difference in their lives.

Table 2. Age 18: Social Support from Adults (in the past year)

	Is there an adult (or adults) you can turn to for help if you have a serious problem?		Has there been an adult OUTSIDE OF YOUR FAMILY, who has encouraged you and believed in you?		Would you say this has made a difference in your life?		Has there been an adult WITHIN YOUR FAMILY, who has encouraged you and believed in you?		Would you say this has made a difference in your life?	
	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)	N	% Yes (n)
<i>Overall</i>	838	91.2 (764)	832	90.1 (750)	749	92.3 (691)	831	91.3 (759)	759	93.1 (707)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	371	89.2 (331)	367	89.1 (327)	327	89.6 (293)	366	89.9 (329)	329	91.2 (300)
Female	467	92.7 (433)	465	90.9 (423)	422	94.3 (398)	465	92.5 (430)	430	94.7 (407)
<i>Study Site</i>										
EA	199	90.4 (180)	198	89.9 (178)	178	91.6 (163)	197	92.4 (182)	182	93.4 (170)
MW	82	90.2 (74)	81	85.2 (69)	69	86.9 (60)	81	92.6 (75)	75	86.7 (65)
SO	161	93.8 (151)	160	93.1 (149)	149	93.9 (140)	160	92.5 (148)	148	93.9 (139)
SW	223	87.4 (195)	222	89.6 (199)	198	91.9 (182)	222	87.8 (195)	195	94.4 (184)
NW	173	94.8 (164)	171	90.6 (155)	155	94.2 (146)	171	92.9 (159)	159	93.7 (149)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

Table 2 describes the source of social support received from non-parental adults. 26% felt that, in the last year, a grandparent was the most supportive adult who was not a parent or guardian. 12% felt they had no other adult they felt closest to, or who had helped them the most, who was not a parent or guardian.

Table 2. Age 18: Relationship of Socially Supportive Adult

	Other than a parent or guardian, who you felt closest to or who has helped you the most, in the last year?							Mean Social Support Score						
	Grandfather		Grandmother		Teacher, coach, or other adult at school		Another Adult		<u>N</u>	<u>M</u> (<u>SD</u>)				
	<u>N</u>	n (%)	<u>N</u>	n (%)	<u>N</u>	n (%)	<u>N</u>	n (%)						
<i>Overall</i>	826	53 (6.4)	164	(19.8)	178	(21.5)	100	(12.1)	233	(28.2)	98	(11.9)	726	1.5 (0.6)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	363	26 (7.2)	77	(21.2)	61	(16.8)	46	(12.7)	104	(28.6)	49	(13.5)	314	1.5 (0.6)
Female	463	27 (5.8)	87	(18.8)	117	(25.3)	54	(11.7)	129	(27.9)	49	(10.6)	412	1.4 (0.6)
<i>Study Site</i>														
EA	195	10 (5.1)	55	(28.2)	40	(20.5)	23	(11.8)	44	(22.6)	23	(11.8)	172	1.4 (0.6)
MW	81	10 (12.3)	9	(11.1)	17	(21.0)	12	(14.8)	19	(23.5)	14	(17.3)	67	1.4 (0.5)
SO	160	17 (10.6)	46	(28.7)	35	(21.9)	13	(8.1)	39	(24.4)	10	(6.2)	150	1.4 (0.5)
SW	220	8 (3.6)	30	(13.6)	43	(19.6)	36	(16.4)	65	(29.6)	38	(17.3)	181	1.5 (0.6)
NW	170	8 (4.7)	24	(14.1)	43	(25.3)	16	(9.4)	66	(38.8)	13	(7.7)	156	1.5 (0.6)

Notes. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February'11.

Percentages for gender and site based on rows.

Reliability

Internal consistency for the Age 18 Youth Report of Social Support mean score was good (Cronbach's Alpha = .83).

Publisher Information

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