ICPSR 2760

National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS), 1995-1996

Index of Scales and Constructed Scales in MIDUS 1

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research P.O. Box 1248 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 www.icpsr.umich.edu

National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS), 1995-1996

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In

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		, ,

******************* English Name Age Categories Demographics Category Database Field Name A1PAGECAT (AGECAT) Source of Code Date Code Written Paul D. Cleary 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified 04-Dec-96 Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi 15-Feb-99 Date Code Checked Explanation: Filters out the five decennial age categories (from 25-74 years) of the respondent from the age and gender category variable, alpagesex (age grp), which has a unique value for each combination of age category and gender. For cases in which age grp was not in the range of 1-10 (missing data), the variables age grp and agecat were not calculated. ******************* SAS Program Code -----; label agecat = 'age categories for men and women' ; if age grp > 10 then age grp = .; if age grp = 1 or age grp = 6 then agecat = 1; else if age_grp = 2 or age_grp = 7 then agecat = 2 ; else if age_grp = 3 or age_grp = 8 then agecat = 3; else if age grp = 4 or age grp = 9 then agecat = 4;

agecat = .;

else if age grp = 5 or age grp = 10 then agecat = 5;

else

```
English Name

Category

Database Field Name

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Date Code Checked

Risk of Heart Attack

Your Health

ALPHRTRS (NQA13)

Paul D. Cleary

01-Dec-95

Last Date Code Modified

11-Jun-97

Matthew J. Cioffi

15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Question QA13 asks about the individual's perception of their risk of having a heart attack compared to other men/women their age. Parts A and B get at their perception of how much higher and lower they believe their risk of having a heart attack is. The scale, NQA13, combines the three questions QA13, QA13a and QA13b about heart attack risk into rank values from 0 (a lot lower risk) to 3 (average risk) to 6 (a lot higher risk).

For respondents who answered "Don't Know" or "Refused" to QA13, QA13a or QA13b the scale was not calculated. A scale was also not constructed for respondents who indicated in QA12 that they have had a heart attack.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  nga13 = 'unfolding of heart risk question'
    if qa13 = 7 then qa13 = .D;
else if qa13 = 8 then qa13 = .R;
else ;
    if qa13 = 3
                              then nga13 = 3;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 1 then nqa13 = 6;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 2 then nqa13 = 5;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 3 then nqa13 = 4;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 1 then nqa13 = 0;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 2 then nqa13 = 1;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 3 then nqa13 = 2;
else
                                   nqa13 = .;
```

High Risk of Heart Attack Your Health English Name

Category

A1PHRTDX (NNQA13) Database Field Name Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified Paul D. Cleary

01-Dec-95 11-Jun-97

Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi

15-Feb-99 Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Using the scale variable NQA13, NNQA13 separates individuals into two classes, those that perceive themselves at high risk of having a heart attack, (NQA13 ranged from 4 to 6), and those do not perceive themselves at high risk for a heart attack, (NQA13 ranged from 0 to 3), compared to other men and women their own age.

A scale was not constructed for those cases where NQA13 did not fall in the range of 0-6. See discussion of construction of NQA13.

```
SAS Program Code
----;
  nnqa13 = 'high risk -- heart attack'
    if 0 \le nqa13 \le 3 then nnqa13 = 0;
else if 4 \le nqa13 \le 6 then nnqa13 = 1;
else
                          nnqa13 = .;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Angina (chest pain resulting from cardiac
                            ischemia)
Category
                           Your Health
                          Alpangin (Angina)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          27-Dec-95
Date Code William
Last Date Code Modified
                          17-Jun-96
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 For values ranging from 0 to 3, higher values imply worse angina class. 6
 means that responses indicate chest pain that did not meet Rose criteria
 for angina.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  angina = 'angina, chestpain fm card ischemia'
array ang1 {*} qa23 qa24 qa25 qa26 qa27 qa28;
do i = 1 to dim (ang1);
      if ang1 \{i\} = 7 then ang1 \{i\} = .D;
  else if ang1 \{i\} = 8 then ang1 \{i\} = .R;
  else ;
end ;
angina = .;
if qa23 = 2
                                then angina = 0;
if qa23 = 1
                                then angina = 1;
if qa23 = 1 and qa24 = 1
                              then angina = 2;
if qa23 = 1 and qa24 = 1 and qa25 = 1 then angina = 3;
if qa24 = 3
                                then angina = 3;
if qa25 = 3
                                then angina = 6;
                                then angina = 6;
if qa26 = 2
if qa27 = 2
                                then angina = 6;
                        then angina = 6;
if qa28 = 2 or qa28 = 4
```

drop i ;

```
English Name Risk of Cancer
Category Your Health
Database Field Name A1PCACRS (NQA37)
Source of Code Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written 01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified 11-Jun-97
Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked 15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Question QA37 asks about the individual's perception of their risk of getting cancer compared to other men/women their age. Parts A and B get at their perception of how much higher and lower they believe their risk of getting cancer is. The scale, NQA37, combines the three questions QA37, QA37a and QA37b about cancer risk into rank values from 0 (a lot lower risk) to 3 (average risk) to 6 (a lot higher risk).

For respondents who answered "Don't Know" or "Refused" to QA37, QA37a or QA37b the scale was not calculated. A scale was also not constructed for respondents who indicated in QA36 that they have had cancer.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  nga37 = 'unfolding of cancer risk question'
    if qa37 = 7 then qa37 = .D;
else if qa37 = 8 then qa37 = .R;
else ;
    if qa37 = 3
                           then nga37 = 3;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 1 then nqa37 = 6;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 2 then nqa37 = 5;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 3 then nqa37 = 4;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 1 then nqa37 = 0;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 2 then nqa37 = 1;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 3 then nqa37 = 2;
else
                                  nqa37 = .;
```

```
English Name High Risk of Cancer Category Your Health
Database Field Name A1PCACDX (NNQA37)
Source of Code Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written 01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified 11-Jun-97
Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked 15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using the scale variable NQA37, NNQA37 separates individuals into two classes, those that perceive themselves at high risk of getting cancer (NQA37 ranges from 4 to 6), and those do not perceive themselves at high risk of getting cancer (NQA37 ranges from 0 to 3), compared to other men and women their own age.

A scale was not constructed for those cases where NQA37 did not fall in the range of 0-6. See discussion of construction of NQA37.

English Name Category Depression Code Depression Coo Mental Health Category Database Field Name A1PDEPAF (DEP)

Database Field Name

Source of Code
Date Code Written
13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
26-Jul-00

Depression Code - Number of yes responses to QA60 thru QA66 (Excluding QA63). Scores range from 0 (lowest depressed affect) to 7 (highest depressed affect).

SAS Program Code -----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;

Depression Diagnosis QA58 and QA59 English Name

Mental Health Category A1PDEPAD (DEPX) Database Field Name

Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson

Source of Code Date Code Written 13-Jul-96 Last Date Code Modified 04-Feb-98

Dan Mroczek & Ron Kessler Code Checked By

13-Jan-99 Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Depression Diagnosis - Dichotomous variable constructed from QA58, QA59, and DEP. A positive diagnosis was given to respondents who answered QA58 "All Day Long" or "Most of the Day", QA59 "Every Day" or "Almost Every Day", and whose number of "Yes" responses to QA60-QA66 (DEP) was greater than or equal to 4. Anything less than that gets a depression caseness of zero.

Per the scoring instructions that Ron Kessler put together, anyone with 4 or more depression symptoms in the depressed affect section gets a positive diagnosis designation as a probable case.

SAS Program Code

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;

****************** Depression Code English Name Mental Health Category Database Field Name A1PANHED (DEP2) Database riera name

Source of Code
Dan Mroczek,
Date Code Written
13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
26-Jul-00
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
26-Jul-00 Explanation: Depression Code - Number of yes responses to QA72 thru QA77 (excluding QA74). Scores range from 0 (lowest anhedonia) to 6 (highest anhedonia). ******************** SAS Program Code

-----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;

Depression Diagnosis Q70 and Q71 English Name

Mental Health Category A1PANHDX (DEPZ) Database Field Name

Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson

Source of Code
Date Code Written 13-Jul-96 Last Date Code Modified 04-Feb-98

Dan Mroczek & Ron Kessler Code Checked By

13-Jan-99 Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Depression Diagnosis - Dichotomous variable constructed from QA70, QA71, and DEP2. A positive diagnosis was given to respondents who answered QA70 "All Day Long" or "Most of the Day", QA71 "Every Day" or "Almost Every Day", and whose number of "Yes" responses to QA72-QA77 (DEP2) was greater than or equal to 4. Anything less than that gets a depression caseness of zero.

Per the scoring instructions that Ron Kessler put together, anyone with 4 or more depression symptoms in anhedonia section gets a positive diagnosis designation as a probable case.

SAS Program Code

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON ***;

```
*******************
                              Depression Codes - Continuous Variable
English Name
                        Depression Codes
Mental Health
A1PDEPRE (DEPCON)
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                             Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
                              13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified 26-Jul-00
Code Checked By Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
                              26-Jul-00
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
  A continuous score is created by taking the number of "Yes" scores recorded
 in DEP and DEP2. The sum of DEP and DEP2 creates a scale ranging 0-7
 where higher scores represent greater levels of depression. A value of 0
  was assigned to those who were diagnosed as negative for both depressed
  affect (DEPX) and anhedonia (DEPZ).
  **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Make new recode variables for QA60-QA66 and QA72-
 QA77 so the original values stay as is.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  depcon = 'depression codes - continuous'
  depdx = 'depression codes - dichotomous'
depx = 'depression diag Q58 and Q59'
depz = 'depression diag Q70 and Q71'
array ca2 {*} qa60 qa61 qa62 qa62a qa64 qa65 qa66;
array ca2rc {*} qa60rc qa61rc qa62rc qa62arc qa64rc qa65rc qa66rc;
do i = 1 to dim (ca2);
      if ca2 \{i\} = . then ca2rc \{i\} = .;
   else if ca2 \{i\} = 7 then ca2rc \{i\} = .D;
  else if ca2 \{i\} = 1 then ca2rc \{i\} = 1 ;
  else
                          ca2rc {i} = 0;
end ;
     if qa63a in (1, 2) then qa63arc = 1;
else if qa63a = 7 then qa63arc = .D;
else
                          qa63arc = 0;
array cb1 {*} qa72 qa73 qa73a qa75 qa76 qa77;
array cb1rc {*} qa72rc qa73rc qa73arc qa75rc qa76rc qa77rc;
do i = 1 to dim (cb1);
       if cb1 \{i\} = . then cb1rc \{i\} = . ;
  else if cb1 \{i\} = 7 then cb1rc \{i\} = .D;
  else if cb1 \{i\} = 1 then cb1rc \{i\} = 1 ;
                           cb1rc {i} = 0 ;
  else
```

end ;

```
if qa74a in (1, 2) then qa74arc = 1;
else if qa74a = 7 then qa74arc = .D;
else
                      qa74arc = 0;
dep = sum (of qa60rc qa61rc qa62rc qa62arc qa63arc qa64rc qa65rc qa66rc);
dep2 = sum (of qa72rc qa73rc qa73arc qa74arc qa75rc qa76rc qa77rc);
*_____*
* Below is the code for the dichotomous depression diagnosis
*-----*:
if qa58 in (1, 2) and
  qa59 in (1, 2) and
  dep ge 4
  then depx = 1;
else depx = 0;
if qa70 in (1, 2) and
  qa71 in (1, 2) and
  dep2 ge 4
  then depz = 1;
else depz = 0;
if depx = 1 or
  depz = 1
  then depdx = 1;
else depdx = 0;
*----*
* Below is the code for the continuous depression variable.
*-----;
if (qa58 in (1, 2) and qa59 in (1, 2)) or
  (qa70 in (1, 2) and qa71 in (1, 2))
  then depcon = sum (dep, dep2);
else depcon = 0;
drop
  i
  qa60rc
  qa61rc
  qa62rc
  qa62arc
  qa63arc
  qa64rc
  qa65rc
  qa66rc
  qa72rc
  qa73rc
  qa73arc
  qa74arc
```

qa75rc qa76rc qa77rc ;

English Name Depression Codes - Dichotomous Variable

English Name Depression Codes
Category Mental Health
Database Field Name A1PDEPDX (DEPDX)

Database Field Name

Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified

7 3 Checked By
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
26-Jul-00

Explanation:

Creates a dichotomous diagnosis variable for depression where a positive result indicates either a positive diagnosis for depressed affect (DEPX) or anhedonia (DEPZ).

SAS Program Code -----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON ***;

```
*******************
English Name
                            Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) -
                            Continuous
Category
                            Mental Health
Database Field Name
                           A1PANXIE (GADCON)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
                           13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           26-Jul-00
                           Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 A continuous score was created by taking the number of yes scores recorded
 in A85a thru A85j. In order for a scale to be created respondents needed
 to answer QA80a "A Lot More", and QA81 as "Every Day", "Just About Every
 Day", or "Most Days", and QA82 as "More Than One Thing" or QA82a as
 "Yes". Scores ranged from 0 to 10. Higher scores indicate the respondent
 is more likely to be suffering from generalized anxiety disorder.
 **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Create a temporary variable to store the recoded
 values for QA85a-j then drop them.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
*_____*
* First, convert the symptoms to dichotomous 0,1 variables,
* and get rid of the Don't Knows.
  gadcon = 'generalized anxiety disorder - contin'
  gaddx = 'generalized anxiety disorder - dichot'
array ca1 {*} qa85a qa85b qa85c qa85d qa85e
              qa85f qa85q qa85h qa85i qa85j;
array calrc {*} qa85arc qa85brc qa85crc qa85drc qa85erc
               qa85frc qa85grc qa85hrc qa85irc qa85jrc;
do i = 1 to dim (cal);
      if cal \{i\} = . then calrc \{i\} = . ;
  else if cal \{i\} = 7 then calrc \{i\} = .D;
  else if cal \{i\} = 8 then calrc \{i\} = .R;
  else if cal \{i\} = 1 then calrc \{i\} = 1 ;
                        calrc \{i\} = 0;
end ;
* Creating the continuous GAD variable.
if (qa80a = 1) and
   (qa81 in (1, 2, 3)) and
   (qa82 = 2 \text{ or } qa82a = 1)
     then gadcon = sum (of qa85arc qa85brc qa85crc qa85drc qa85erc
```

```
qa85frc qa85grc qa85hrc qa85irc qa85jrc);
  else qadcon = 0;
*----*
* Creating the dichotomous GAD variable.
if (qa80a = 1) and
  (qa81 in (1, 2, 3)) and
   (qa82 = 2 \text{ or } qa82a = 1) \text{ and}
  (gadcon ge 3)
    then gaddx = 1;
else
        gaddx = 0;
drop
  i
  qa85arc
  qa85brc
  qa85crc
  qa85drc
  qa85erc
  qa85frc
  qa85grc
  qa85hrc
  qa85irc
  qa85jrc
```

English Name Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) -

Dichotomous

Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By

Alpanxtd (GADDx)
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
13-Jul-96
26-Jul-00
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
26-Jul-00

Explanation:

Puts together a dichotomous diagnosis variable for GAD. If QA80 is MORE and QA81 is MOST DAYS to EVERY DAY and (QA82 is MORE THAN ONE or QA82a is YES), then we add up the total score for items QA85a thru QA85j. If the total on these is greater than or equal to 3, then the person is classified as a probable case. Anything less than that gets a GAD caseness of zero.

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Create a temporary variable to store the recoded values for QA85a-j then drop them.

SAS Program Code

----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE GADCON ***;

```
*******************
                    Panic Accel
Mental Health
                         Panic Attack - Continuous
English Name
Category
                    Alppanic (pancon)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
                         13-Jul-96
                        26-Jul-00
Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                         26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 To make caseness for panic attack, a respondent had to have said "Yes" to
 QA87 or QA87a, and "No" or "Don't Know" to QA89. If the respondent made
 caseness the scale was then constructed by summing the number of Yes
 responses to QA90a thru QA90f. Score ranged from 0 to 6. Higher scores
 indicate a respondent is more likely to be suffering from Panic Attacks.
 **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Created recode variables for QA90a-f and then drop
 when done.
SAS Program Code
-----;
*----*
* First, convert the symptoms to dichotomous 0,1
* variables, and get rid of the Don't Knows.
*_____*·
label
  pancon = 'panic attack - continuous'
  pandx = 'panic attack - dichotomous'
array cc1 {*} qa90a qa90b qa90c qa90d qa90e qa90f;
array cc1rc {*} qa90arc qa90brc qa90crc qa90drc qa90erc qa90frc;
do i = 1 to dim (cc1);
      if cc1 \{i\} = . then cc1rc \{i\} = .;
  else if cc1 \{i\} = 7 then cc1rc \{i\} = .D;
  else if cc1 \{i\} = 1 then cc1rc \{i\} = 1;
  else
                      cc1rc {i} = 0 ;
end ;
*_____*
* Creating the continuous panic variable.
*-----;
if ((qa87 = 1) \text{ or } (qa87a = 1)) and
  (qa89 ne 1)
  then pancon = sum (qa90arc, qa90brc, qa90crc, qa90drc, qa90erc, qa90frc);
else pancon = 0;
```

Panic Attack - Dichotomous English Name

Panic Accel Mental Health Category Database Field Name A1PPANDX (PANDX)

Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson

Source of Code Date Code Written Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

26-Jul-00

Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi

Explanation:

To make caseness for panic attack, a respondent had to have said "Yes" to QA87 or QA87a, and "No" or "Don't Know" to QA89. Then they needed to say "Yes" to 3 or more of the symptoms listed in QA90a thru QA90f (PANCON) to get a caseness designation.

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Created recode variables for QA90a-f and then drop when done.

SAS Program Code

-----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE PANCON *** ;

English Name Education Completed by Respondent Category Demographics
Database Field Name A1PMQB1 (MQB1)
Source of Code Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written 24-Sep-96

Date Code Written 24-Sep-96 Last Date Code Modified 12-Mar-97

Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Question QB1 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college you completed?". This scale condenses the categories in QB1 from twelve down to four.

- 1 = Some grade school to GED.
- 2 = Graduated High School
- 3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree)
- 4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree

This scale is used to calculate a dichotomous education variable, EDU, for the respondent.

This scale is different from the EDUCP scale developed by Paul D. Cleary in that the two categories identifying high school education and before are cut between GED and "graduated high school" as opposed to "some high school" and GED in the EDUCP scale.

```
SAS Program Code
```

label mgb1 = 'education complete';

```
if qb1 in (1 2 3 4) then mqb1 = 1; else if qb1 = 5 then mqb1 = 2; else if qb1 in (6 7 8) then mqb1 = 3; else if qb1 in (9 10 11 12) then mqb1 = 4; else mqb1 = .;
```

******************** Education Categories of Respondent Demographics A1PEDUCP (EDUCP) English Name Category Database Field Name Source of Code
Date Code Written Paul D. Cleary 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified 04-Dec-96 Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi Date Code Checked 15-Feb-99 Explanation: Question QB1 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college you completed?". This scale condenses the categories in QB1 from twelve down to four. 1 = Some grade school to some high school (no GED or degree). 2 = GED or Graduated High School 3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree) 4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree This scale is different from the MQB1 scale developed by Larry L. Bumpass in that the two categories identifying high school education and before are cut between "some high school" and GED as opposed to GED and "graduated high school". ****************** SAS Program Code -----; label educp = 'education categories' if qb1 = 97 then qb1 = .D; else if qb1 = 98 then qb1 = .R; else ;

if $1 \le qb1 \le 3$ then educp = 1; else if $4 \le qb1 \le 5$ then educp = 2; else if $6 \le qb1 \le 8$ then educp = 3; else if $9 \le qb1 \le 12$ then educp = 4;

else

educp = . ;

```
******************
                       Education Completed by Respondent -
English Name
                           Dichotomous
Category
                          Demographics
                         A1PEDU (EDU)
Larry L. Bumpass
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Date Code Written 24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified 12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using the scale created in MQB1, EDU further creates a dichotomous variable
 for the highest education level completed by the respondent.
 1 = Graduated High School or less
 2 = Some College or more
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label edu = 'education complete by R';
    if mqb1 in (1 \ 2) then edu = 1;
else if mqb1 in (3 \ 4) then edu = 2;
else
                       edu = .;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                            Sex, Education and Age Category for
                            Respondent
Category
                            Demographics
Database Field Name
                           A1PSXEDAG (SXEDAGE)
Source of Code
                           Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written
                           24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 This sex, education and age category variable is defined for the purpose of
 imputing missing values for differential non-reporting. It uses the gender
 variable in the data set (male and female), the dichotomous education
 scale, EDU, (high school degree and some college or more) and the age
 scale, QL4 1 (age), (divided into 3 ranges, 39 and younger, 40 to 59, and
 60 plus) to define twelve categories (2 * 2 * 3 = 12).
 The values may be assigned a three character format label where the first
 position is for gender
         M = Male
         F = Female
 the second position is for education
          L = Low education, high school degree or less
          H = High education, some college or more
 the third position is for age
         Y = young, 39 years or less
         M = middle, 40 to 59 years
          O = old, 60 years or more.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label sxedage = 'sex edu and age category of R' ;
    if gender = 1 and
       edu = 1 and
        0 \le age \le 39
                       then sxedage = 1;
else if gender = 1 and
       edu = 1 and
       40 <= age <= 59
                       then sxedage = 2;
else if gender = 1 and
       edu = 1 and
       age >= 60
                       then sxedage = 3;
else if gender = 1 and
       edu = 2 and
       0 <= age <= 39
                       then sxedage = 4;
else if gender = 1 and
       edu = 2 and
```

 $40 \le age \le 59$

```
then sxedage = 5;
else if gender = 1 and edu = 2 and age \Rightarrow = 60
                           then sxedage = 6;
else if gender = 2 and
        edu = 1 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                           then sxedage = 7;
else if gender = 2 and edu = 1 and
        40 <= age <= 59
                           then sxedage = 8;
else if gender = 2 and
        edu = 1 and
        age >= 60
                           then sxedage = 9;
else if gender = 2 and
        edu = 2 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                           then sxedage = 10;
                               edu = 2 and
else if gender = 2 and
        40 <= age <= 59
                           then sxedage = 11;
else if gender = 2 and edu = 2 and
        age >= 60
                           then sxedage = 12;
else
                                 sxedage = . ;
```

English Name
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By

Living Together with Someone Demographics
Alppartn (INUNION)
Larry L. Bumpass
24-Sep-96
12-Mar-97

Explanation:

Date Code Checked

A dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent and their spouse or partner are living together. Question B17 asks, "Are you married, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married?" where 1 = Married. Question B24 asks, "Are you currently living with someone in a steady, marriage-like relationship?" where 1 = Yes.

The INUNION scale is necessary because there are a number of unmarried and not cohabitating cases with values in MSJ9. The question for SJ9 is, "What is your spouse's or partner's earnings income in the past 12 months, before taxes? Count only wages or other stipends from his or her employment, not pensions, investments, or other income. Again please write down the correct letter from the list above. (Your best estimate is fine. If you have no spouse or partner, enter 'B'.)"

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  inunion = 'Respondent Living with Someone';

if qb17 = 1 or
  qb24 = 1 then inunion = 1;
else inunion = 0;
```

******************* Age of Spouse Demographics A1PSAGE (AGES) English Name Category Database Field Name Source of Code Larry L. In Date Code Written 24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified 12-Mar-97 Larry L. Bumpass Code Checked By Date Code Checked Explanation: Calculates the age of the respondent's spouse or partner based on the year 1995. For this calculation to work, it must be assumed that the spouse or partner was not born before the year 1900. ******************** SAS Program Code -----; label ages = 'age of spouse' ;

if qb26 < 0 then ages = .;

ages = 95 - qb26;

else

******************* Education of Spouse Demographics A1PMQB27 (MQB27) English Name Category Database Field Name Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified Larry L. Bumpass 24-Sep-96 12-Mar-97 Code Checked By Date Code Checked Explanation: Question B27 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college of your (spouse/partner) completed?". This scale condenses the number of categories from twelve down to four. 1 = Some grade school to GED. 2 = Graduated High School 3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree) 4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree This scale is used to calculate a dichotomous education variable, EDUS, for the respondent's spouse or partner. ******************* SAS Program Code ----; label mqb27 = 'spouse education complete'; if qb27 in (1 2 3 4) then mqb27 = 1; else if qb27 = 5 then mqb27 = 2; else if qb27 in (6 7 8) then mqb27 = 3; else if qb27 in (9 10 11 12) then mqb27 = 4;

mqb27 = .;

else

```
*******************
English Name Education Completed by Spouse - Dichotomous Category Demographics
Database Field Name A1PSEDU (EDUS)
Source of Code Larry L. B
Date Code Written 24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified 12-Mar-97
                            Larry L. Bumpass
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
  Using the constructed variable MQB27, EDUS further creates a dichotomous
 variable for the highest education level completed by the spouse.
 1 = Graduated High School or less
  2 = Some College or More
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label edus = 'education complete by spouse';
    if mqb27 in (1 2) then edus = 1;
else if mqb27 in (3 4) then edus = 2;
else
                          edus = .;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                            Sex, Education and Age Category for Spouse
Category
                            Demographics
Database Field Name
                         A1PSSXEDAG (SXEDAGES)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                            Larry L. Bumpass
                           24-Sep-96
12-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 This sex, education and age category variable is defined for the purpose of
 imputing missing values for differential non-reporting on the spouse. It
 uses the GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT from the GENDER variable in the data set
  (male and female), the dichotomous education scale for the spouse, EDUS,
  (high school degree and some college or more) and the age scale of the
 spouse, AGES, (divided into 3 ranges, 39 and younger, 40 to 59, and 60
 plus) to define twelve categories (2 * 2 * 3 = 12).
 The values may be assigned a three character format label where the first
 position is for gender of the spouse/partner
          M = Male
          F = Female
 the second position is for education of the spouse/partner
          L = Low education, high school degree or less
          H = High education, some college or more
 the third position is for age of the spouse/partner
          Y = young, 39 years or less
          M = middle, 40 to 59 years
          O = old, 60 years or more.
*****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label sxedages = 'sex edu and age category - spouse';
    if gender = 1 and
       edus = 1 and
        0 <= ages <= 39
                        then sxedages = 1;
else if gender = 1 and
            = 1 and
       edus
       40 <= ages <= 59
                        then sxedages = 2;
else if gender = 1 and
             = 1 and
       edus
       ages >= 60
                       then sxedages = 3;
else if gender = 1 and
       edus = 2 and
        0 <= ages <= 39
                       then sxedages = 4;
else if gender = 1 and
       edus = 2 and
```

40 <= ages <= 59

```
then sxedages = 5;
else if gender = 1 and
edus = 2 and
ages >= 60
                          then sxedages = 6;
else if gender = 2 and
        edus = 1 and
         0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 7;
else if gender = 2 and edus = 1 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
                          then sxedages = 8;
else if gender = 2 and
        edus = 1 and
        ages >= 60
                          then sxedages = 9;
else if gender = 2 and
        edus = 2 and
        0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 10;
else if gender = 2 and
        edus = 2 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
                          then sxedages = 11;
else if gender = 2 and
       edus = 2 and
        ages >= 60
                          then sxedages = 12;
else
                               sxedages = . ;
```

```
*******************
                      Age of Biological Child 1
Demographics Child
A1PBAG1 (BCAGE1)
English Name
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Susan Ettner
                          01-Dec-95
                        28-Jan-97
Susan Ettner
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           07-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Biological Child Number 1 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
 asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
 respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age
 was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However,
 for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
 surveys being conducted at a later date.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  bcage1 = 'Age of Biological Child 1'
  bcage2 = 'Age of Biological Child 2'
  bcage3 = 'Age of Biological Child 3'
  bcage4 = 'Age of Biological Child 4'
  bcage5 = 'Age of Biological Child 5'
  bcage6 = 'Age of Biological Child 6'
  bcage7 = 'Age of Biological Child 7'
  bcage8 = 'Age of Biological Child 8'
  bcage9 = 'Age of Biological Child 9'
  bcage10 = 'Age of Biological Child 10'
*----*
* Change to missing any values of 97 or 98 and calculate age.
*-----;
array biyear {*} qb36 1b qb36 2b qb36 3b qb36 4b qb36 5b
               qb36_6b qb36_7b qb36_8b qb36_9b qb36_10b;
array age_bc {*} bcage1 bcage2 bcage3 bcage4 bcage5 bcage6 bcage7 bcage8 bcage9 bcage10;
do i = 1 to dim (biyear);
      if biyear \{i\} = 97 then biyear \{i\} = .D;
  else if biyear \{i\} = 98 then biyear \{i\} = .R;
  else ;
  if biyear \{i\} < 0 then age bc \{i\} = .;
  else age bc \{i\} = 95 - biyear \{i\};
end ;
```

drop i ;

English Name Age of Biological Child 2
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG2 (BCAGE2) Source of Code Date Code Written Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked Bv 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 2 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name Age of Biological Child 3
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG3 (BCAGE3) Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 3 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 ***;
```

English Name Age of Biological Child 4
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG4 (BCAGE4) Source of Code Date Code Written Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked Bv 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 4 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name Age of Biological Child 5
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG5 (BCAGE5) Source of Code
Date Code Written Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked Bv 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 5 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name Age of Biological Child 6
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG6 (BCAGE6)

Database Field Name A1PBAG6 (BCAGE6)

Source of Code Susan Ettner

Date Code Written 01-Dec-95

Last Date Code Modified 28-Jan-97

Code Checked By Susan Ettner

Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 6 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

SAS Program Code

English Name

Age of Biological Child 7
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

Alpbag7 (BCAGE7) Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 7 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name Age of Biological Child 8
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG8 (BCAGE8) Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 8 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 ***;
```

English Name Age of Biological Child 9
Category Demographics Child
Database Field Name A1PBAG9 (BCAGE9) Source of Code Date Code Written Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked Bv 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 9 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

SAS Program Code -----; *** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 ***;

40

English Name Age of Biological Child 10 Category Demographics Child Database Field Name A1PBAG10 (BCAGE10) Susan Ettner

Source of Code
Date Code Written 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner Code Checked By Date Code Checked 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 10 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
*******************
                      Age of Non-Biological Child 1
Demographics Child
A1PBAO1 (OCAGE1)
English Name
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Susan Ettner
                           01-Dec-95
                        28-Jan-97
Susan Ettner
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           07-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Non-Biological Child Number 1 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
 questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
 and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the
 MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
 from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  ocage1 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 1'
  ocage2 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 2'
  ocage3 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 3'
  ocage4 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 4'
  ocage5 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 5'
  ocage6 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 6'
  ocage7 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 7'
  ocage8 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 8'
  ocage9 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 9'
  ocage10 = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 10'
*----*
* Change to missing any values of 97 or 98 and calculate age.
*-----;
array otyear {*} qb37 1c qb37 2c qb37 3c qb37 4c qb37 5c
              qb37_6c qb37_7c qb37_8c qb37_9c qb37_10c;
array age_oc {*} ocage1 ocage2 ocage3 ocage4 ocage5 ocage6 ocage7 ocage8 ocage9 ocage10;
do i = 1 to dim (otyear);
      if otyear \{i\} = 97 then otyear \{i\} = .D;
  else if otyear \{i\} = 98 then otyear \{i\} = .R;
  else ;
  if otyear \{i\} < 0 then age oc \{i\} = .;
  else age oc \{i\} = 95 - otyear \{i\};
end ;
drop i ;
```

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 2
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

A1PBA02 (OCAGE2) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 2 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 3
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

A1PBA03 (OCAGE3) Database Field No....

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 3 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 4
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

A1PBA04 (OCAGE4) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 4 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 5
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

A1PBA05 (OCAGE5) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 5 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 6
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

Alpba06 (OCAGE6) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner

07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 6 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 7
Category

Demographics Child
Database Field Name

A1PBA07 (OCAGE7)

Source of Code Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 7 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 8

Demographics Child

A1PBA08 (OCAGE8) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 8 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 9

Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

A1PBA09 (OCAGE9) Database Flera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 9 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Age of Non-Biological Child 10

Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

Alpha010 (OCAGE10) Source of Code Date Code Written Susan Ettner

Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 10 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

English Name

Number of children in household age 0
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD0 (CHILD0) Susan Ettner

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILDO counts the number of children that are age 0.

SAS Program Code -----;

```
*******************
                      Number of children in household age 1
Demographics Child
AlPCHILD1 (CHILD1)
English Name
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                           Susan Ettner
                           01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified
                           28-Jan-97
Code Checked By
                           Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked
                            07-Jan-99
*Code Edited On
                            09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By
                            Karen Palmersheim
**Edited 09-Dec-02** The variable CHILDO was added in order to record the
 number of children under the age of 1.
Explanation:
 Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and
 non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD1 counts the number of
 children that are age 1.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
  child0 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 0'
  child1 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 1'
  child2 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2'
child3 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 3'
  child4 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 4'
  child5 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5'
  child6 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6'
  child7 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 7'
  child8 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 8'
  child9 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 9'
  child10 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 10'
  child11 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 11'
  child12 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 12'
  child13 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 13'
  child14 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 14'
  child15 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 15'
  child16 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 16'
  child17 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 17'
  child18 = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 18'
* initialize numbers of children in each age category
*----*:
array child {19} child0 - child18;
do i = 1 to dim (child);
 child \{i\} = 0;
```

end ;

```
* array to count numbers of biological + "other" children in each
* age category
*-----;
array bcage {*} bcage1 - bcage10;
do i = 1 to dim (bcage);
   if bcage \{i\} = 0 then child0 = child0 + 1;
   if bcage {i} = 1 then child1 = child1 + 1;
  if bcage {i} = 2 then child2 = child2 + 1;
if bcage {i} = 3 then child3 = child3 + 1;
if bcage {i} = 4 then child4 = child4 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 5 then child5 = child5 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 6 then child6 = child6 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 7 then child7 = child7 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 8 then child8 = child8 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 9 then child9 = child9 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 10 then child10 = child10 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 11 then child11 = child11 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 12 then child12 = child12 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 13 then child13 = child13 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 14 then child14 = child14 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 15 then child15 = child15 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 16 then child16 = child16 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 17 then child17 = child17 + 1;
   if bcage \{i\} = 18 then child18 = child18 + 1;
end ;
array ocage {*} ocage1 - ocage10;
do i = 1 to dim (ocage);
   if ocage \{i\} = 0 then child0 = child0 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 1 then child1 = child1 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 2 then child2 = child2 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 3 then child3 = child3 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 4 then child4 = child4 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 5 then child5 = child5 + 1;
if ocage \{i\} = 6 then child6 = child6 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 7 then child7 = child7 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 8 then child8 = child8 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 9 then child9 = child9 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 10 then child10 = child10 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 11 then child11 = child11 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 12 then child12 = child12 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 13 then child13 = child13 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 14 then child14 = child14 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 15 then child15 = child15 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 16 then child16 = child16 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 17 then child17 = child17 + 1;
   if ocage \{i\} = 18 then child18 = child18 + 1;
end ;
drop i ;
```

English Name

Number of children in household age 2
Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

Alpchild (CHILD2) Susan Ettner

Database Fiera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD2 counts the number of children that are age 2.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 3
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD3 (CHILD3)

Database Fiera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD3 counts the number of children that are age 3.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 4
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD4 (CHILD4)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD4 counts the number of children that are age 4.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 5
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD5 (CHILD5)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD5 counts the number of children that are age 5.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 6
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD6 (CHILD6)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD6 counts the number of children that are age 6.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD7 (CHILD7)

Source of Code

Susan Ettner

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Date Code Checked

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcagel - bcagel0) and

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcagel - bcagel0) and non-biological children (ocagel - ocagel0), CHILD7 counts the number of children that are age 7.

English Name

Number of children in household age 8
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD8 (CHILD8)

Database Fiera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD8 counts the number of children that are age 8.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

AlPCHILD9 (CHILD9)

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Date Code Checked

Number of children in household age 9

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD9 (CHILD9)

Susan Ettner

01-Dec-95

Susan Ettner

O7-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD9 counts the number of children that are age 9.

English Name

Number of children in household age 10
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD10 (CHILD10)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD10 counts the number of children that are age 10.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 11
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD11 (CHILD11)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD11 counts the number of children that are age 11.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name Number of children in household age 12 Category Demographics Child Database Field Name A1PCHILD12 (CHILD12)

Database Fiera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD12 counts the number of children that are age 12.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 13
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD13 (CHILD13)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD13 counts the number of children that are age 13.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 14
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD14 (CHILD14)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD14 counts the number of children that are age 14.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 15
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD15 (CHILD15)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD15 counts the number of children that are age 15.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 16
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD16 (CHILD16)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD16 counts the number of children that are age 16.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 17
Category

Demographics Child

Database Field Name

Alpchild (CHILD17)

Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD17 counts the number of children that are age 17.

SAS Program Code -----;

English Name

Number of children in household age 18
Category

Demographics Child

AlPCHILD18 (CHILD18)

Database Fiera Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By Susan Ettner 01-Dec-95 28-Jan-97 Susan Ettner 07-Jan-99

Explanation:

Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD18 counts the number of children that are age 18.

SAS Program Code -----;

```
******************
English Name Child Age Range 0 - 6 Flag Category Demographics Child Database Field Name A1PC06 (C6)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Susan Ettner
                          01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified
                          28-Jan-97
Code Checked By
                           Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked
                           07-Jan-99
*Code Edited On
                           09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By
                           Karen Palmersheim
**Edited 09-Dec-02** The variable CHILDO was added in order to record the
 number of children under the age of 1.
Explanation:
 Using the sum of variables CHILDO thru CHILD6, the scale C6 creates
 an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
 aged 0-6.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
  С6
         = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 0-6'
c6 = sum (of child0 child1 child2 child3 child4 child5 child6);
if c6 >= 1 then c6 = 1;
```

```
******************
English Name

Child Age Range 7 - 13 Flag
Category

Demographics Child
AlPC713 (C13)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                           Susan Ettner
                           01-Dec-95
                           28-Jan-97
Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked
                            07-Jan-99
Explanation:
  Using the sum of variables CHILD7 thru CHILD13, the scale C13 creates
  an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
  aged 7-13.
*********************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  c13 = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 7-13'
c13 = sum (of child7 child8 child9 child10 child11 child12 child13);
if c13 >= 1 then c13 = 1;
```

```
******************
English Name Child Age Range 14 -17 Flag Category Demographics Child Database Field Name AlPC1417(C17)
Database Fierd Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                             Susan Ettner
                             01-Dec-95
                             28-Jan-97
Susan Ettner
                              07-Jan-99
Explanation:
  Using the sum of variables CHILD14 thru CHILD17, the scale C17 creates
  an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
  aged 14-17.
*********************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  c17 = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 14-17'
c17 = sum (of child14 child15 child16 child17);
if c17 >= 1 then c17 = 1;
```

******************* English Name Change in Health Status Your Health Category A1SHLTCH (HLTHCHNG) Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written Paul D. Cleary 01-Dec-95 Last Date Code Modified 04-Dec-96 Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi Date Code Checked 15-Feb-99 Explanation: Looks for changes in self-reported health status using the two variables SA1 and SA2, which are coded on a scale from 0 to 10. SA1 - "How would you rate your health these days?" SA2 - "Looking back ten years ago, how would you rate your health at that Change in health staus is estimated by subtracting SA2 from SA1. A result of zero indicates no change and the larger the number the greater the change. Positive values indicate a change for the better, while negative values indicate a perceived decrease in health status. Valid responses to both SA1 and SA2 were necessary for a scale to be constructed for a respondent. ****************** SAS Program Code -----; label hlthchng = 'change in health status' array hcng {*} sal sa2; do i = 1 to dim (hcng); if hcng $\{i\}$ = 97 then hcng $\{i\}$ = .D; else if hcng $\{i\}$ = 98 then hcng $\{i\}$ = .M; else ; end ; if sa1 <= .Z or sa2 <= .Z then hlthchng = .;

hlthchng = sa1 - sa2 ;

else

```
********************
English Name
                          Your Health
                            Change in Health Expectations
Category
                      A1SHLTEX (HLTHEXP)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary
                           01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified
                           04-Dec-96
Code Checked By
                           Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                            15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Looks for changes in respondents health expectations using the two
 variables SA1 and SA3, which are coded on a scale from 0 to 10.
 SA1 - "How would you rate your health these days?"
 SA3 - "Looking ahead ten years into the future, what do you expect your
 health will be like at that time?"
 Change in health expectation is estimated by subtractin SA1 from SA3. A
 result of zero indicates no change and the larger the number the greater
 the change. Positive values indicate an expected change for the better,
 while negative values indicate a expected decrease in health status.
 Valid responses to both SA1 and SA3 were necessary for a scale to be
 constructed for a respondent.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  hlthexp = 'change in health expectations'
array hexp {*} sa1 sa3;
do i = 1 to dim (hexp);
     if hexp \{i\} = 97 then hexp \{i\} = .D;
  else if hexp \{i\} = 98 then hexp \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if sa1 \leftarrow .Z or sa3 \leftarrow .Z then hlthexp = .;
else
                            hlthexp = sa3 - sa1 ;
```

```
*********************
English Name
                          Self Respect Scale
                        Your Health
Category
                     A1SHLOCS (SELFRESP)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Paul D. Cleary
                         01-May-96
                        24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                        Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                         15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA7a thru SA7d, SELFRESP determines the self respect level
 of the respondent. The scale was constructed by finding the mean of the
 reverse coded values of SA7a thru SA7d. Only one valid response in SA7a
 thru SA7d was necessary for a scale to be constructed. Higher values on
 the scale indicate greater levels of self respect held by the respondent.
********************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  selfresp = 'self respect'
array orig18 {*} sa7a sa7b sa7c sa7d;
array new18 {*} rsa7a rsa7b rsa7c rsa7d;
do i = 1 to dim (orig18);
      if orig18 \{i\} = 7 then orig18 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig18 \{i\} = 8 then orig18 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* REVERSE CODE
*-----;
  if orig18 \{i\} \le .Z then new18 \{i\} = .;
  else new18 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig18 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsa7a rsa7b rsa7c rsa7d) = dim (new18)
then selfresp = . ;
else selfresp = mean (of rsa7a rsa7b rsa7c rsa7d) ;
drop
  rsa7a
  rsa7b
  rsa7c
  rsa7d ;
```

```
*********************
English Name
                        Your Health
                         Other Respect Scale
Category
                    A1SHLOCO (OTHERRSP)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Paul D. Cleary
                        01-May-96
                        24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                        Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                         15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA7e and SA7f, OTHERRSP determines the respect level for
 others. The scale was constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded
 values of SA7e and SA7f. Only one valid response in SA7e and SA7f was
 necessary for a scale to be constructed. Higher values on the scale
 indicate greater levels of respect for others.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  otherrsp = 'others respect'
array orig19 {*} sa7e sa7f;
array new19 {*} rsa7e rsa7f;
do i = 1 to dim (orig19);
      if orig19 \{i\} = 7 then orig19 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig19 \{i\} = 8 then orig19 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*----*
* REVERSE CODE
*-----;
  if orig19 \{i\} \le .Z then new19 \{i\} = .;
  else new19 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig19 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsa7e rsa7f) = dim (new19)
then otherrsp = . ;
else otherrsp = mean (of rsa7e rsa7f) ;
drop
 rsa7e
  rsa7f
;
```

```
*********************
English Name
                           Amplification
Category
                           Your Health
                     A1SAMPLI (AMPLIFY)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          14-Mar-96
                         24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables in SA8a thru SA8e, AMPLIFY determines the sensitivity or
 amplification level of the respondent. The scale was constructed by
 finding the mean of SA8a thru SA8e. Only one valid response was necessary
 in SA8a thru SA8e for a scale to be constructed. Higher values on the
 scale indicate greater levels of amplification by the respondent.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  amplify = 'amplification'
array amp {*} sa8a sa8b sa8c sa8d sa8e;
do i = 1 to dim (amp);
      if amp \{i\} = 7 then amp \{i\} = .D;
  else if amp \{i\} = 8 then amp \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sa8a sa8b sa8c sa8d sa8e) = dim (amp)
then amplify = .;
else amplify = mean (of sa8a sa8b sa8c sa8d sa8e) ;
```

```
*******************
                            Sum of Chronic Conditions
English Name
                          Your Health
Category
                       A1SHRON (CHRONIC)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary
                           14-Mar-96
                          26-Jul-00
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 Using the sum of variables SA9a thru SA9cc, "In the past 12 months, have
 you experienced or been treated for any of the following?", CHRONIC
 determines the number of chronic conditions out of the 29 conditions. A
 scale was constructed only if a respondent did not provide a Yes/No
 response for any of SA9a thru SA9cc.
 **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Changed the recoded variables to a new variable
 name and then dropped them after being used.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  chronic = 'sum of chronic conditions'
* Recode No responses from 5 to 0
*-----;
array yesno {*} sa9a -- sa9cc;
array yesnoln {*} sa9arc sa9brc sa9crc sa9drc sa9erc sa9frc
               sa9grc sa9hrc sa9irc sa9jrc sa9krc sa9lrc sa9mrc sa9nrc sa9orc sa9prc sa9qrc sa9qrc
                sa9src sa9trc sa9urc sa9vrc sa9wrc sa9xrc
                sa9yrc sa9zrc sa9aarc sa9bbrc sa9ccrc
   ;
do i = 1 to dim (yesno);
      if yesno \{i\} = 5 then yesnoln \{i\} = 0;
  else if yesno \{i\} = 7 then yesnoln \{i\} = .D;
  else if yesno \{i\} = 8 then yesnoln \{i\} = .M;
                          yesnoln \{i\} = yesno \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sa9arc -- sa9ccrc) = dim (yesno)
then chronic = . ;
else chronic = sum (of sa9arc -- sa9ccrc);
drop
  sa9arc
  sa9brc
```

```
sa9crc
sa9drc
sa9erc
sa9frc
sa9grc
sa9hrc
sa9irc
sa9jrc
sa9krc
sa91rc
sa9mrc
sa9nrc
sa9orc
sa9prc
sa9qrc
sa9rrc
sa9src
sa9trc
sa9urc
sa9vrc
sa9wrc
sa9xrc
sa9yrc
sa9zrc
sa9aarc
sa9bbrc
sa9ccrc
```

```
*******************
                           Medicine Scale
English Name
                           Your Health
Category
                          A1SRXMED (MEDICINE)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
                          29-Sep-97
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA10a thru SA10k, MEDICINE creates an indicator variable
 designating whether or not any prescription medications have been taken
 over the last 30 days. A response of "Yes" to any of SA10a thru SA10k
 results in a positive value for the scale.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  medicine = 'take prescription medicine'
array med {*} sa10a -- sa10k;
do i = 1 to dim (med);
      if med \{i\} = 7 then med \{i\} = .D;
  else if med \{i\} = 8 then med \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if sal0a = 1 or
  sa10b = 1 or
  sal0c = 1 or
  sal0d = 1 or
  sal0e = 1 or
  sa10f = 1 or
  sal0q = 1 or
  sa10h = 1 or
  sal0i = 1 or
  sa10j = 1 or
  sa10k = 1
  then medicine = 1;
else medicine = 0 ;
drop i ;
```

```
*******************
                          Vitamin and Mineral Scale
English Name
                         Your Health
Category
Database Field Name
                      A1SVITAM (VITAMIN)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
                         29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                          15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA11a thru SA11d, VITAMIN creates an indicator variable
 designating whether or not vitamins or minerals are used at least a couple
 times a week. A response of "Yes" to any of SA11a thru SA11d results in a
 positive value for the scale.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  vitamin = 'take vitamin'
array vit {*} salla sallb sallc salld;
do i = 1 to dim (vit);
      if vit \{i\} = 7 then vit \{i\} = .D;
  else if vit \{i\} = 8 then vit \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if salla = 1 or
  sallb = 1 or
  sallc = 1 or
  salld = 1
  then vitamin = 1;
else vitamin = 0;
drop i ;
```

```
***********************
English Name
                           Symptoms Scale
                          Your Health
Category
                      A1SSYMPT (SYMPTOMS)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary
                           14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          16-Dec-96
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA12a thru SA12i, SYMPTOMS determines a value for the
 number of symptoms experienced and the frequency experienced. The scale is
 constructed by finding the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA12a thru
 SA12i * 9. Higher values on the scale indicate a larger number and
 frequency of symptoms experienced. Only one valid response in SA12a thru
 SA12i was necessary for a scale to be constructed.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  symptoms = 'symptoms of headaches etc'
array orig1 {*} sa12a -- sa12i ;
array new1 {*} rsa12a rsa12b rsa12c rsa12d rsa12e rsa12f rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i;
do i = 1 to dim (orig1);
       if orig1 \{i\} = 7 then orig1 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig1 \{i\} = 8 then orig1 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* REVERSE CODE
*----*;
  if orig1 \{i\} \le .Z then new1 \{i\} = .;
  else new1 \{i\} = 6 - orig1 \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsa12a rsa12b rsa12c rsa12d rsa12e
           rsa12f rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i) = dim (new1)
then symptoms = .;
else symptoms = (mean (of rsa12a rsa12b rsa12c rsa12d rsa12e
                      rsa12f rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i)) * 9;
drop
  rsa12a
  rsa12b
  rsa12c
  rsa12d
  rsa12e
  rsa12f
```

rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i ;

```
***********************
                          Negative Affect Scales
English Name
Category
                          Your Health
Database Field Name
                     A1SNEGAF (BADMOOD)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Paul D. Cleary
                         01-May-96
                         24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA13a thru SA13f, BADMOOD determines the level of bad
 mood using a mean of all 6 feelings. The scale is constructed by finding
 the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA13a thru SA13f. Higher values on
 the scale indicate a greater occurrence of bad moods. Only one valid
 response in SA13a thru SA13f was necessary for a scale to be constructed.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  badmood = 'badmood - negative affect'
array orig2 {*} sal3a -- sal3f ;
array new2 {*} rsa13a rsa13b rsa13c rsa13d rsa13e rsa13f;
do i = 1 to dim (orig2);
      if orig2 \{i\} = 7 then orig2 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig2 \{i\} = 8 then orig2 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* REVERSE CODE
*-----;
  if orig2 \{i\} \le .Z then new2 \{i\} = .;
  else new2 \{i\} = 6 - \text{orig2 } \{i\};
if nmiss (of rsa13a rsa13b rsa13c rsa13d rsa13e rsa13f) = dim (new2)
then badmood = . ;
else badmood = mean (of rsal3a rsal3b rsal3c rsal3d rsal3e rsal3f);
drop
  rsa13a
  rsa13b
  rsa13c
  rsa13d
  rsa13e
  rsa13f
```

```
***********************
                          Positive Affect Scales
English Name
                        Your Health
Category
                     A1SPOSAF (GOODMOOD)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Paul D. Cleary
                         01-May-96
                         24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA15a thru SA15f, GOODMOOOD determines the level of good
 mood using a mean of all 6 feelings. The scale is constructed by finding
 the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA15a thru SA15f. Higher values on
 the scale indicate a greater occurrence of good moods. Only one valid
 response in SA15a thru SA15f was necessary for a scale to be constructed.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  goodmood = 'goodmood - positive affect'
array orig3 {*} sa15a -- sa15f;
array new3 {*} rsa15a rsa15b rsa15c rsa15d rsa15e rsa15f;
do i = 1 to dim (orig3);
      if orig3 \{i\} = 7 then orig3 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig3 \{i\} = 8 then orig3 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* REVERSE CODE
*-----;
  if orig3 \{i\} \le .Z then new3 \{i\} = .;
  else new3 \{i\} = 6 - \text{orig3} \{i\};
if nmiss (of rsa15a rsa15b rsa15c rsa15d rsa15e rsa15f) = dim (new3)
then goodmood = . ;
else goodmood = mean (of rsa15a rsa15b rsa15c rsa15d rsa15e rsa15f) ;
drop
 rsa15a
  rsa15b
  rsa15c
  rsa15d
  rsa15e
  rsa15f
```

```
*********************
                           Basic Function Scales
English Name
                         Your Health
Category
                          A1SBADL (BADL)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
                          29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99Explanation:
 Using variables SA17b and SA17g that relate to basic level of functioning,
 BADL determines the level for basic activity of daily living. The scale is
 constructed by finding the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA17b and
 SA17g. Higher values on the scale indicate a greater difficulty in
 performing basic activities of daily life (i.e. bathing or dressing self,
 walking one block). Only one valid response in SA17a and SA17g was
 necessary for a scale to be constructed.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  badl = 'basic activity of daily living'
array orig5 {*} sal7b sal7g;
array new5 {*} rsa17b rsa17g;
do i = 1 to dim (orig5);
      if orig5 \{i\} = 7 then orig5 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig5 \{i\} = 8 then orig5 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* REVERSE CODE
*-----;
  if orig5 \{i\} \le .Z then new5 \{i\} = .;
  else new5 \{i\} = 5 - orig5 \{i\};
if nmiss (of rsa17b rsa17g) = dim (new5)
then badl = \cdot;
else badl = mean (of rsa17b rsa17g) ;
drop
  i
  rsa17b
  rsa17g ;
```

```
********************
                          Intermediate Function Scale
English Name
                         Your Health
Category
                      A1SIADL (IADL)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
                         29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA17a, SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and SA17i that relate to
 intermediate level of functioning, IADL determines the level for
 intermediate activity of daily living. The scale is constructed by finding
 the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA17a, SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and
 SA17i. Higher values on the scale indicate a greater difficulty in
 performing intermediate activities of daily life (i.e. lifting or carrying
 groceries, walking several blocks). Only one valid response in SA17a,
 SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and SA17i was necessary for a scale to be constructed.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
  iadl = 'intermed acivity of daily living';
                          sa17d sa17e
array orig4 {*} sa17a sa17c
              sa17f sa17h sa17i;
array new4 {*} rsa17a rsa17c rsa17d rsa17e
             rsa17f rsa17h rsa17i;
do i = 1 to dim (orig4);
      if orig4 \{i\} = 8 then orig4 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig4 \{i\} = 9 then orig4 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* REVERSE CODE
*-----*:
  if orig4 \{i\} \le .Z then new4 \{i\} = .;
  else new4 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig4} \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsa17a rsa17c rsa17d rsa17e rsa17f rsa17h rsa17i) = dim (new4)
then iadl = .;
else iadl = mean (of rsa17a rsa17c rsa17d rsa17e rsa17f rsa17h rsa17i);
drop
  rsa17a
  rsa17c
  rsa17d
  rsa17e
  rsa17f
  rsa17h
```

rsa17i ;

```
*******************
English Name
                            Vigorous Exercise
                           Your Health
Category
                       Alsvigor (Vigor)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                           Susan Ettner
Date Code Written
                           29-Sep-97
                           26-Jul-00
Last Date Code Modified
                           Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 Using variables SA18 and SA19, VIGOR creates a scale that estimates the
 number of times each month the respondent engages in a vigorous physical
 activity. The scale is an average of the scores constructed from the
 responses of SA18 and SA19 that creates an estimate number of times per
 month. A valid response to both SA18 and SA19 is needed for a scale to be
 constructed.
 **Update 26-Jul-2000** Created an array to store recoded survey
 variables, then drop the recodes at the end.
*******************
SAS Program Code -----;
label
  vigor = 'TIMES/MONTH ENGAGES IN VIGOROUS ACTIVITY'
  mvigor = 'MISSING VIGOROUS ACTIVITY'
array exercis2 {*} sa18 sa19;
array exerci2n {*} sal8rc sal9rc;
do i = 1 to dim (exercis2);
       if exercis2 \{i\} = 1 then exerci2n \{i\} = 13.5;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 2 then exerci2n \{i\} = 4.5;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 3 then exerci2n \{i\} = 3.0;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 4 then exerci2n \{i\} = 1.0;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 5 then exerci2n \{i\} = 0.5;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 6 then exerci2n \{i\} = 0.0;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 7 then exerci2n \{i\} = .D;
  else if exercis2 \{i\} = 8 then exerci2n \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end;
drop
  i
  sa18rc
  sa19rc
```

```
*******************
English Name
                            Moderate Exercise
                            Your Health
Category
                           A1SMODER (MODERATE)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                            Susan Ettner
Date Code Written
                            29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
                           26-Jul-00
                           Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 Using variables SA20 and SA21, MODERATE creates a scale that estimates the
 number of times each month the respondent engages in a moderate physical
 activity. The scale is an average of the scores constructed from the
 responses of SA20 and SA21 that creates an estimate number of times per
 month. A valid response to both SA20 and SA21 is needed for a scale to be
 constructed.
 **Update 26-Jul-2000** Created an array to store recoded survey
 variables, then drop the recodes at the end.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  moderate = 'TIMES/MONTH ENGAGES IN MODERATE ACTIVITY'
  mmoderat = 'MISSING MODERATE ACTIVITY'
;
array exercis1 {*} sa20 sa21;
array exerci1n {*} sa20rc sa21rc;
do i = 1 to dim (exercis1);
      if exercis1 \{i\} = 1 then exerci1n \{i\} = 13.5;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 2 then exerci1n \{i\} = 4.5;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 3 then exerci1n \{i\} = 3.0;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 4 then exerci1n \{i\} = 1.0;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 5 then exerci1n \{i\} = 0.5;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 6 then exerci1n \{i\} = 0.0;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 7 then exerci1n \{i\} = .D;
  else if exercis1 \{i\} = 8 then exerci1n \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end;
drop
  sa20rc
  sa21rc
;
```

```
********************
English Name
                           Dyspnea Scale
                          Your Health
Category
                      A1SDYSPN (DYSPNEA)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary
                          20-May-96
28-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 There are four situations, each one getting progressively more difficult.
 Question SA22 is "Do you get short of breath in the following situations?"
 with response options either yes or no. The scale value is determined by
 the respondent's consecutive positive responses in SA22a thru SA22d.
 Higher values on the scale indicate greater progressive levels of Dyspnea.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  dyspnea = 'chest pain not meet angina criteria'
array dysp {*} sa22a sa22b sa22c sa22d;
do i = 1 to dim (dysp);
      if dysp \{i\} = 7 then dysp \{i\} = .D;
  else if dysp \{i\} = 8 then dysp \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sa22a sa22b sa22c sa22d) = dim (dysp)
then dyspnea = . ;
else dyspnea = 0;
if sa22a=1
                                          then dyspnea = 1;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1
                                          then dyspnea = 2;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1 and sa22c=1
                                         then dyspnea = 3;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1 and sa22c=1 and sa22d=1 then dyspnea = 4;
```

English Name Waise C. Your Health Waist to Hip Ratio Category A1SWSTHI (WAISTHIP) Database Field Name Source of Code Paul D. Cleary Date Code Written 26-Apr-96 26-Jul-00 Last Date Code Modified Matthew J. Cioffi Code Checked By Date Code Checked 26-Jul-00

Explanation:

The Waist to Hip Ratio is calculated by dividing the waist size (SA23), measured at the level of the naval in inches, by the hip size (SA24), measured at the widest point between the waist and the thighs. Participants were instructed to make measurements while standing, avoid measuring over clothing and to record answers to the nearest quarter (1/4) inch.

UPDATED 16-Feb-1998 by Matthew J. Cioffi using recommendation from Rebecca Fuhrer sent by Paul Cleary: Remove any waist to hip ratios that are more than 4 standard deviations from the mean by gender.

UPDATED 17-Feb-1999 by Matthew J. Cioffi using recommendation from Paul Cleary. Any waist measurements below 20 get set to 20, any hip measurements below 22 get set to 22 and any hip measurements above 75 get set to 75. Also updated the removal of ratios more than 4 standard deviations away from the mean to be within gender, male and female.

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Make the recoded variables temporary, so original values are kept for SA23 and SA24.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  waisthip = 'Waist to Hip Ratio'
array wh {*} sa23 sa24;
array whrc {*} sa23rc sa24rc;
do i = 1 to dim (wh);
      if wh \{i\} = 999997 then whrc \{i\} = .D;
  else if wh \{i\} = 999998 then whrc \{i\} = .M;
  else
                         whrc \{i\} = wh \{i\};
end ;
*____*
* The first method to limit the extremes as recommended by Paul
* Cleary, is to set any waist measurements (SA23) below 20 to 20;
* and for hip measurements (SA24) set anything below 22 to 22 and
* anything above 75 to 75.
*-----;
if .Z < sa23rc < 20 then sa23rc = 20;
```

95

```
if .Z < sa24rc < 22 then sa24rc = 22;
else if sa24rc > 75 then sa24rc = 75;
waisthip = . ;
if sa23rc < 0 or sa24rc <= 0 then waisthip = .;
                             waisthip = sa23rc / sa24rc ;
drop
 sa23rc
  sa24rc
*----*
* Using the MIDUS data, the mean waist to hip ratio is 0.9552 for
* males with a standard deviation of 0.1088 (*4 = 0.4352) and is
* 0.8221 for females with a standard deviation of 0.1150 (*4 =
* 0.4600). On a recommendation from Rebecca Fuhrer and Paul Cleary
* we need to eliminate any ratios that are more than 4 standard
* deviations away from the mean within gender.
*-----;
if gender = 1 then do ;
  if waisthip < 0.5200 or waisthip > 1.3904 then waisthip = .;
end ;
else if gender = 2 then do ;
  if waisthip < 0.3621 or waisthip > 1.2821 then waisthip = .;
end ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Body Mass Index
Category
                           Your Health
Database Field Name
                        A1SBMI (BMI)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Paul D. Cleary, Alice Rossi, & Vivian Grant
                          26-Apr-96
26-Jul-00
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           26-Jul-00
Explanation:
 Body Mass Index is calculated by taking your mass in kilograms and dividing
 by your height in meters squared. Since the height recorded from the
questionnaire is in inches, we need to multiply the inches by 0.0254 to get
 the height in meters and since the weight is recorded in pounds, we need to
 multiply the pounds by 0.4536 to get the mass in kilograms.
 UPDATED 17-Feb-1999 by Matthew J. Cioffi as recommended by Paul D. Cleary
 to eliminate any heights that are greater than 84 inches to be set to 84
 inches.
 **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Make the recoded variables temporary, so original
 values are kept for SA25 and SA27.
*****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label bmi = 'body mass index';
bmi = .;
array bmivar {*} sa25 sa27;
array bmirc {*} sa25rc sa27rc;
do i = 1 to dim (bmivar);
      if bmivar \{i\} in (997, 999997) then bmirc \{i\} = .D;
  else if bmivar \{i\} in (998, 999998) then bmirc \{i\} = .M;
  else
                                      bmirc {i} = bmivar {i};
end ;
* To limit the effect of high extremes as recommended by Paul
* Cleary, is to set any height measurement (SA25) above 84 to 84.
*-----*:
if sa25 > 84 then sa25rc = 84;
if sa27rc < 0 or sa25rc <= 0 then bmi = .;
else bmi = (sa27rc * 0.4536) / ((sa25rc * 0.0254) **2);
drop
  sa25rc
  sa27rc ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Medical Doctor Use Scale
Category
                          Your Health
                     A1SUSEMD (USEMED)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
                         29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA36a, SA36c, and SA36d, USEMED determines the number of
 times the respondent went to see a doctor type in the past twelve months
 about their own physical health. If a respondent did not answer any of the
 three questions, they were assigned missing for the scale.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
label
  usemed = 'visit physicians'
array md {*} sa36a sa36c sa36d;
do i = 1 to dim (md);
      if md \{i\} = 997 then md \{i\} = .D;
  else if md \{i\} = 998 then md \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sa36a sa36c sa36d) = \dim (md)
then usemed = . ;
else usemed = sum (of sa36a sa36c sa36d) ;
```

```
*******************
                           Psychiatric Professional Use Scale
English Name
                         Your Health
Category
                     A1SUSEMF (USEPSYCH)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Paul D. Cleary
                          29-Sep-97
                          29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           15-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SA37a thru SA37d, USEDPSYCH determines the number of times
 respondent went to see a psychiatric professional in the past twelve months
 about their own mental or emotional health. If a respondent did not answer
 any of the four questions, they were assigned missing for the scale.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
label
  usepsych = 'visit psychiatrists etc.'
array psy {*} sa37a sa37b sa37c sa37d;
do i = 1 to dim (psy);
      if psy \{i\} = 997 then psy \{i\} = .D;
  else if psy \{i\} = 998 then psy \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sa37a sa37b sa37c sa37d) = dim (psy)
then usepsych = \cdot;
else usepsych = sum (of sa37a sa37b sa37c sa37d) ;
drop i ;
```

******************* English Name Alternative Medicine Category Your Health A1SALTER (ALTDRUGS) Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written Paul D. Cleary 29-Sep-97 29-Sep-97 Last Date Code Modified Matthew J. Cioffi Code Checked By Date Code Checked 15-Feb-99 Explanation: Using variables SA39a thru SA39p, ALTDRUGS creates an indicator variable that designates whether some kind of alternative medications or therapies were used in the past twelve months. Any response of "Yes" in SA39a thru SA39p results in a positive value for the scale, otherwise the respondent was coded as zero. ******************* SAS Program Code -----; label altdrugs = 'alternative medicine'; array alt {*} sa39a -- sa39p ; do i = 1 to dim (alt); if alt $\{i\} = 7$ then alt $\{i\} = .D$; else if alt $\{i\}$ = 8 then alt $\{i\}$ = .M; else ; end ; if sa39a = 1 or sa39b = 1 or sa39c = 1 or sa39d = 1 or sa39e = 1 or sa39f = 1 or sa39g = 1 or sa39h = 1 orsa39i = 1 or sa39j = 1 or sa39k = 1 or sa39l = 1 orsa39m = 1 or sa39n = 1 or sa390 = 1 or sa39p = 1then altdrugs = 1; else altdrugs = 0;

drop i ;

English Name Maternal Affection Category Parental A1SEMA (MOAFF) Database Field Name Source of Code Alice Rossi Date Code Written 14-Mar-96 Last Date Code Modified 11-Sep-96 Paul D. Cleary Code Checked By Date Code Checked 11-Sep-96

Explanation:

Using variables SE13, SE14a thru SE14e and SE14k, MOAFF determines the level of maternal affections the respondent received as a child from the mother's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE13, SE14a thru SE14e, and SE14k. Prior to the computation of the mean, the reverse coded value of SE13 is multiplied by .75 factorial to maintain continuity with other variables. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of maternal affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
 moaff = 'maternal affection'
array orig20 {*} se14a se14b se14c se14d se14e se14k;
array new20 {*} rse14a rse14b rse14c rse14d rse14e rse14k;
do i = 1 to dim (orig20);
     if orig20 \{i\} = 7 then orig20 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig20 \{i\} = 8 then orig20 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* This reverses the code
*-----*:
  if orig20 {i} <= .Z then new20 {i} = .;
  else new20 {i} = 5 - \text{orig20} {i};
end ;
   if se13 = 7 then se13 = .D;
else if se13 = 8 then se13 = .M;
else ;
* This reverses the code
*----*:
if se13 \le .Z then rse13 = .;
else rse13 = (6 - se13) * 0.75;
if nmiss (of rsel3 rsel4a rsel4b rsel4c
               rse14d rse14e rse14k) = dim (new20) + 1
```

```
********************
                          Maternal Discipline
English Name
Category
                          Parental
                         A1SEMD (MODISC)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          14-Mar-96
                          11-Sep-96
Paul D. Cleary
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           11-Sep-96
Explanation:
 Using variables SE14f thru SE14i, MODISC determines the level of maternal
 discipline the respondent received as a child from the mother's
 characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse
 coded values of SE14f thru SE14i. If a respondent did not provide answers
 for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher
 values indicate greater levels of maternal discipline the respondent
 received during their childhood.
*******************
SAS Program Code
label
 modisc = 'maternal discipline'
array orig22 {*} se14f se14g se14h se14i;
array new22 {*} rse14f rse14g rse14h rse14i ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig22);
     if orig22 \{i\} = 7then orig22 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig22 \{i\} = 8then orig22 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* This reverses the code
*----*;
  if orig22 \{i\} \le .Z then new22 \{i\} = .;
  else new22 \{i\} = 5 - orig22 \{i\} ;
end ;
if nmiss (of rse14f rse14g rse14h rse14i) = dim (new22)
then modisc = .;
modisc = mean (of rse14f rse14g rse14h rse14i);
drop
  rse14f
  rse14q
  rse14h
  rse14i
```

```
*******************
                      Maternal Model of Generosity
English Name
                         Parental
Category
                     A1SMMOD (MOGENMOD)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                         Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                         14-Mar-96
                        11-Sep-96
Paul D. Cleary
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                         11-Sep-96
Explanation:
 Using variables SE141 and SE14m, MOGENMOD determines the level the mother
 acted as a model for generosity to others during the respondent's
 childhood from the mother's characteristics. The scale is constructed
 from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE141 and SE14m. If a
 respondent did not provide answers to either of the questions, s/he did not
 have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of
 maternal action as a model of generosity to others during the respondent's
 childhood.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  mogenmod = 'mother as model of generosity to oth'
array orig24 {*} se14l se14m;
array new24 {*} rse14l rse14m;
do i = 1 to dim (orig24);
     if orig24 \{i\} = 7 then orig24 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig24 \{i\} = 8 then orig24 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* This reverses the code
*----*:
  if orig24 \{i\} \le .Z then new24 \{i\} = .;
  else new24 \{i\} = 5 - orig24 \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rse141 rse14m) = dim (new24)
then mogenmod = . ;
else mogenmod = mean (of rse14l rse14m) ;
drop
 rse141
 rse14m
```

```
English Name Paternal Affection
Category Parental
Database Field Name A1SEFA (FAAFF)
Source of Code Alice Rossi
Date Code Written 14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified 11-Sep-96
Code Checked By Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked 11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE15, SE16a thru SE16e and SE16k, FAAFF determines the level of paternal affections the respondent received as a child from the father's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE15, SE16a thru SE16e, and SE16k. Prior to the computation of the mean, the reverse coded value of SE15 is multiplied by .75 factorial to maintain continuity with other variables. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of paternal affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  faaff = 'paternal affection'
array orig21 {*} sel6a sel6b sel6c sel6d sel6e sel6k;
array new21 {*} rse16a rse16b rse16c rse16d rse16e rse16k;
do i = 1 to dim (orig21);
     if orig21 \{i\} = 7 then orig21 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig21 \{i\} = 8 then orig21 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*----*
* This reverses the code
*-----*:
  if orig21 \{i\} \le .Z then new21 \{i\} = .;
  else new21 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig21 } \{i\};
end ;
   if se15 = 7 then se15 = .D;
else if se15 = 8 then se15 = .M;
else ;
* This reverses the code
*-----*:
if se15 \ll .Z then rse15 = .;
else rse15 = (6 - se15) * 0.75;
```

```
********************
                          Paternal Discipline
English Name
                        Parental
Category
                     A1SEFD (FADISC)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Alice Rossi
                         14-Mar-96
                         11-Sep-96
Paul D. Cleary
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          11-Sep-96
Explanation:
 Using variables SE16f thru SE16i, FADISC determines the level of paternal
 discipline the respondent received as a child from the father's
 characteristics. The scale is constructed using the mean of the reverse
 coded values of SE16f thru SE16i. If a respondent did not provide answers
 for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher
 values indicate greater levels of paternal discipline the respondent
 received during their childhood.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  fadisc = 'paternal discipline'
array orig23 {*} sel6f sel6g sel6h sel6i;
array new23 {*} rse16f rse16g rse16h rse16i;
do i = 1 to dim (orig23);
      if orig23 \{i\} = 7 then orig23 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig23 \{i\} = 8 then orig23 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* This reverses the code
*-----;
  if orig23 \{i\} \le .Z then new23 \{i\} = .;
  else new23 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig23 } \{i\};
if nmiss (of rsel6f rsel6g rsel6h rsel6i) = dim (new23)
then fadisc = .;
else fadisc = mean (of rsel6f rsel6g rsel6h rsel6i);
drop
 rse16f
  rse16g
  rse16h
  rse16i
```

```
*******************
                         Paternal Model of Generosity
English Name
                          Parental
Category
Database Field Name AlsefMOD (FAGENMOD)
Source of Code
                         Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                         14-Mar-96Last Date Code Modified 11-
Sep-96
Code Checked By
                         Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked
                          11-Sep-96
Explanation:
 Using variables SE161 and SE16m, FAGENMOD determines the level the father
 acted as a model for generosity to others during the respondent's
 childhood from the father's characteristics. The scale is constructed
 from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE161 and SE16m. If a
 respondent did not provide answers to either of the questions, s/he did not
 have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of
 paternal action as a model of generosity to others during the respondent's
 childhood.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  fagenmod = 'father as model of generosity to oth'
array orig25 {*} se161 se16m;
array new25 {*} rse161 rse16m;
do i = 1 to dim (orig25);
     if orig25 \{i\} = 7 then orig25 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig25 \{i\} = 8 then orig25 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* This reverses the code
*-----;
  if orig25 \{i\} \le .Z then new25 \{i\} = .;
  else new25 \{i\} = 5 - orig25 \{i\} ;
end ;
if nmiss (of rse161 rse16m) = dim (new25)
then fagenmod = \cdot;
else fagenmod = mean (of rse16l rse16m) ;
drop
 rse16l
  rse16m
```

Parental Parental Parental Affection English Name

Category

Database Field Name Alsemapa (PTSAFF)

Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified Alice Rossi

14-Mar-96 11-Sep-96Code Checked By Paul

D. Cleary

Date Code Checked 11-Sep-96

Explanation:

Using scales MOAFF and FAAFF, PTSAFF combines the maternal and paternal affection scales to create a scale indicating the level of affection the respondent received from his/her parents during childhood. The scale is constructed from the mean value of MOAFF and FAAFF. If missing values have been assigned for both MOAFF and FAAFF, the respondent does not have score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of parental affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
SAS Program Code
label
 ptsaff = 'combined maternal/paternal affection'
if nmiss (of moaff faaff) = 2
then ptsaff = .;
else ptsaff = mean (of moaff faaff) ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Self Acceptance
Category
                           Well Being - Psychological
                         A1SPWBS (PWBSA)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Carol Ryff
Date Code Written
                          08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          25-Feb-99
Code Checked By
                          Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked
                           25-Feb-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF1a, SF1b, and SF1e, PWBSA determines the level of the
 respondent's psychological self acceptance. The scale is created by
 finding the sum of the values for SF1a, SF1b, and SF1e. SF1a and SF1b are
 reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean
 value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.
 The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid
 responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least
 one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for
 any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher
 scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.
*******************
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbsa = 'SELF ACCEPTANCE'
array orig29 {*} sfla sflb sfle;
array new29 {*} rsfla rsflb rsfle;
do i = 1 to dim (orig29);
  if orig29 \{i\} = 8 then orig29 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig29 \{i\} \le .Z then new29 \{i\} = .;
  else new29 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig29 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsfla rsflb sfle) = 3
  then imppwbsa = .;
else
      imppwbsa = mean (of rsfla rsflb sfle);
    if nmiss (of rsfla rsflb sfle) = 3
      then pwbsa = .;
else if nmiss (of rsfla rsflb sfle) = 0
      then pwbsa = sum (of rsfla rsflb
else if nmiss (of rsfla rsflb sfle) = 1
      then pwbsa = sum (of rsfla rsflb sfle imppwbsa);
else if nmiss (of rsfla rsflb sfle) = 2
```

then pwbsa = sum (of rsfla rsflb sfle imppwbsa imppwbsa);

```
drop
    i
    imppwbsa
    rsfla
    rsflb
    rsfle
:
```

```
English Name
                            Purpose in Life
Category
                            Well Being - Psychological
                          A1SPWBU (PWBPU)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                           Carol Ryff
Date Code Written
                           08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           25-Feb-99
Code Checked By
                           Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked
                            25-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF1c, SF1g, and SF1j, PWBPU determines the level of belief in the respondent's purpose in life. The scale is created by finding the sum of the values for SF1c, SF1g, and SF1j. SF1c is reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbpu = 'PURPOSE IN LIFE'
array orig30 {*} sflc sflg sflj;
array new30 {*} rsflc rsflg rsflj ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig30);
  if orig30 \{i\} = 8 then orig30 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig30 \{i\} \le .Z then new30 \{i\} = .;
  else new30 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig30 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsflc sflg sflj) = 3
  then imppwbpu = .;
else
      imppwbpu = mean (of rsf1c sf1g sf1j);
    if nmiss (of rsflc sflg sflj) = 3
      then pwbpu = .;
else if nmiss (of rsflc sflg sflj) = 0
      then pwbpu = sum (of rsf1c sf1g sf1j);
else if nmiss (of rsflc sflq sflj) = 1
      then pwbpu = sum (of rsflc sflg sflj imppwbpu);
else if nmiss (of rsflc sflg sflj) = 2
      then pwbpu = sum (of rsflc sflg sflj imppwbpu imppwbpu);
```

```
drop
    i
    imppwbpu
    rsflc
    rsflg
    rsflj
.
```

```
English Name
                              Environmental Mastery
                            Environmental Mastery
Well Being - Psychological
Category
                            A1SPWBE (PWBEM)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                             Carol Ryff
Date Code Written
                             08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                             25-Feb-99
                             Eden Pudberry
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                              25-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF1d, SF1h, and SF1i, PWBEM determines the level of the respondent's environmental mastery. The scale is created from by finding sum of the values for SF1d, SF1h, and SF1i. SF1h and SF1i are reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbem = 'ENVIRONMENTAL MASTERY'
;
array orig31 {*} sfld sflh sfli;
array new31 {*} rsfld rsflh rsfli;
do i = 1 to dim (orig31);
  if orig31 \{i\} = 8 then orig31 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig31 \{i\} \le .Z then new31 \{i\} = .;
  else new31 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig31 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sfld rsflh rsfli) = 3
  then imppwbem = .;
else
      imppwbem = mean (of sfld rsflh rsfli);
    if nmiss (of sfld rsflh rsfli) = 3
      then pwbem = .;
else if nmiss (of sfld rsflh rsfli) = 0
      then pwbem = sum (of sfld rsflh rsfli);
else if nmiss (of sfld rsflh rsfli) = 1
      then pwbem = sum (of sfld rsflh rsfli imppwbem);
else if nmiss (of sfld rsflh rsfli) = 2
      then pwbem = sum (of sfld rsflh rsfli imppwbem imppwbem);
```

```
drop
    i
    imppwbem
    rsfld
    rsflh
    rsfli
.
```

Database Field Name A1SPWBR (PWBPR)
Source of Code Carol Ryff
Date Code Written 08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified 25-Feb-99
Code Checked By Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked 25-Feb-99

Explanation:

Using variables SF1f, SF1m, and SF1p, PWBPR determines the level of the respondent's positive relations with others. The scale is created by finding the sum of the values for SF1f, SF1m, and SF1p. SF1m is reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbpr = 'POSITIVE RELATIONS WITH OTHERS'
array orig32 {*} sf1f sf1m sf1p;
array new32 {*} rsf1f rsf1m rsf1p ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig32);
  if orig32 \{i\} = 8 then orig32 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig32 \{i\} \le .Z then new32 \{i\} = .;
  else new32 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig32 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sf1f rsf1m sf1p) = 3
  then imppwbpr = .;
else
      imppwbpr = mean (of sflf rsflm sflp) ;
    if nmiss (of sflf rsflm sflp) = 3
      then pwbpr = .;
else if nmiss (of sflf rsflm sflp) = 0
      then pwbpr = sum (of sflf rsflm sflp);
else if nmiss (of sflf rsflm sflp) = 1
      then pwbpr = sum (of sflf rsflm sflp imppwbpr);
else if nmiss (of sflf rsflm sflp) = 2
      then pwbpr = sum (of sflf rsflm sflp imppwbpr imppwbpr);
```

```
drop
    i
    imppwbpr
    rsf1f
    rsf1m
    rsf1p
:
```

```
Personal Growth
English Name
Category
                            Well Being - Psychological
                          A1SPWBG (PWBPG)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                           Carol Ryff
Date Code Written
                           08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           25-Feb-99
Code Checked By
                           Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked
                            25-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF1k, SF1l, and SF1n, PWBPG determines the level of the respondent's personal growth. The scale is created by finding the sum of the values for SF1k, SF1l, and SF1n. SF1k and SF1l are reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbpg = 'PERSONAL GROWTH'
array orig33 {*} sflk sfll sfln;
array new33 {*} rsf1k rsf1l rsf1n ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig33);
  if orig33 \{i\} = 8 then orig33 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig33 \{i\} <= .Z then new33 \{i\} = .;
  else new33 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig33 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsf1k rsf1l sf1n) = 3
  then imppwbpg = .;
else
      imppwbpg = mean (of rsf1k rsf1l sf1n);
    if nmiss (of rsflk rsfll sfln) = 3
      then pwbpg = .;
else if nmiss (of rsflk rsfll sfln) = 0
      then pwbpg = sum (of rsflk rsfll
else if nmiss (of rsflk rsfll sfln) = 1
      then pwbpg = sum (of rsflk rsfll sfln imppwbpg);
else if nmiss (of rsflk rsfll sfln) = 2
      then pwbpg = sum (of rsf1k rsf1l sf1n imppwbpg imppwbpg);
```

```
drop
    i
    imppwbpg
    rsf1k
    rsf1l
    rsf1n
.
```

English Name Autonomy Category Well Being - Psychological A1SPWBA (PWBAU) Database Field Name Source of Code Carol Ryff Date Code Written 08-Jan-96 Last Date Code Modified 25-Feb-99 Code Checked By Eden Pudberry Date Code Checked 25-Feb-99

Explanation:

Using variables SF10, SF1q, and SF1r, PWBAU determines the level of the respondent's autonomy. The scale is created by finding the sum of the values for SF10, SF1q, and SF1r. SF1g and SF1r are reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  pwbau = 'AUTONOMY'
array orig34 {*} sflo sflq sflr;
array new34 {*} rsflo rsflq rsflr;
do i = 1 to dim (orig34);
  if orig34 \{i\} = 8 then orig34 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig34 \{i\} \le .Z then new34 \{i\} = .;
  else new34 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig34} \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sflo rsflq rsflr) = 3
  then imppwbau = .;
else
      imppwbau = mean (of sflo rsflq rsflr);
    if nmiss (of sflo rsflq rsflr) = 3
      then pwbau = .;
else if nmiss (of sflo rsflq rsflr) = 0
      then pwbau = sum (of sflo rsflq rsflr);
else if nmiss (of sflo rsflq rsflr) = 1
      then pwbau = sum (of sflo rsflq rsflr imppwbau);
else if nmiss (of sflo rsflq rsflr) = 2
      then pwbau = sum (of sflo rsflq rsflr imppwbau imppwbau);
```

```
drop
    i
    imppwbau
    rsflo
    rsflq
    rsflr
:
```

```
***********************
                           Perceived Constraints
English Name
Category
                           Control
                        A1SCONST (CONSTRNT)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           13-Jan-97
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF1s, SF1t, SF1v, SF1w, SF1y, and SF1aa thru SF1cc,
 CONSTRNT determines the respondent's level of perceived constraints
 The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items
 for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the
 particular scale. (e.g., this 8-item scale would be computed for cases
 with at least 4 valid values for the variables listed). Scores were not
 calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale.
 Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
********************
SAS Program Code
----;
  constrnt = 'sf1 perceived constraints'
array orig13 {*} sf1s sf1t sf1v sf1w
                sfly sflaa sflbb sflcc;
array new13 {*} rsf1s rsf1t rsf1v rsf1w
              rsfly rsflaa rsflbb rsflcc;
do i = 1 to dim (orig13);
      if orig13 \{i\} = 7 then orig13 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig13 \{i\} = 8 then orig13 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*_____*·
  if orig13 \{i\} \le .Z then new13 \{i\} = .;
  else new13 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig13 } \{i\};
end ;
if n (of rsf1s rsf1t rsf1v rsf1w rsf1y rsf1aa rsf1bb rsf1cc) <= 3
  then constrnt = . ;
else constrnt =
  mean (of rsf1s rsf1t rsf1v rsf1w rsf1y rsf1aa rsf1bb rsf1cc);
drop
  i
  rsf1s
  rsf1t
```

rsf1v

```
rsf1w
rsf1y
rsf1aa
rsf1bb
rsf1cc
;
```

```
*******************
                          Personal Mastery
English Name
Category
                          Control
Database Field Name
                      A1SMASTE (MASTERY)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                         17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         13-Jan-97
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
                          14-Jan-99
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SF1u, SF1x, SF1z, and SF1dd, MASTERY determines the
 respondent's level of personal mastery. The scale is computed by finding
 the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at
 least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale
 would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables
 listed). Scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the
 items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the
 construct.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  mastery = 'sf1 personal mastery'
array orig40 {*} sflu sflx sflz sfldd;
array new40 {*} rsflu rsflx rsflz rsfldd;
do i = 1 to dim (orig40);
     if orig40 \{i\} = 7 then orig40 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig40 \{i\} = 8 then orig40 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig40 \{i\} \le .Z then new40 \{i\} = .;
  else new40 \{i\} = 8 - orig40 \{i\};
end ;
if n (of rsflu rsflx rsflz rsfldd) <= 1
  then mastery = . ;
else mastery = mean (of rsflu rsflx rsflz rsfldd) ;
drop
 i
  rsf1u
  rsf1x
  rsf1z
 rsf1dd
```

```
********************
                          Values on Marriage Only
English Name
                         Marriage
Category
                         A1SMAR (MODMGE)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                         Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                         24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF2a and SF2e, MODMGE determines the level of attitudes
 concerning the importance of not being married to men and women. The scale
 is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SF2a and
 SF2e. If both variables are missing, the scale score was not construct for
 that respondent. Higher values indicate a greater level of value placed on
 not being married.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  modmge = 'can be happy w/o marry'
array orig26 {*} sf2a sf2e;
array new26 {*} rsf2a rsf2e;
do i = 1 to dim (orig26);
     if orig26 \{i\} = 7 then orig26 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig26 \{i\} = 8 then orig26 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig26 \{i\} \le .Z then new26 \{i\} = .;
  else new26 \{i\} = 8 - orig26 \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsf2a rsf2e) = dim (new26)
then modmge = \cdot;
else modmge = mean (of rsf2a rsf2e) ;
drop
  rsf2a
  rsf2e
```

```
********************
                           Values on Marriage and Family Scale
English Name
                          Marriage
Category
                         A1SFAM (MODFAM)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                          24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF2a and SF2e thru SF2g, MODFAM determines the level of
 attitudes concerning importance of not being married and not having
 children to men and women. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of
 the reverse coded values of SF2a and SF2e thru SF2g. If all variables are
 missing, the scale score was not calculated for that respondent. Higher
 values indicate a greater level of value placed on not being married and
 not having children.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  modfam = 'can be happy w/o marry or children'
array orig8 {*} sf2a sf2e sf2f
array new8 {*} rsf2a rsf2e rsf2f rsf2g;
do i = 1 to dim (orig8);
     if orig8 \{i\} = 7 then orig8 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig8 \{i\} = 8 then orig8 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig8 \{i\} \le .Z then new8 \{i\} = .;
  else new8 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig8} \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsf2a rsf2e rsf2f rsf2g) = \dim (new8)
then modfam = .;
else modfam = mean (of rsf2a rsf2e rsf2f rsf2g) ;
drop
  rsf2a
  rsf2e
  rsf2f
  rsf2g ;
```

```
Primary Control - Persistence
English Name
Category
                           Control
Database Field Name
                         A1SPERSI (PERSIST)
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                          14-Jan-99
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3a, SF3b, SF3g, SF4j, and SF3k, PERSIST indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her level of persistence. The scales is
 computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had
 valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
 (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid
 values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for
 cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  persist = 'sf3 primary control/persistence'
array orig47 {*} sf3a sf3b sf3g sf3j sf3k;
array new47 {*} rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k;
do i = 1 to dim (orig47);
      if orig47 \{i\} = 7 then orig47 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig47 \{i\} = 8 then orig47 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig47 \{i\} \le .Z then new47 \{i\} = .;
  else new47 \{i\} = 5 - orig47 \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k) <= 2
  then persist = .;
else    persist = mean (of rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k);
drop
  i
  rsf3a
  rsf3b
  rsf3a
  rsf3i
  rsf3k ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Secondary control - Change Aspirations
Category
                          Control
Database Field Name
                      A1SCHANG (CHANGE)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                         14-Jan-99
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
                          14-Jan-99
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3c, SF3d, SF3f, SF3i, and SF3l, CHANGE indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her tendency to change aspirations. The
 scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases
 that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular
 scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least
 3 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated
 for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  change = 'sf3 secondary control/change aspirations'
array orig55 \{*\} sf3c sf3d sf3f sf3i sf3l;
array new55 {*} rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l;
do i = 1 to dim (orig55);
     if orig55 \{i\} = 7 then orig55 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig55 \{i\} = 8 then orig55 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig55 \{i\} \le .Z then new55 \{i\} = .;
  else new55 {i} = 5 - orig55 {i};
end;
if n (of rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l) <= 2
  then change = . ;
    change = mean (of rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l) ;
drop
  rsf3c
  rsf3d
  rsf3f
  rsf3i
  rsf31 ;
```

```
*******************
                           Flexible - Positive Reappraisal
English Name
Category
                           Control
Database Field Name
                         A1SREAPP (REAPP)
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                          14-Jan-99
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3e, SF3h, SF3m, and SF3n, REAPP indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her level of positive reappraisal. The
 scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases
 that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular
 scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least
 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated
 for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  reapp = 'sf3 flexible/positive reappraisal'
array orig48 \{*\} sf3e sf3h sf3m sf3n;
array new48 {*} rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n;
do i = 1 to dim (orig48);
     if orig48 \{i\} = 7 then orig48 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig48 \{i\} = 8 then orig48 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig48 \{i\} \le .Z then new48 \{i\} = .;
  else new48 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig48 } \{i\} ;
end;
if n (of rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n) <= 1
  then reapp = .;
else reapp = mean (of rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n) ;
drop
  rsf3e
  rsf3h
  rsf3m
  rsf3n ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Self Directedness and Planning
                          Planning and Making Sense of Past
Category
Database Field Name
                          A1SDIREC (SELFDIR)
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                          14-Jan-99
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3o, SF3p, and SF3t, SELFDIR indicates the respondent's
 perception of his/her level of self directedness and planning. The scale
 is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that
 had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
 (e.g., this 3-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid
 values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for
 cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
----;
  selfdir = 'sf3 self directedness /planning'
array orig51 {*} sf3o sf3p sf3t;
array new51 {*} rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig51);
     if orig51 \{i\} = 7 then orig51 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig51 \{i\} = 8 then orig51 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----
* the following is to reverse the code
  if orig51 \{i\} \le .Z then new51 \{i\} = .;
  else new51 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig51 } \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t) <= 1
  then selfdir = .;
else selfdir = mean (of rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t);
drop
  rsf3o
  rsf3p
  rsf3t ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Live for Today
Category
                          Planning and Making Sense of Past
Database Field Name
                         A1STODAY (TODAY)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By
                         Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3q, SF3u, SF3w, SF3y, SF3bb, TODAY indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her propensity to live for today. The scale
 is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that
 had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
 (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid
 values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for
 cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  today = 'sf3 live for today'
array orig52 {*} sf3q sf3u sf3w sf3y sf3bb;
array new52 {*} rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb;
do i = 1 to dim (orig52);
     if orig52 \{i\} = 7 then orig52 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig52 \{i\} = 8 then orig52 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig52 \{i\} \le .Z then new52 \{i\} = .;
  else new52 {i} = 5 - orig52 {i};
end;
if n (of rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb) <= 2
  then today = \cdot;
    today = mean (of rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb) ;
drop
  i
  rsf3q
  rsf3u
  rsf3w
  rsf3v
  rsf3bb;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Foresight and Anticipation
                          Planning and Making Sense of Past
Category
Database Field Name
                         A1SFORSG (FORESGT)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. WeaverDate
Code Written
                          14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                          14-Jan-99
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3r, SF3s, SF3z, and SF3aa, FORESGT indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her foresight and anticipation. The scale
 is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that
 had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
 (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid
 values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for
 cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  foresgt = 'sf3 foresight and anticipation'
array orig49 {*} sf3r sf3s sf3z sf3aa ;
array new49 {*} rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa;
do i = 1 to dim (orig49);
     if orig49 \{i\} = 7 then orig49 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig49 \{i\} = 8 then orig49 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig49 \{i\} \le .Z then new49 \{i\} = .;
  else new49 \{i\} = 5 - orig49 \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa) <= 1
  then foresgt = .;
    foresgt = mean (of rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa) ;
drop
  i
  rsf3r
  rsf3s
  rsf3z
  rsf3aa ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Insight into Past
                          Planning and Making Sense of Past
Category
Database Field Name
                        A1SINSGH (INSIGHT)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                         14-Jan-99
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3v, SF3x, SF3cc, and SF3dd, INSIGHT indicates the
 respondent's perception of his/her thinking about the past. The scale is
 computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had
 valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
 (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid
 values for the variables listed). Scales scores were not calculated for
 cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values
 indicate greater endorsement of the construct.
********************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  insight = 'sf3 insight into past'
array orig50 \{*\} sf3v sf3x sf3cc sf3dd;
array new50 {*} rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd;
do i = 1 to dim (orig50);
     if orig50 \{i\} = 7 then orig50 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig50 \{i\} = 8 then orig50 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig50 \{i\} \le .Z then new50 \{i\} = .;
  else new50 {i} = 5 - orig50 {i};
end;
if n (of rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd) <= 1
  then insight = . ;
else insight = mean (of rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd);
drop
  i
  rsf3v
  rsf3x
  rsf3cc
  rsf3dd;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Self-sufficiency
                         Seeking Social Support
Category
                       A1SSUFFI (SELFSUF)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                         14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                         14-Jan-99
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3ee thru SF3hh, SELFSUF indicates the respondent's
 perception of his/her level of self-sufficiency. The scale computed by
 finding the mean of the items for cases that had valid values for at least
 half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would
 be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables
 listed). SF3ee, SF3ff, and SF3hh were reverse coded prior to calculation.
 Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the
 items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the
 construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  selfsuf = 'sf3 self-sufficiency'
array orig54 {*} sf3ee sf3ff sf3gg sf3hh;
array new54 {*} rsf3ee rsf3ff rsf3gg rsf3hh;
do i = 1 to dim (orig54);
     if orig54 \{i\} = 7 then orig54 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig54 \{i\} = 8 then orig54 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig54 \{i\} \le .Z then new54 \{i\} = .;
  else new54 \{i\} = 5 - orig54 \{i\};
end:
if n (of rsf3ee rsf3ff sf3gg rsf3hh) <= 1
  then selfsuf = .;
else selfsuf = mean (of rsf3ee rsf3ff sf3gg rsf3hh);
drop
  rsf3ee
  rsf3ff
 rsf3qq
  rsf3hh ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Advice Seeking
                         Seeking Social Support
Category
Database Field Name
                        A1SADVIC (ADVICE)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          14-Jan-99
                         14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF3ii thru SF3kk, ADVICE indicates the respondent's
 perception of how much s/he seeks advice from others. The scale is
 computed by finding the mean of the items for cases that had valid values
 for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 3-item
 scale would be computed for cases with at least 1 valid value for the
 variables listed). SF3ii and SF3jj were reverse coded prior to
 calculation. Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer
 than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater
 endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  advice = 'sf3 advice seeking'
array orig53 {*} sf3ii sf3jj sf3kk;
array new53 {*} rsf3ii rsf3jj rsf3kk;
do i = 1 to dim (orig53);
     if orig53 \{i\} = 7 then orig53 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig53 \{i\} = 8 then orig53 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig53 \{i\} \le .Z then new53 \{i\} = .;
  else new53 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig53} \{i\};
end:
if n (of rsf3ii rsf3jj sf3kk) <= 1
  then advice = .;
else advice = mean (of rsf3ii rsf3jj sf3kk) ;
drop
  rsf3ii
  rsf3jj
  rsf3kk ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Agency Personality Trait
                          Personality
Category
Database Field Name
                        A1SAGENC (AGENCY)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         13-Jan-97
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
                          14-Jan-99
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4e, SF4j, SF4o, SF4t, and SF4dd, AGENCY indicates the
 respondent's level of agency. The scale is computed by finding the mean of
 the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half
 of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be
 computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables listed).
 Scale scores were not calculated for the scale for cases with fewer than
 half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater
 endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  agency = 'sf4 agency'
array orig14 {*} sf4e sf4j sf4o sf4t sf4dd;
array new14 {*} rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd;
do i = 1 to dim (orig14);
     if orig14 \{i\} = 7 then orig14 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig14 \{i\} = 8 then orig14 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig14 \{i\} \le .Z then new14 \{i\} = .;
  else new14 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig14 } \{i\};
end ;
if n (of rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd) <= 2
  then agency = .;
else agency = mean (of rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd);
drop
  i
  rsf4e
  rsf4j
  rsf4o
  rsf4t
  rsf4dd ;
```

```
*******************
                         Agreeableness Personality Trait
English Name
                          Personality
Category
Database Field Name
                         A1SAGREE (AGREE)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                         13-Jan-97
                         Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4b, SF4g, SF4l, SF4r, and SF4z, AGREE indicates the
 respondent's level of agreeableness. The scale is computed by finding the
 mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at
 least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale
 would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables
 listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half
 of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of
 the construct.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  agree = 'sf4 agreeableness'
array orig41 {*} sf4b sf4g sf4l sf4r sf4z;
array new41 {*} rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig41);
     if orig41 \{i\} = 7 then orig41 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig41 \{i\} = 8 then orig41 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig41 \{i\} \le .Z then new41 \{i\} = .;
  else new41 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig41} \{i\};
end ;
if n (of rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z) <= 2
  then agree = . ;
else agree = mean (of rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z);
drop
  i
  rsf4b
  rsf4g
  rsf4l
  rsf4r
  rsf4z ;
```

```
*******************
                         Extraversion Personality Trait Personality
English Name
Category
Database Field Name
                         A1SEXTRA (EXTRAV)
Source of Code
                         Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          13-Jan-97
Code Checked By
                         Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked
                          14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4a, SF4f, SF4k, SF4w, and SF4aa, EXTRAV indicates the
 respondent's level of extraversion. The scale is computed by finding the
 mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at
 least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale
 would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables
 listed). Scales scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half
 of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate a greater endorsement
 of the construct.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  extrav = 'sf4 extraversion'
array orig44 \{*\} sf4a sf4f sf4k sf4w sf4aa;
array new44 {*} rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig44);
     if orig44 \{i\} = 7 then orig44 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig44 \{i\} = 8 then orig44 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*-----
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig44 \{i\} \le .Z then new44 \{i\} = .;
  else new44 \{i\} = 5 - orig44 \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa) <= 2
  then extrav = .;
else extrav = mean (of rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa) ;
drop
  i
  rsf4a
  rsf4f
  rsf4k
  rsf4w
  rsf4aa ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Neuroticism Personality Trait
                          Personality
Category
Database Field Name
                          Alsneuro (Neurot)
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                          17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          13-Jan-97
Code Checked By
                          Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked
                           14-Jan-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4c, SF4h, SF4m, and SF4s, NEUROT indicates the
 respondent's level of neuroticism. The scale is computed by finding the
 mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at
 least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale
 would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables
 listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half
 of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate a greater endorsement
 of the construct.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  neurot = 'sf4 neuroticism'
array orig42 \{*\} sf4c sf4h sf4m sf4s;
array new42 {*} rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m rsf4s;
do i = 1 to dim (orig42);
     if orig42 \{i\} = 7 then orig42 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig42 \{i\} = 8 then orig42 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig42 \{i\} \le .Z then new42 \{i\} = .;
  else new42 \{i\} = 5 - orig42 \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m sf4s) <= 1
  then neurot = .;
else neurot = mean (of rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m sf4s) ;
drop
  i
  rsf4c
  rsf4h
  rsf4m
  rsf4s ;
```

```
*******************
                          Conscient
Personality
English Name
                           Conscientiousness Personality Trait
Category
Database Field Name
                         Alscons (consc)
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          13-Jan-97
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
                           14-Jan-99
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4d, SF4i, SF4p, and SF4x, CONSC indicates the
 respondent's level of conscientiousness. The scale is computed by finding
 the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at
 least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale
 would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables
 listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half
 of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of
 the construct.
****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  consc = 'sf4 conscientiousness'
array orig45 \{*\} sf4d sf4i sf4p sf4x;
array new45 {*} rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p rsf4x;
do i = 1 to dim (orig45);
     if orig45 \{i\} = 7 then orig45 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig45 \{i\} = 8 then orig45 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig45 \{i\} \le .Z then new45 \{i\} = .;
  else new45 \{i\} = 5 - orig45 \{i\};
end;
if n (of rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p sf4x) <= 1
  then consc = . ;
else consc = mean (of rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p sf4x);
drop
  i
  rsf4d
  rsf4i
  rsf4p
  rsf4x ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Openness to Experience Personality Trait
                           Personality
Category
                        A1SOPEN (OPEN)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written
                           17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          13-Jan-97
                          Margie E. Lachman
Code Checked By
                           14-Jan-99
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SF4n, SF4q, SF4u, SF4v, SF4y, SF4bb, and SF4cc, OPEN
 indicates the respondent's openness to experience. The scale is computed
 by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid
 values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this
 7-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 4 valid values for
 the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with
 fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate
 greater endorsement of the construct.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
  open = 'sf4 openness to experience';
array orig43 {*} sf4n sf4q sf4u sf4v sf4y sf4bb sf4cc;
array new43 {*} rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc;
do i = 1 to dim (orig43);
      if orig43 \{i\} = 7 then orig43 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig43 \{i\} = 8 then orig43 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*;
  if orig43 \{i\} \le .Z then new43 \{i\} = .;
  else new43 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig43} \{i\};
end:
if n (of rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc) <= 3
  then open = . ;
else open =
  mean (of rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc);
drop
  rsf4n
  rsf4q
  rsf4u
  rsf4v
  rsf4y
  rsf4bb
  rsf4cc ;
```

```
*******************
                           Perceived Inequality in Work
English Name
Category
                           Work
Database Field Name
                        A1SPIWOR (PIWORK)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Corey Lee M. Keyes
                          08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SI31a thru SI31f, PIWORK indicates the respondent's
 perception of inequality in his/her current job. The scale is computed by
 finding the mean of the values of SI31a thru SI31f. SI31a, SI31d, and
 SI31f were reverse coded prior to calculation. Scale scores were not
 calculated where no valid responses to any of these items were recorded.
 Higher values indicate a greater perceived inequality in work.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  piwork = 'Inequality, Work, Missing Not Imputed'
array orig15 {*} si31a si31b si31c si31d si31e si31f;
array new15 {*} rsi31a rsi31b rsi31c rsi31d rsi31e rsi31f;
do i = 1 to dim (orig15);
      if orig15 \{i\} = 7 then orig15 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig15 \{i\} = 8 then orig15 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig15 \{i\} \le .Z then new15 \{i\} = .;
  else new15 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig15 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsi31a si31b si31c rsi31d si31e rsi31f) = 6
then piwork = . ;
else piwork = mean (of rsi31a si31b si31c rsi31d si31e rsi31f);
drop
  rsi31a
  rsi31b
  rsi31c
  rsi31d
  rsi31e
  rsi31f ;
```

English Name

Category

Database Field Name

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Date Code Checked

Mean for own personal earnings income
Finances

A1SJ8M (MSJ8)

Larry L. Bumpass

24-Sep-96

12-Mar-97

Explanation:

Using variable SJ8, MSJ8 assigns the mean value of the personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000 - \$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ8, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than \$0(Loss)\$ for SJ8 were assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ8 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

```
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  msj8 = 'mean own psonal income pst 12mo'
  msj9 = 'mean own spouse income pst 12mo'
 msj10 = 'mean combined psonal income pst 12mo'
  msj11 = 'mean hu soc security income pst 12mo'
  msj12 = 'mean hu gvnt assist income pst 12mo'
 msj13 = 'mean hu all oth income pst 12mo'
*----*
* NOTE: The following assigns the mean value of each response category
* range to variables SJ8 thru SJ13 to create variables MSJ8 thru MSJ13
*-----*
array orig10 {*} sj8 - sj13;
array new10 {*} msj8 msj9 msj10 msj11 msj12 msj13;
do i = 1 to dim (orig10);
     if orig10 \{i\} in (1 2) then new10 \{i\} =
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 3 then new10 \{i\} = 3
                                       500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 4
 then new10 \{i\} =
                                       1500 ;
```

```
else if orig10 \{i\} = 18
                               then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    15500 ;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 19
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    16500 ;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 20
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    17500 ;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 21
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    18500 ;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 22
                               then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    19500;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 23
                               then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    22500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 24
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    27500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 25
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    32500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 26
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    37500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 27
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    42500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 28
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    47500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 29
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                    62500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 30
                                then new10 \{i\} =
                                                   87500 ;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 31
                                then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 32
                                then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
                                then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 33
  else if orig10 \{i\} = 34
                                then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 35
                                then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
   else if orig10 \{i\} = 36
                               then new10 \{i\} = 125000;
                                     new10 \{i\} = .;
end ;
drop i ;
```

English Name
Category
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
Last Date Code Modified

Mean for spouses personal earnings income Finances A1SJ9M (MSJ9) Larry L. Bumpass 24-Sep-96 12-Mar-97

Explanation:

Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Using variable SJ9, MSJ9 assigns the mean value of the spouse/partner's personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000-\$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ8, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". For cases where the respondent does not currently have a spouse/partner, MSJ9 is assigned the value 0. Cases reporting less than \$0(Loss) for SJ9 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ9 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

SAS Program Code
----;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 ***;

HWEARN = sum (msj8, msj9);

English Name Category

Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By Date Code Checked Mean for combined personal earnings income Finances
AlSJ10M (MSJ10)

Larry L. Bumpass

24-Sep-96 12-Mar-97

Explanation:

Using variable SJ10, MSJ10 assigns the mean value of the combined personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000 -\$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ10, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than \$0(Loss) for SJ10 were assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ10 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

SAS Program Code

-----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;

English Name Category

Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Mean for household social security income Finances
A1SJ11M (MSJ11) Larry L. Bumpass 24-Sep-96 12-Mar-97

Explanation:

Using variable SJ11, MSJ11 assigns the mean value of the social security income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000 - \$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ11, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than \$0 (Loss) for SJ11 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ11 equals or greater than 24, a value of 27,500 was assigned.

SAS Program Code -----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;

English Name Mean for household government assistance

> income Finances

Database Field Name

A1SJ12M (MSJ12) Larry L. Bumpass

Source of Code
Date Code Written

24-Sep-96

Last Date Code Modified

12-Mar-97

Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Category

Using variable SJ12, MSJ12 assigns the mean value of the government assistance income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000 -\$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ12, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than \$0(Loss) for SJ12 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ12 equals or greater than 24, a value of 27,500 was assigned.

SAS Program Code ----;

*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;

Mean for household all other income Finances
A1SJ13M (MSJ13) English Name

Category

Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written Larry L. Bumpass

24-Sep-96 12-Mar-97 Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Explanation:

Using variable SJ13, MSJ13 assigns the mean value of the all other household income response category range (e.g., for the category \$5,000 -\$5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ13, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than \$0(Loss) for SJ13 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ13 equals or greater than 312, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

SAS Program Code

-----; *** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;

```
******************
English Name
                        Household Income
                        Finances
Category
Database Field Name
                       A1SHHTOT (HHTOT)
Source of Code
                        Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written
                       24-Sep-96
12-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using MSJ8 thru MSJ13, HHTOT calculates the total household income. See SAS
 code associated with MSJ8 thru MSJ13. To restrict the undue influence of
 outliers, any cases of HHTOT over 300,000 are set to 300,000.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
 hhtot = 'household total income'
hhtot = sum (msj8, msj9, msj10, msj11, msj12, msj13);
*----*
* TOP CODING: This last bit reflects how we ought
* to restrict the undue influence of outliers
if hhtot ge 300000 then hhtot = 300000;
```

English Name

Category

Database Field Name

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Assets Scale

Finances

AlSASSET (ASSETS)

Larry L. Bumpass

25-Oct-96

16-Dec-96

Explanation:

Date Code Checked

SAS Program Code

Using variable SJ15, ASSESTS assigns the mean value of the assets category range recoded in units of \$100. Assets, as defined by SJ14, should be considered the amount of money the respondent would have left over after selling all valuable possessions, and then putting that money towards paying off their mortgage, other loans, debts, etc. For cases where SJ15 was missing, ASSETS was not calculated. Cases reporting less than \$0 (Loss) for SJ15 are assigned the value 0.

```
label
  assets = 'assets in $100 '
     if sj15 = 1 then assets =
else if sj15 = 2 then assets =
                                   5 ;
else if sj15 = 3 then assets =
else if sj15 = 4 then assets =
else if sj15 = 5 then assets =
else if sj15 = 6 then assets =
                                 35 ;
else if sj15 = 7 then assets =
                                 45 ;
else if sj15 = 8 then assets =
else if sj15 = 9 then assets =
                                  65 ;
else if sj15 = 10 then assets =
                                  75 ;
else if sj15 = 11 then assets =
else if sj15 = 12 then assets =
                                 95 ;
else if sj15 = 13 then assets =
                                  105 ;
else if sj15 = 14 then assets =
                                  115 ;
else if sj15 = 15 then assets =
                                  125 ;
else if sj15 = 16 then assets =
                                  135 ;
else if sj15 = 17 then assets =
                                  145 ;
else if sj15 = 18 then assets =
                                  155 ;
else if sj15 = 19 then assets =
else if sj15 = 20 then assets =
                                  175 ;
else if sj15 = 21 then assets =
                                  185 ;
else if sj15 = 22 then assets =
                                  195 ;
else if sj15 = 23 then assets =
                                  225 ;
else if sj15 = 24 then assets =
                                  275 ;
else if sj15 = 25 then assets =
else if sj15 = 26 then assets =
else if sj15 = 27 then assets =
                                  425 ;
else if sj15 = 28 then assets =
                                  475 ;
else if sj15 = 29 then assets =
```

```
else if sj15 = 30 then assets = 875;
else if sj15 = 31 then assets = 1250;
else if sj15 = 32 then assets = 1750;
else if sj15 = 33 then assets = 2420;
else if sj15 = 34 then assets = 3825;
else if sj15 = 35 then assets = 6800;
else if sj15 = 36 then assets = 10000;
else if sj15 > 36 then assets = .;
```

English Name

Category

Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Obligation

Alspriob (PRIMOB3)

Source of Code

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Normative Primary Obligation

Scale
Normative Primary Obligation
Scale
Normative Primary Obligation
Scale
Normative Primary Obligation
Scale
Normative Primary Obligation
Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Normative Obligation
Alspriob (PRIMOB3)

Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
User Date Code Modified
Date Code Checked By

Date Code Checked 31-Mar-99

Explanation:

Using variables SK7a thru SK7h, PRIMOB3 indicates the level of Normative Primary Obligation using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7a thru SK7h, multiplied by a factor of 8. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

```
SAS Program Code
------;
label
    primob3 = 'family friend from 3 factor model';

array sk7a1 {*} sk7a -- sk7h;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7a1);
        if sk7a1 {i} = 97 then sk7a1 {i} = .D;
    else if sk7a1 {i} = 98 then sk7a1 {i} = .M;
    else;
end;

if nmiss (of sk7a -- sk7h) = dim (sk7a1)
then primob3 = .;
else primob3 = (mean (of sk7a -- sk7h)) * 8;

drop i;
```

Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi

Date Code Checked 31-Mar-99

Explanation:

Using variables SK7i thru SK7n, CIVJOB3 indicates the level of Normative Civic and Job Obligation using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7i thru SK7n, multiplied by a factor of 6. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

```
SAS Program Code
------;
label
    civjob3 = 'civic and job obligs from 3 factor model';

array sk7i1 {*} sk7i -- sk7n;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7i1);
        if sk7i1 {i} = 97 then sk7i1 {i} = .D;
    else if sk7i1 {i} = 98 then sk7i1 {i} = .M;
    else;
end;

if nmiss (of sk7i -- sk7n) = dim (sk7i1)
then civjob3 = .;
else civjob3 = (mean (of sk7i -- sk7n)) * 6;

drop i;
```

****************** English Name Normative Civic Oblic Normative Obligation Normative Civic Obligation 5 Factor Category A1SCVOB5 (CIVOB5) Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written Alice Rossi 06-May-96 Last Date Code Modified 24-Oct-96 Matthew J. Cioffi Code Checked By Date Code Checked 31-Mar-99 Explanation: Using variables SK7i thru SK7l, CIVOB5 indicates the level of Normative Civic Obligation using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7i thru SK7l, multiplied by a factor of 4. Higher values indicate a greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated. ******************* SAS Program Code -----; label civob5 = 'civic obligations from 5 factor model' array sk7i2 {*} sk7i -- sk7l ; do i = 1 to dim (sk7i2); if $sk7i2 \{i\} = 97 \text{ then } sk7i2 \{i\} = .D$; else if $sk7i2 \{i\} = 98 \text{ then } sk7i2 \{i\} = .M ;$ else ; end ; if nmiss (of sk7i -- sk7l) = dim (sk7i2) then civob5 = .;else civob5 = (mean (of sk7i -- sk7l)) * 4;

drop i ;

****************** English Name Normative Work Obliga Normative Obligation Normative Work Obligation 5 Factor Category A1SWKOB (WKOB5) Database Field Name Source of Code Date Code Written Alice Rossi 06-May-96 Last Date Code Modified 24-Oct-96 Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi Date Code Checked 31-Mar-99 Explanation: Using variables SK7m thru SK7o, WKOB5 indicates the level of Normative Work Obligation using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7m thru SK7o, multiplied by a factor of 3. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not constructed. ******************* SAS Program Code -----; label wkob5 = 'work obligations from 5 factor model' array $sk7m1 \{*\} sk7m -- sk7o ;$ do i = 1 to dim (sk7m1); if $sk7m1 \{i\} = 97 \text{ then } sk7m1 \{i\} = .D ;$ else if $sk7m1 \{i\} = 98 \text{ then } sk7m1 \{i\} = .M ;$ else ; end ; if nmiss (of sk7m -- sk7o) = dim (sk7m1) then wkob5 = .;

else wkob5 = (mean (of sk7m -- sk7o)) * 3;

drop i ;

English Name

Category

Normative Altruism Obligation Scale
Normative Obligation

AlSALTRU (ALTRU3)

Source of Code

Alice Rossi

Date Code Written

Last Date Code Modified

Code Checked By

Date Code Checked

Normative Altruism Obligation Scale

Normative Altruism Obligation

AlSALTRU (ALTRU3)

Alice Rossi

D6-May-96

Last Date Code Modified

24-Oct-96

Matthew J. Cioffi

31-Mar-99

Explanation:

Using variables SK7p thru SK7s, ALTRU3 indicates the level of Normative Altruism Obligation developed using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7p thru SK7s, multiplied by a factor of 4. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

```
SAS Program Code
------;
label
   altru3 = 'altruism from 3 factor model';

array sk7p1 {*} sk7p -- sk7s;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7p1);
        if sk7p1 {i} = 97 then sk7p1 {i} = .D;
   else if sk7p1 {i} = 98 then sk7p1 {i} = .M;
   else;
end;

if nmiss (of sk7p -- sk7s) = dim (sk7p1)
then altru3 = .;
else altru3 = (mean (of sk7p -- sk7s)) * 4;

drop i;
```

```
******************
                          Advice Giving Scale
English Name
                          Advice
Category
                     A1SPSUPE (TOTHRSGV)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                           14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          24-Oct-96
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK10a thru SK10e, TOTHRSGV indicates the level of Advice
 Giving (Hours per month give support/advice). The scale is created by
 computing the mean value of SK10a thru SK10e. For cases where all items
 were missing a scale score was not calculated.
******************
SAS Program Code
----;
label
  tothrsqv = 'monthly hours give support/advice'
array sk10 {*} sk10a -- sk10e ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk10);
      if sk10 \{i\} = 997 \text{ then } sk10 \{i\} = .D;
  else if sk10 \{i\} = 998 \text{ then } sk10 \{i\} = .M ;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sk10a -- sk10e) = dim (sk10)
then tothrsgv = .;
else tothrsqv = (mean (of sk10a -- sk10e)) * 5;
drop i ;
```

```
******************
                         Advice Getting Scale
English Name
                          Advice
Category
                     A1SRSUPE (TOTHRSGT)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                          14-Aug-96
                          24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK11a thru SK11e, TOTHRSGT indicates the level of Advice
 Giving (Hours per month receive support/advice). The scale is created by
 computing the mean value of SK11a thru SK11e. For cases where all items
 were missing a scale score was not calculated.
******************
SAS Program Code
----;
label
  tothrsgt = 'monthly hours get support/advice'
array sk11 {*} sk11a -- sk11e ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk11);
      if sk11 \{i\} = 997 then sk11 \{i\} = .D;
  else if sk11 \{i\} = 998 \text{ then } sk11 \{i\} = .M ;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sk11a -- sk11e) = dim (sk11)
then tothrsgt = .;
else tothrsqt = (mean (of sk11a -- sk11e)) * 5;
drop i ;
```

```
******************
English Name
                           Care Giving to Family and Friends Scale
Category
                           Care
Database Field Name
                      A1SPSUPI (GVPRHELP)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                           14-Aug-96
                          24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK12a thru SK12d, GVPRHELP indicates the level of Care
 Giving to Family and Friends (Hours per month give help/assistance). The
 scale is created by computing the mean value of SK12a thru SK12d. For
 cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  gvprhelp = 'help/assist given to family friends'
array sk12 {*} sk12a -- sk12d ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk12);
      if sk12 \{i\} = 997 then sk12 \{i\} = .D;
  else if sk12 \{i\} = 998 \text{ then } sk12 \{i\} = .M ;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sk12a -- sk12d) = dim (sk12)
then gvprhelp = . ;
else gvprhelp = mean (of sk12a -- sk12d) ;
drop i ;
```

```
******************
English Name
                           Getting Care from Family and Friends Scale
Category
                           Care
Database Field Name
                      Alsrsuif (GTPRHELP)
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                           14-Aug-96
                          24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK13a thru SK13d, GTPRHELP indicates the level of Getting
 Care from Family and Friends (Hours per month receive help/assistance).
 The scale is created by computing the mean value of SK13a thru SK13d. For
 cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  gtprhelp = 'help/assist received from family friends'
array sk13a1 {*} sk13a -- sk13d ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk13a1);
      if sk13a1 \{i\} = 997 then sk13a1 \{i\} = .D;
  else if sk13a1 \{i\} = 998 then <math>sk13a1 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sk13a -- sk13d) = dim (sk13a1)
then gtprhelp = . ;
else gtprhelp = mean (of sk13a -- sk13d) ;
drop i ;
```

```
******************
English Name
                           Getting Care from Non-Family or Friends Scale
Category
                           Care
                          A1SRSUIO (GTPUHELP)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                           14-Aug-96
                          24-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK13e thru SK13h, GTPUHELP indicates the level of Getting
 Care from Non-Family or Friends (Hours per month receive help/assistance).
 The scale is created by computing the mean value of SK13e thru SK13h. For
 cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  gtpuhelp = 'help/assist received from non family'
array sk13e1 {*} sk13e -- sk13h ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk13e1);
      if sk13e1 \{i\} = 997 then sk13e1 \{i\} = .D ;
  else if sk13e1 \{i\} = 998 \ then <math>sk13e1 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
end ;
if nmiss (of sk13e -- sk13h) = dim (sk13e1)
then gtpuhelp = . ;
else gtpuhelp = mean (of sk13e -- sk13h) ;
drop i ;
```

```
*******************
                            Meaningfulness of Society
English Name
Category
                            Well Being - Social
                       A1SSWBMS (SWBMS)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                           Carol Ryff
                           08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           12-Apr-99
                           Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            12-Apr-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SK17a and SK17h, SWBMS indicates the level of the
 respondent's belief in meaningfulness of society. The scale is constructed
 by finding the sum of the values of SK17a and SK17h. For cases with
 missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create
 an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the
 other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered
 at least one of the two questions. If a respondent did not provide a
 response for either of the questions, the scale score was not constructed.
 Higher values indicate greater belief in meaningfulness of society.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  swbms = 'MEANINGFULNESS OF SOCIETY' ;
array orig35 \{*\} sk17a sk17h;
array new35 \{*\} rsk17a rsk17h;
do i = 1 to dim (orig35);
  if orig35 \{i\} = 8 then orig35 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig35 \{i\} \le .Z then new35 \{i\} = .;
  else new35 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig35} \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sk17a 	 sk17h) = 2
  then impswbms = .;
else impswbms = mean (of sk17a sk17h);
    if nmiss (of sk17a 	 sk17h) = 2
       then swbms = .;
else if nmiss (of sk17a 	 sk17h) = 0
      then swbms = sum (of sk17a sk17h);
else if nmiss (of sk17a 	 sk17h) = 1
      then swbms = sum (of sk17a 	ext{ sk17h impswbms});
drop
  i
```

impswbms

rsk17a rsk17h ;

English Name Social Integration Well Being - Social Category Database Field Name A1SSWBSI (SWBSI) Source of Code Carol Ryff Date Code Written 08-Jan-96 Last Date Code Modified 12-Apr-99 Matthew J. Cioffi Code Checked By Date Code Checked 12-Apr-99

Explanation:

Using variables SK17b, SK17f, and SK17k, SWBSI indicates the level of the respondent's social integration. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17b, SK17f, and SK17k. SK17f and SK17k were reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the scale score was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of social integration.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  swbsi = 'SOCIAL INTEGRATION'
array orig36 {*} sk17b sk17f sk17k;
array new36 {*} rsk17b rsk17f rsk17k;
do i = 1 to dim (orig36);
  if orig36 \{i\} = 8 then orig36 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig36 \{i\} \le .Z then new36 \{i\} = .;
  else new36 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig36 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k) = 3
  then impswbsi = .;
else
      impswbsi = mean (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k) ;
    if nmiss (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k) = 3
      then swbsi = .;
else if nmiss (of sk17b 	 rsk17f 	 rsk17k) = 0
      then swbsi = sum (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k);
else if nmiss (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k) = 1
      then swbsi = sum (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k impswbsi);
else if nmiss (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k) = 2
      then swbsi = sum (of sk17b rsk17f rsk17k impswbsi impswbsi);
```

```
drop
i
impswbsi
rsk17b
rsk17f
rsk17k
```

Source of Code Carol Ryf:
Date Code Written 08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified 12-Apr-99

Code Checked By Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked 12-Apr-99

Explanation:

Using variables SK17c, SK17j, and SK17n, SWBAO indicates the level of the respondent's acceptance of others. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17c, SK17j, and SK17n. SK17c and SK17n were reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the scale score was not constructed. Higher values indicate a greater level of acceptance of others.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  swbao = 'ACCEPTANCE OF OTHERS'
array orig37 {*} sk17c sk17j sk17n;
array new37 {*} rsk17c rsk17j rsk17n ;
do i = 1 to dim (orig37);
  if orig37 \{i\} = 8 then orig37 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig37 {i} <= .Z then new37 {i} = .;
  else new37 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig37 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n ) = 3
  then impswbao = .;
else
      impswbao = mean (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n );
    if nmiss (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n) = 3
      then swbao = .;
else if nmiss (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n) = 0
      then swbao = sum (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n);
else if nmiss (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n) = 1
      then swbao = sum (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n impswbao);
else if nmiss (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n) = 2
      then swbao = sum (of rsk17c sk17j rsk17n impswbao impswbao);
```

```
drop
i
impswbao
rsk17c
rsk17j
rsk17n
```

```
English Name
                            Social Contribution
                          Well Being - Social
Category
Database Field Name
                         A1SSWBSC (SWBSC)
Source of Code
                           Carol Ryff
Date Code Written
                           08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           12-Apr-99
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                            12-Apr-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SK17d, SK17g, and SK17o, SWBSC indicates the level of the respondent's social contribution. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17d, SK17g, and SK17o. SK17d was reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the scale score was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of social contribution.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  swbsc = 'SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION'
array orig38 {*} sk17d sk17g sk17o;
array new38 {*} rsk17d rsk17g rsk17o;
do i = 1 to dim (orig38);
  if orig38 \{i\} = 8 then orig38 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig38 \{i\} \le .Z then new38 \{i\} = .;
  else new38 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig38 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o) = 3
  then impswbsc = .;
else
      impswbsc = mean (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o);
    if nmiss (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o) = 3
      then swbsc = .;
else if nmiss (of rsk17d sk17g rsk17o) = 0
      then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o);
else if nmiss (of rsk17d sk17g rsk17o) = 1
      then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o impswbsc);
else if nmiss (of rsk17d sk17g rsk17o) = 2
      then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d sk17g sk17o impswbsc impswbsc);
```

```
drop
i
impswbsc
rsk17d
rsk17g
rsk17o
```

12-Apr-99

Explanation:

Code Checked By Date Code Checked

Using variables SK17e, SK17i, and SK17m, SWBSA indicates the respondent's level of social actualization. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17e, SK17i, and SK17m. SK17e was reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the scale score was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of social actualization.

```
SAS Program Code
label
  swbsa = 'SOCIAL ACTUALIZATION'
array orig39 {*} sk17e sk17i sk17m;
array new39 {*} rsk17e rsk17i rsk17m;
do i = 1 to dim (orig39);
  if orig39 \{i\} = 8 then orig39 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig39 \{i\} \le .Z then new39 \{i\} = .;
  else new39 \{i\} = 8 - \text{orig39 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m) = 3
  then impswbsa = .;
else
      impswbsa = mean (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m);
    if nmiss (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m) = 3
      then swbsa = .;
else if nmiss (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m) = 0
      then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m);
else if nmiss (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m) = 1
      then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m impswbsa);
else if nmiss (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m) = 2
      then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e sk17i sk17m impswbsa impswbsa);
```

```
drop
i
impswbsa
rsk17e
rsk17i
rsk17m
```

```
*********************
                        Perceived Neighborhood Quality
Personal Beliefs
English Name
Category
                       Alshomet (Hometrus)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Corey Lee M. Keyes
                          08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SL5a, SL5b, SL5e, and SL5g, HOMETRUS indicates the
 level of perceived neighborhood quality. The scale is constructed by
 finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SL5a, SL5b, SL5e, and
 SL5g. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
 not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of perceived
 neighborhood quality.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  hometrus = 'Neighborhood Quality, No Imputation'
array orig46 {*} sl5a sl5b sl5e sl5g;
array new46 {*} rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g;
do i = 1 to dim (orig46);
      if orig46 \{i\} = 7 then orig46 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig46 \{i\} = 8 then orig46 \{i\} = .M;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig46 \{i\} \le .Z then new46 \{i\} = .;
  else new46 {i} = 5 - orig46 {i};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g) = 4
then hometrus = . ;
else hometrus = mean (of rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g) ;
drop
  rsl5a
  rsl5b
  rsl5e
  rsl5g ;
```

```
**********************
                           Perceived Inequality in Home
English Name
                          Neighborhood
Category
                        A1SPIHOM (PIHOME)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Corey Lee M. Keyes
                          08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
                           16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SL5c, SL5d, SL5f, SL5h, SL5j, and SL5l, PIHOME indicates
 the level of perceived inequality in home. The scale is constructed by
 finding the mean of the values of SL5c, SL5d, SL5f, SL5h, SL5j, and SL5l.
 SL5f, SL5h, and SL5l were reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases
 with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was not calculated.
 Higher values indicate a greater level of perceived inequality in home.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  pihome = 'Inequality, Home, Missing Not Imputed'
array orig16 {*} s15c s15d s15f s15h s15j s15l;
array new16 {*} rs15c rs15d rs15f rs15h rs15j rs15l;
do i = 1 to dim (orig16);
      if orig16 \{i\} = 7 then orig16 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig16 \{i\} = 8 then orig16 \{i\} = .M;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig16 \{i\} \le .Z then new16 \{i\} = .;
  else new16 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig16 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sl5c sl5d rsl5f rsl5h sl5j rsl5l) = 6
then pihome = .;
else pihome = mean (of sl5c sl5d rsl5f rsl5h sl5j rsl5l) ;
drop
  rsl5c
  rsl5d
  rsl5f
  rsl5h
  rsl5j
  rs151 ;
```

```
*******************
                       Extended Family Positive Scale Extended Family
English Name
Category
                      A1SKINPO (KINPOS)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                          11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
*Code Edited On
                           09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By
                          Karen Palmersheim
**Edited 09-Dec-02** Removed item SM1 from scale because SM1 content and
 coding are inconsistent with SM2 - SM5.
Explanation:
 Using variables SM2 thru SM5, KINPOS indicates the level the respondent
 perceives that extended family is positive towards the respondent. The
 scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM2
 thru SM5. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score
 was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of perception
 that extended family is positive towards the respondent.
*******************
SAS Program Code
label
  kinpos = 'family positive to R' ;
array orig6 \{*\} sm2 - sm5;
array new6 {*} rsm2 rsm3 rsm4 rsm5;
do i = 1 to dim (orig6);
      if orig6 \{i\} = 7 then orig6 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig6 \{i\} = 8 then orig6 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig6 \{i\} \le .Z then new6 \{i\} = .;
  else new6 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig6 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsm2 rsm3 rsm4 rsm5) = 4
then kinpos = .;
else kinpos = mean (of rsm2 rsm3 rsm4 rsm5);
drop
  rsm2
  rsm3
  rsm4
  rsm5 ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Extended Family Negative Scale
Category
                          Extended Family
                          A1SKINNE (KINNEG)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                          11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SM6 thru SM9, KINNEG indicates the level the respondent
 perceives that extended family is negative towards the respondent. The
 scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM6
 thru SM9. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score
 was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of perception
 that extended family is negative towards the respondent.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  kinneg = 'family negative to R'
array orig7 \{*\} sm6 - sm9;
array new7 {*} rsm6 rsm7 rsm8 rsm9;
do i = 1 to dim (orig7);
      if orig7 \{i\} = 7 then orig7 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig7 \{i\} = 8 then orig7 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig7 \{i\} \le .Z then new7 \{i\} = .;
  else new7 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig7 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsm6 - rsm9) = dim (new7)
then kinneg = . ;
else kinneg = mean (of rsm6 - rsm9) ;
drop
  rsm6
  rsm7
  rsm8
  rsm9 ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                          Friends Positive Scale
                         Extended Family
Category
                         Alsfdspo (fdspos)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                          11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SM11 thru SM14, FDSPOS indicates the level the respondent
 perceives that friends are positive towards respondent. The scale is
 constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM11 thru
 SM14. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
 not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of perception that
 friends are positive towards the respondent.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  fdspos = 'friends positive to R'
array orig27 {*} sm11 - sm14;
array new27 {*} rsm11 rsm12 rsm13 rsm14;
do i = 1 to dim (orig27);
      if orig27 \{i\} = 7 then orig27 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig27 \{i\} = 8 then orig27 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig27 \{i\} \le .Z then new27 \{i\} = .;
  else new27 \{i\} = 5 - orig27 \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsm11 - rsm14) = dim (new27)
then fdspos = .;
else fdspos = mean (of rsm11 - rsm14);
drop
  rsm11
  rsm12
  rsm13
  rsm14 ;
```

```
*******************
                          Friends Negative Scale
English Name
                         Extended Family
Category
                         A1SFDSNE (FDSNEG)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
                          11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
Code Checked By
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SM15 thru SM18, FDSNEG indicates the level the respondent
 perceives that friends are negative towards respondent. The scale is
 constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM15 thru
 SM18. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
 not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of perception that
 friends are negative towards the respondent.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  fdsneg = 'friends negative to R'
array orig28 {*} sm15 - sm18;
array new28 {*} rsm15 rsm16 rsm17 rsm18;
do i = 1 to dim (orig28);
      if orig28 \{i\} = 7 then orig28 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig28 \{i\} = 8 then orig28 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig28 \{i\} \le .Z then new28 \{i\} = .;
  else new28 \{i\} = 5 - orig28 \{i\} ;
end ;
if nmiss (of rsm15 - rsm18) = dim (new28)
then fdsneg = . ;
else fdsneg = mean (of rsm15 - rsm18) ;
drop
  rsm15
  rsm16
  rsm17
  rsm18 ;
```

```
*******************
                           Perceived Inequality in Family
English Name
                          Children
Category
                       A1SPIFAM (PIFAMILY)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Corey Lee M. Keyes
                          08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
Explanation:
 Using variables SN6a thru SN6f, PIFAMILY indicates the level of perceived
 inequality in family. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the
 values of SN6a thru SN6f. SN6a, SN6e, and SN6f were reverse coded prior to
 calculation. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
 score was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of
 perceived inequality in family.
*****************
SAS Program Code
-----;
lahel
  pifamily = 'Inequality, Family, Missing Not Imputed'
array orig17 {*} sn6a sn6b sn6c sn6d sn6e sn6f;
array new17 {*} rsn6a rsn6b rsn6c rsn6d rsn6e rsn6f;
do i = 1 to dim (orig17);
      if orig17 \{i\} = 7 then orig17 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig17 \{i\} = 8 then orig17 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig17 \{i\} \le .Z then new17 \{i\} = .;
  else new17 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig17 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsn6a sn6b sn6c sn6d rsn6e rsn6f) = 6
then pifamily = .;
else pifamily = mean (of rsn6a sn6b sn6c sn6d rsn6e rsn6f);
drop
  rsn6a
  rsn6b
  rsn6c
  rsn6d
  rsn6e
  rsn6f ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Marital Risk Scale
                          Marriage
Category
                          Alsmarrs (Marrisk)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
                          Alice Rossi
Date Code Written
                          11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified
                          11-Mar-97
Code Checked By
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using the questions SP7 thru SP9c, MARRISK indicates the level of Marital
 Risk. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the values of SP7
 thru SP9c. SP8, SP9a, SP9b, and SP9c were reverse coded prior to
 calculation. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
 score was not calculated. Higher values indicate a greater level of
 marital risk.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  marrisk = 'marital risk'
array orig9 {*} sp7 sp8 sp9a sp9b sp9c;
array new9 {*} rsp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c;
do i = 1 to dim (orig9);
      if orig9 \{i\} = 7 then orig9 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig9 \{i\} = 8 then orig9 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*----*:
  if orig9 \{i\} \le .Z then new9 \{i\} = .;
  else new9 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig9} \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of sp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c) = 5
then marrisk = \cdot;
else marrisk = mean (of sp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c) ;
drop
  rsp7
  rsp8
  rsp9a
  rsp9b
  rsp9c ;
```

```
*******************
English Name
                           Marital Empathy Scale
Category
                          Marriage
                      A1SSPEMP (SPEMP)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                          Alice Rossi
                          11-Sep-96
                          11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
                          Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                           31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SP11 thru SP16, SPEMP indicates the level that the
 respondent perceives his/her spouse/partner is sympathetic towards
 respondent. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse
 coded values of SP11 thru SP16. For cases with no valid responses to any
 items, the scale score was not calculated. Higher values indicate greater
 empathy.
******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  spemp = 'spouse empathy to r'
array orig12 {*} sp11 - sp16;
array new12 {*} rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16;
do i = 1 to dim (orig12);
      if orig12 \{i\} = 7 then orig12 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig12 \{i\} = 8 then orig12 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig12 \{i\} \le .Z then new12 \{i\} = .;
  else new12 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig12 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16) = dim (new12)
then spemp = .;
else spemp = mean (of rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16) ;
drop
  rsp11
  rsp12
  rsp13
  rsp14
  rsp15
  rsp16 ;
```

```
*********************
English Name
                          Spouse Critical to Respondent Scale
                         Marriage
Category
                     A1SSPCRI (SPCRIT)
Database Field Name
Source of Code
Date Code Written
                         Alice Rossi
                         11-Sep-96
                         11-Mar-97
Last Date Code Modified
                         Matthew J. Cioffi
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
                          31-Mar-99
Explanation:
 Using variables SP17 thru SP22, SPCRIT indicates the level that the
 respondent perceives his/her spouse/partner is critical towards respondent.
 The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of
 SP17 thru SP22. For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
 score was not calculated. Higher values indicate greater criticism.
*******************
SAS Program Code
-----;
label
  spcrit = 'spouse critical to r'
array orig11 {*} sp17 - sp22 ;
array new11 {*} rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22;
do i = 1 to dim (orig11);
      if orig11 \{i\} = 7 then orig11 \{i\} = .D;
  else if orig11 \{i\} = 8 then orig11 \{i\} = .M;
  else ;
*_____*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----;
  if orig11 \{i\} \le .Z then new11 \{i\} = .;
  else new11 \{i\} = 5 - \text{orig11 } \{i\};
end ;
if nmiss (of rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22) = dim (new11)
then spcrit = .;
else spcrit = mean (of rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22);
drop
  rsp17
  rsp18
  rsp19
  rsp20
  rsp21
  rsp22 ;
```