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ICPSR 6227

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1976-1992: Concatenated Core File

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Core Data Codebook

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****ICPSR Processor Note****
Monitoring the Future 1976 - 1992
Concatenated Core Data File
(ICPSR 6227)

Processor Notes on Version 2

1) Please note that the variable names have changed for this concatenated file. The variables are the same as used in other years of the data except that they now have different names.

2) ICPSR variables (V1, V2, V3) from previous versions of the data set were dropped as these are no longer in use.

3) The variable name of V4 was changed to CASEID.

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INTRODUCTION

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MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1976-1992: CONCATENATED CORE FILE was conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and receives its chief funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Out of the approximately 1300 variables that make up the annual survey, the 115 "core variables", which have remained relatively unchanged over the first 17 years of the study, have been concatenated into one data set. These 115 variables concentrate on defining the respondents' demographic characteristics, basic values, and drug usage. It is hoped that this release will allow scholars easier access to these core variables throughout the first 17 years of the study, so that the changes captured by the data can be studied in more detail.

The Monitoring the Future Project is designed to explore changes in certain areas of contemporary American youths' values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations. Two general objectives may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of the changes taking place among them over time. The second objective, more analytic than descriptive, is to explain the relationships and trends observed to exist.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort -- between 15 and 20 percent -- though not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors, such as drug

usage and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. There is no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use this high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the investigators do not encourage such extrapolation, they suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and changes among those not in school are likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the investigators would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

SAMPLING INFORMATION

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

STAGE 1: GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the contiguous

United States -- including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

STAGE 2: SCHOOLS: In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

STAGE 3: STUDENTS: Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling. For a table of the sample size and student response rates see Appendix B.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedure should be noted here. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly

sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" showed that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

SCHOOL RECRUITING PROCEDURES: Early during the fall semester an initial contact is made with each sampled school First a letter is sent to the principal describing the study and requesting permission to survey seniors. The letter is followed by a telephone call from a project staff member, who attempts to deal with any questions or problems and (when necessary) makes arrangements to contact and seek permission from other school district officials. Basically the same procedures are followed for schools asked to participate for the second year.

Once the school's agreement to participate is obtained, arrangements are made by phone for administering the questionnaires. A specific date for the survey is mutually agreed upon and a local SRC representative is assigned to carry out the administration.

ADVANCE CONTACT WITH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: The local SRC representative is instructed to visit the school two weeks ahead of the actual date of administration. This visit serves as an occasion to meet the teachers whose classes will be affected and to provide them with a brochure describing the study, a brief set of guidelines about the questionnaire administration, and a supply of flyers to be distributed to the students a week to 10 days in advance of the questionnaire administration. The guidelines to the teachers include a suggested announcement to students at the time the flyers are distributed.

From the students' standpoint, the first information about the study usually consists of the teacher's announcement and the short descriptive flyer. In announcing the study, the teachers are asked to stress that the questionnaires used in the survey are not tests, and that there are no right or wrong answers. The flyer tells the students that they will be invited to participate in the study, points out that their participation is strictly voluntary, and stresses confidentiality (including a reference to the fact that the Monitoring the Future project has a special government grant of confidentiality which

allows their answers to be protected). The flyer also serves as an informative document which the students can show to their parents.

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION: The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45 minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

PROCEDURES FOR PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY: In any study that relies on voluntary reporting of drug use or other illegal acts, it is essential to develop procedures which guarantee the confidentiality of such reports. It is also desirable that these procedures be described adequately to respondents so that they are comfortable about providing honest answers.

The first information given to students about the survey consists of a descriptive flyer stressing the confidentiality and voluntary participation. This theme is repeated at the start of the questionnaire administration. Each participating student is instructed to read the message on the cover of the questionnaire, which stresses the importance and value of the study, notes that answers will be kept strictly confidential, states that the study is completely voluntary, and tells the student "If there is any question you or your parents would find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank." The instructions then point out that in a few months a summary of nationwide results will be mailed to all participants and also that a follow-up questionnaire will be sent to some students after

a year. The cover message explains that these are the reasons for asking that name and address be written on a special form which will be removed from the questionnaire and handed in separately. The message also points out that the two different code numbers (one on the questionnaire and one on the tear-out form) cannot be matched except by a special computer tape at the University of Michigan.

In order to protect the confidentiality of responses and the identity of respondents, a number of alterations have been made in the original dataset to prepare it for public release; these alterations are described later in the section "Processing Information."

CONTENT AREAS AND QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The core variables, the 115 variables released in this data set, however, only briefly explore many of these topics, with the exception of demographic factors and drug usage.

In order to access the items not available in this multi-year dataset, the analyst is directed to the single year datasets available from ICPSR, in conjunction with the corresponding hardbound data volume prepared by the Monitoring the Future project each year. The latter contains, in addition to percent-agized tabulations of each variable in the questionnaire set, an index of all variables measured in all years, sorted by the following content areas. It is available through the Monitoring the Future project, Institute for Social Research.

MEASUREMENT CONTENT AREAS*

*Please note: this list represents the range of topics covered by the approximately 1300 variables that comprise the annual study. The core variables explore a much smaller number of topics with particular attention to demographic characteristics and drug use among the respondents.

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meaning of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments. Media usage.

C. Work and Leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex Roles and Family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Family Plans and Population Concerns. Values, attitudes and expectations about personal family plans. Views on sexual mores and concerns about overpopulation.

F. Conservation, Materialism, Equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social Change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social Problems. Concern with various social problems facing the nation and the world.

K. Major Social Institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal Relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race Relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for Others. Radius of concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other Personality Variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, optimism, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation.

R. Background and School. Demographic and family background characteristics, curriculum and grades in high school, victimization in school.

S. Deviant Behavior and Victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents, violations and accidents under the influence of drugs, victimization experiences.

T. Health Habits and Symptoms.

Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content is divided into six different questionnaire forms. In 1989 the sixth questionnaire was added in order to combine, on one form certain sets of variables, enabling responses to those variables to be correlated for the same individuals. The questionnaires are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produced six virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all the other measures which are included in a single form only.

REPRESENTATIVENESS AND VALIDITY

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 contiguous states. We have already discussed the fact that this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it will now be useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

It is possible to distinguish at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully representative. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION: As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the original schools invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement. The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that would seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor were dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reasons for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, the investigators feel fairly confident that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION: Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to five-sixths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them. Students with fairly high rates of absenteeism also report above-average rates of drug use; therefore, there is some degree of bias introduced by missing the absentees. That bias could be corrected through the use of special weighting; however, this course was not chosen because the bias in estimates (in drug use, where the potential effect was hypothesized to be largest) was determined to be quite small and because the necessary weighting procedures would have introduced undesirable complications. In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORT DATA: Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, the present study does not include direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggest that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors have given the investigators reasonable confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low non-response rate on the drug questions; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

As for others of the measures, a few have a long and venerable history -- as scholars of the relevant literature will recognize -- though some of these measures have been

questions, however, have been developed specifically for this project through a process of question writing, pilot testing, pretesting, and question revision or elimination. Some have already been included in other publications from the study, but many have not; therefore, there exists little empirical evidence of their validity and reliability.

ACCURACY OF THE SAMPLE: A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey -- in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they were clustered. For the purposes of this introduction, it is sufficient to note that virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence interval - sometimes considerably smaller. This means that, had the project been able to invite all schools and all seniors in the 48 contiguous states to participate, the results from such a massive survey would be within an estimated 1.5 percentage points from the present sample findings 95 times out of 100. This is a quite high level of accuracy, and one that permits the detection of fairly small trends from one year to the next.

Because of the complex sampling design, standard means of assessing confidence intervals are not appropriate. The annual volumes from the project can provide information which allow the analyst to determine the confidence intervals around means and percentages for both the total sample and various subgroups. They also provide tables and guidelines for testing the statistical significance of differences between subgroups, and the significance of year-to-year changes.

CONSISTENCY AND THE MEASUREMENT OF TRENDS: One other point is worth noting in a discussion of the validity of the findings. The Monitoring the Future project is, by intention, a study designed to be sensitive to changes from one time to another. Accordingly, the measures and procedures have been standardized and applied consistently across each data collection. To the extent that any biases remain because of limits in school and/or student participation, and to the extent that there are distortions

(lack of validity) in the responses of some students, it seems very likely that such problems will exist in much the same way from one year to the next. In other words, biases in the survey estimates should tend to be consistent from one year to another, which means that the measurement of trends should be affected very little by such biases.

INTERPRETING RACIAL DIFFERENCES: Ethnic identification is provided for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population -- those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Identification is not given for the other ethnic categories (Native American or American Indian, Oriental or Asian American, Mexican American or Chicano, Cuban American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American) since each of these groups comprises less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks -- who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample -- are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because our sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size (see Appendix B of the annual volumes for details). Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups.

There exists, however, a way to determine the replicability of any finding involving racial comparisons. Since most questions are repeated from year to year, one can readily establish the degree to which a finding is replicated by looking at the results in prior and subsequent years. Given the relatively small Ns for blacks, the analyst is urged to seek such replication before putting much faith in the reliability of any particular racial comparison.

There are factors in addition to reliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the investigators would like to

caution the analyst to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

DIFFERENTIAL REPRESENTATION: Census data characterizing American young people in the approximate age range of those in this sample show somewhat lower proportions of blacks than whites remain in school through the end of the twelfth grade. Therefore, a slightly different segment of the black population than of the white population resides in the target population of high school seniors. Further, the samples appear to under-represent slightly those black males who, according to census figures, are in high school at the twelfth grade level. Identified black males comprise about 6 percent of the sample, whereas census data suggest that they should comprise around 7 percent. Therefore it appears that more black males are lost from the target population than white males or females of either race. This may be due to generally poorer attendance rates on the part of some black males and/or an unwillingness on the part of some to participate in data collections of this sort.

In sum, a smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is somewhat disproportionately under-represented among blacks in the sample.

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE TENDENCIES: In examining the full range of variables, racial differences in response tendencies have been noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites. For example, blacks tend to agree more with the positively worded items in the index of self-esteem, but they also tend to agree more with the negatively worded items. As it happens, that particular index has an equal number of positively and negatively worded items, so that any overall "agreement bias" should be self-cancelling when the index score is computed. However, group differences in agreement bias are likely to affect results on questions employing the agree-disagree format. Fortunately, most of the questions are not of that type.

There has also been observed a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or negatively). The analyst should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. The missing data rate may reflect willingness to answer particular questions. If a particular question or set of questions has a missing data rate higher than is true for the prior set of questions, then presumably more respondents than usual were unwilling (or perhaps unable) to answer it. Such an exaggerated missing data rate exists for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The exaggerated missing data rates for black males in these sections may reflect, at least in part, less trust. The analyst is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites reported that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

COVARIANCE WITH OTHER FACTORS: Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables -- variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level we might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once we control for some background characteristic such as socioeconomic level or region of the country -- that is, once we compare the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds -- there may be no racial difference at all.

Race is correlated with important background and demographic variables. A higher proportion of blacks live in the South and a higher proportion grew up in families with the mother and/or father absent, and more had mothers who worked while they were growing up. A substantially

higher proportion of blacks are Baptists, and blacks tend to attribute more importance to religion than do whites. Fewer are enrolled in a college-preparatory curriculum (though a higher proportion say they plan to attend some type of college). A slightly higher proportion of black respondents are married and have children, and on the average they are slightly older than the white sample. As was mentioned earlier, black males are more under-represented in the sample than black females, with the result that each year roughly 58 percent of the black sample is female versus roughly 51 percent of the white sample.

These differences in background, demographic, and ascriptive characteristics are noted because, in any attempt to understand why a racial difference exists, one would want to be able to examine the role of these covarying characteristics.

WEIGHTING INFORMATION

The change in the values of the weight variable [VAR 8] noted above has, of course, consequences for the N sizes and percentage distributions in the Codebook and dataset. The codebook distributions were generated using the old, full weight values, and therefore do NOT reflect what a user can find in the dataset available for public distribution, however, ICPSR spot-checks indicate that the effects of the sampling weight change are minor, nearly always below 1 percent.

FILE STRUCTURE

The data file for MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1976-1992: CONCATENATED CORE FILE is available from the ICPSR in single record per case format and has a logical record length (LRECL) of 133. There are 115 variables for the 287,689 cases.

A raw character data file, a machine-readable codebook-listed-to-tape, and SPSS and SAS control statements have been prepared for this collection. For the data set, five SPSS control statements--data list, variable labels, value labels, missing value recode statements, and missing value statements--are contained in one file. The five SAS control statements--proc format, input, label, format and missing value recode statements--are contained in another file.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

The codebook available for this study is not of the usual sort created by ICPSR. There is no information at all regarding the code values or frequencies of missing data codes. It should also be noted that the codebook unlike the usual codebook is arranged by question numbers which do not coincide with the variable numbers. The variable number from the most recent questionnaire, however, is contained in the abbreviated variable name, and question text.

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the machine-readable codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear but are references to the descriptions which follow this example.

.....

[1] VAR 107 [2] B15A:#X 'H'/LIFETIME [3] NUM
[4] COL 124 WID 1 [5] MISSING 0 OR GE 9
[6] IMP DEC 0

[7] B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (smack, horse, skag)...

[8] B15a: [heroin] in your lifetime?

---

[9] [10]

1. 0 occasions
2. 1-2
3. 3-5
4. 6-9
5. 10-19
6. 20-39
7. 40 or more

[11] [1976-1992 questionnaires]

[12] Item 30

.....

[1] Indicates the variable number. A variable number and a sequential reference number are assigned to each variable in the data collection.

[2] Indicates the abbreviated variable name (maximum of 24 characters) used to identify the variable for for the user. An expanded version of the variable name can be found in the variable description list. The first part contains the most recent questionnaire number.

[3] Indicates the variable type. NUMERIC "NUM" variables contain numbers only, including numbers in E-notation, a decimal point or a minus sign. ALPHANUMERIC "ALPHA" variables can be any special characters: underscores (_), pound signs (#), and ampersands (&).

[4] Indicates the starting location and width of this variable. In this example, the variable named "B15A:# 'H'/LIFETIME" is 1 column wide and is located in the 124th column within the record.

[5] Indicates the code values of missing data. In this example, code values equal to 0 or greater than or equal to 9 are missing data (MISSING 0 OR GE 9). Alternative statements for other variables are "MISSING 0," "MISSING 9 OR GE 9," or "MISSING NONE". Some analysis software packages require that certain types of data which the user desires to be excluded from analysis be designated as "MISSING DATA," e.g., inappropriate, unascertained, unascertainable, or ambiguous data categories. Although these codes are defined as missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use them in a substantive role if so desired.

[6] The implied decimal specification for the variable is denoted by the message "IMP DEC 0" where 0 is the number of decimal places implied in the variable.

[7] This is the full text (question) supplied by the investigator to describe this (section of) variable(s). The question text and the numbers and letters that may appear at the beginning reflect the original wording of the questionnaire item.

[8] Indicates an additional portion of the question or comment, explanation appended to the variable description. Brackets ("[" and "]") indicates explanations added by the investigator in the frequency tables.

[9] Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.

[10] Indicates the textual definitions of the codes for this variable.

[11] Indicates which questionnaires contain the above question.

[12] The item number, a unique number for each variable, corresponding to the index number in the measurement content index section of the hardbound Monitoring the Future data volume or single year ICPSR dataset codebook. One notes this number, as well as the questionnaire and year of administration, when tracking down a variable in a particular subject area of interest.

ICPSR PROCESSING INFORMATION

The data collection was processed according to the standard ICPSR processing procedures. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to missing data values. No consistency checks were performed. Statements bracketed in "<" and ">" or "[" ans "]" signs in the body of the codebook were added by the processors for explanatory purposes.

In order to protect the confidentiality of responses and the identity of respondents, a number of alterations and omissions have been made in the original dataset to prepare it for public release. Some questions have been eliminated from the dataset altogether (e.g., birth month and school, city, state, and student i.d. numbers, previously Var. Nos. 2, 6-12, 14-15, and 149). Other items have been left in the dataset but altered to "collapsed" or "bracketed" forms. Race (Var. No. 151) is now grouped as white/black/missing data [VAR 14]. Sampling weight (Var. No. 5), which originally had a distinct value for each school, now is assigned one of six grouped values [VAR 8]. Number of Older Brothers and Sisters, and Number of Younger Brother and Sisters (Var. Nos. 75 & 76) have been combined into a simple Number of Siblings variable [VAR 17]. Users interested in analyses involving these items in their original form should contact the investigators.

ABBREVIATED VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST

CORE - PART 1

VAR NO.	ITEM NO.	VARIABLE LABEL
		ID VARIABLES
1		ICPSR Study Number
2		ICPSR Edition Number
3		ICPSR Part Number
4		ICPSR Sequential ID Number
5		Year of Administration
6		Form ID
7		Respondent's ID-Serial #
8		Sampling weight
9		School region
10		Self-representing SMSA
11		SMSA/non-SMSA
		PART C VARIABLES
12	0010	C01: In what year were you born?
13	0030	C03: What is your sex?
14	0040	C04: How do you describe yourself?
15	0050	C05: Where did you grow up mostly?
16	0060	C06: What is your present marital status?
17	0075	C07ab: How many brothers and sisters do you have?
		C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

18	0080	C07c(1): I live alone
19	0090	C07c(2): Father (or male guardian)
20	0100	C07c(3): Mother (or female guardian)
21	0110	C07c(4): Brother(s) and/or sister(s)
22	0120	C07c(5): Grandparent(s)
23	0130	C07c(6): My husband/wife
24	0140	C07c(7): My children
25	0150	C07c(8): Other relative(s)
26	0160	C07c(9): Non-relative(s)
27	0310	C08: What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?
28	0320	C09: What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?
29	0330	C10: Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?
30	0340	C11: How would you describe your political preference?
31	0350	C12: How would you describe your political beliefs?
		C13: The next three questions are about religion.
32	0360	C13a: What is your religious preference?
33	0370	C13b: How often do you attend religious services?
34	0380	C13c: How important is religion in your life?
35	0390	C14: When are you most likely to graduate from high school?
36	0400	C15: Which of the following best describes your present high school program?
37	0410	C16: Compared with others your age throughout the country, how do you rate yourself on school ability?
38	0420	C17: How intelligent do you think you are compared with others your age?

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed...

39 0430 C18a: Because of illness

40 0440 C18b: Because you skipped or "cut"

41 0450 C18c: For other reasons

42 0460 C19: During the last four weeks, how often have you gone to school, but skipped a class when you weren't supposed to?

43 0470 C20: Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

44 0480 C21a: <Likely to> Attend a technical or vocational school

45 0490 C21b: <Likely to> Serve in the armed forces

46 0500 C21c: <Likely to> Graduate from a two-year college program

47 0510 C21d: <Likely to> Graduate from college (four-year program)

48 0520 C21e: <Likely to> Attend graduate or professional school after college

C22: Suppose you could do just what you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do?

49 0530 C22a: <Want to> Attend a technical or vocational school

50 0540 C22b: <Want to> Serve in the armed forces

51 0550 C22c: <Want to> Graduate from a two-year college program

52 0560 C22d: <Want to> Graduate from college (four year program)

53 0570 C22e: <Want to> Attend graduate or professional school after college

54 0580 C22f: <Want to> None of the above

55 0590 C23: On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?

C24: During an average week, how much money do you get from...

56 0600 C24a: A job or other work

57 0610 C24b: Other sources (allowances, etc.)

58 0620 C25: During a typical week, on how many evenings do you go out for fun and recreation?

59 0630 C26: On the average, how often do you go out with a date (or your spouse, if you are married)?

60 0640 C27: During an average week, how much do you usually drive a car, truck, or motorcycle?

61 0650 C28: Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (OR been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...

62 0660 C29a: Drinking alcoholic beverages?

63 0670 C29b: Smoking marijuana or hashish?

64 0680 C29c: Using other illegal drugs?

65 0690 C30: During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many accidents have you had while you were driving?

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were...

66 0700 C31a: Drinking alcoholic beverages?

67 0710 C31b: Smoking marijuana or hashish?

68 0720 C31c: Using other illegal drugs?

69 0730 C32: What is, or will be, your branch of service?

70 0740 C33: Do you expect to be an officer?

71 0750 C34: Do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces?

PART B VARIABLES

72 0760 B01: Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

73 0780 B02: How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

74 0790 B03: Have you ever had any beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor to drink?

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink...

75 0810 B04a: [alcohol]...in your lifetime?

76 0820 B04b: [alcohol]...during the last 12 months?

77 0830 B04c: [alcohol]...during the last 30 days?

78 0840 B05: On the occasions that you drink alcoholic beverages, how often do you drink enough to feel pretty high?

79 0850 B06: Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row?

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)...

80 0860 B07a: [marijuana/hashish]...in your lifetime?

81 0870 B07b: [marijuana/hashish]...during the last 12 months?

82 0880 B07c: [marijuana/hashish]...during the last 30 days?

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid")...

83 0890 B08a: [LSD]...in your lifetime?

84 0900 B08b: [LSD]...during the last 12 months?

85 0910 B08c: [LSD]...during the last 30 days?

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used psychedelics other than LSD?

86 0920 B09a: [other psychedelics]...in your lifetime?

87 0930 B09b: [other psychedelics]...during the last 12 months?

88	0940	B09c: [other psychedelics]...during the last 30 days?
		B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine...
89	0950	B10a: [cocaine]...in your lifetime?
90	0960	B10b: [cocaine]...during the last 12 months?
91	0970	B10c: [cocaine]...during the last 30 days?
		B11: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...
92	0980	B11a: [amphetamines]...in your lifetime?
93	0990	B11b: [amphetamines]...during the last 12 months?
94	1000	B11c: [amphetamines]...during the last 30 days?
		B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice")...
95	24380	B12a: [crystal meth ("ice")]...in your lifetime?
96	24390	B12b: [crystal meth ("ice")]...during last 12 months?
97	24400	B12c: [crystal meth ("ice")]...during last 30 days?
		B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you used quaaludes (quads, soapers, methaqualone) on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...
98	1010	B12a: [Quaaludes] in your lifetime?
99	1020	B12b: [Quaaludes] during the last 12 months?
100	1030	B12c: [Quaaludes] during the last 30 days?
		B13: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...
101	1040	B13a: [barbiturates]...in your lifetime?
102	1050	B13b: [barbiturates]...during the last 12 months?

103	1060	B13c: [barbiturates]...during the last 30 days?
		B14: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...
104	1070	B14a: [tranquilizers]...in your lifetime?
105	1080	B14b: [tranquilizers]...during the last 12 months?
106	1090	B14c: [tranquilizers]...during the last 30 days?
		B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (smack, horse, skag)...
107	1100	B15a: [heroin]...in your lifetime?
108	1110	B15b: [heroin]...during the last 12 months?
109	1120	B15c: [heroin]...during the last 30 days?
		B16: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...
110	1130	B16a: [other narcotics]...in your lifetime?
111	1140	B16b: [other narcotics]...during the last 12 months?
112	1150	B16c: [other narcotics]...during the last 30 days?
		B17: On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high...
113	1160	B17a: [inhalants]...in your lifetime?
114	1170	B17b: [inhalants]...during the last 12 months?
115	1180	B17c: [inhalants]...during the last 30 days?

FREQUENCIES

CASEID ICPSR SEQ ID NUMBER

283,493 cases (Range of valid codes: 1-287689)

Data type: numeric
Columns: 1-6

V5 YEAR OF ADMINST

Year in which survey was administered.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.3	5.3	15,154	76	1976
5.6	5.6	15,861	77	1977
6.7	6.7	18,863	78	1978
5.9	5.9	16,595	79	1979
5.8	5.8	16,465	80	1980
6.4	6.4	18,258	81	1981
6.5	6.5	18,381	82	1982
6.0	6.0	16,957	83	1983
5.8	5.8	16,523	84	1984
5.8	5.8	16,485	85	1985
5.5	5.5	15,660	86	1986
5.9	5.9	16,799	87	1987
5.9	5.9	16,838	88	1988
6.1	6.1	17,182	89	1989
5.5	5.5	15,683	90	1990
5.5	5.5	15,509	91	1991
5.7	5.7	16,279	92	1992
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Columns: 7-8

V6 FORM ID

The form (questionnaire) from which data in this part is derived.

Note: Form 6 was added in 1989.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
19.4	19.4	54,929	1	Form 1
19.3	19.3	54,707	2	Form 2
19.2	19.2	54,494	3	Form 3
19.2	19.2	54,394	4	Form 4
19.1	19.1	54,238	5	Form 5
3.8	3.8	10,732	6	Form 6
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Column: 9

V7 R'S ID-SERIAL #

Sequential ID number supplied by the Principal Investigator.

283,493 cases (Range of valid codes: 10001-62851)

Data type: numeric
Columns: 10-14

V8 SAMPLING WEIGHT

Weight to be used in analysis.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.3	3.3	9,355	0.3	
17.1	17.1	48,521	0.6	
23.2	23.2	65,700	0.9	
25.3	25.3	71,671	1.2	
21.6	21.6	61,135	1.8	
9.4	9.4	26,571	3.0	
0.2	0.2	540	6.0	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 4
Columns: 15-20

V9 SCHL RGN-4 CAT

Census Region

1. NORTHEAST: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

2. NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas

3. SOUTH: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas

4. WEST: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
22.4	22.4	63,557	1	NORTHEAST
28.3	28.3	80,205	2	NORTH CENTRAL
32.3	32.3	91,501	3	SOUTH
17.0	17.0	48,230	4	WEST
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Column: 21

V10 SELF-REP SMSA/NOT=0

Self-representing SMSA

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
74.4	74.4	210,821	0	Not self-representing
25.6	25.6	72,673	1	Self-representing
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Column: 22

V11 SMSA/NON-SMSA=0

SMSA / non-SMSA

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
29.6	29.6	83,904	0	Non-SMSA
70.4	70.4	199,589	1	SMSA
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Column: 23

V12 C01 :R'S BIRTH YEAR

CO1: In what year were you born?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.2	0.2	595	1	Before 1971
1.4	1.3	3,792	2	1971
14.7	14.4	40,850	3	1972
52.8	51.6	146,189	4	1973
30.3	29.6	83,817	5	1974
0.6	0.6	1,635	6	1975
0.0	0.0	72	7	1976
0.0	0.0	84	8	After 1976
	0.0	38	0	
	2.3	6,420	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 24

V13 C03 :R'S SEX

CO3: What is your sex?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
49.3	47.4	134,304	1	Male
50.7	48.8	138,301	2	Female
	0.0	52	0	
	3.8	10,837	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 25

V14 C04 :R'S RACE

CO4: How do you describe yourself?

Note: Native American or American Indian, Mexican American or Chicano or Cuban American or Puerto Rican or Other Latin America, Oriental or Asian American, and Other were recoded to missing by the PI for reasons of confidentiality.

The groups Native American, Cuban American, and Puerto Rican are new and were added in 1991.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
86.4	74.7	211,813	0	White or Caucasian
13.6	11.8	33,401	1	African-American
	13.5	38,279	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 26

V15 C05 :R SPD >TIM R-URB

CO5: Where did you grow up mostly?

1. On a farm
2. In the country, not on a farm
3. In a small city or town (under 50,000 people)
4. In a medium-sized city (50,000 - 100,000)
5. In a suburb of a medium-sized city
6. In a large city (100,000 - 500,000)
7. In a suburb of a large city
8. In a very large city (over 500,000)
9. In a suburb of a very large city

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.2	6.6	18,634	1	On a farm
13.8	12.5	35,468	2	In the country, not on a farm
31.0	28.1	79,777	3	In a small city or town
13.2	12.0	34,057	4	In a medium-sized city
8.1	7.4	20,944	5	In a suburb of a medium-sized
8.7	7.9	22,485	6	In a large city
7.7	6.9	19,676	7	In a suburb of a large city
5.5	5.0	14,114	8	In a very large city
4.6	4.2	11,924	9	In a suburb of a very large
	9.3	26,413	0	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 0
Column: 27

V16 C06 :R NOT MARRIED

CO6: What is your present marital status?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.1	2.1	5,850	1	Married
6.5	6.3	17,896	2	Engaged
0.6	0.6	1,585	3	Separated/divorced
90.8	88.6	251,048	4	Single
	0.0	69	0	
	2.5	7,044	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 28

V17 C07R ;# SIBLINGS

CO7ab: How many brothers and sisters do you have? (Include step-brothers and sisters and half-brothers and sisters.)

Note: Questions 7a (older brothers and sisters) and 7b (younger brothers and sisters) were combined by the PI for reasons of confidentiality.

Note: Question added in 1984.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.6	2.5	7,160	0	None
13.8	13.6	38,579	1	One
13.1	12.9	36,597	2	Two
21.8	21.5	60,929	3	Three or more
48.8	48.2	136,728	7	
	1.2	3,500	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 29

V18 C7Ca:R'S HSHLD ALONE

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(1): I live alone

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.3	96.6	273,732	0	No
0.7	0.6	1,793	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 30

V19 C7Cb:R'S HSHLD FATHER

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(2): Father (or male guardian)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
21.7	21.1	59,851	0	No
78.3	76.1	215,674	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 31

V20 C7Cc:R'S HSHLD MOTHER

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(3): Mother (or female guardian)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.8	8.5	24,178	0	No
91.2	88.7	251,347	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 32

V21 C7Cd:R'S HSHLD BR/SR

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(4): Brother(s) and/or sister(s)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
26.7	26.0	73,701	0	No
73.3	71.2	201,823	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 33

V22 C7Ce:R'S HSHLD GRPRNT

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(5): Grandparent(s)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.7	92.1	261,031	0	No
5.3	5.1	14,493	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 34

V23 C7Cf:R'S HSHLD SPOUSE

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(6): My husband/wife

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.0	96.2	272,739	0	No
1.0	1.0	2,786	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 35

V24 C7Cg:R'S HSHLD CHLDRN

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(7): My children

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.9	96.1	272,470	0	No
1.1	1.0	2,938	1	Yes
	2.9	8,086	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 36

V25 C7Ch:R'S HSHLD RELTVS

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(8): Other relatives

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.3	92.6	262,454	0	No
4.7	4.6	13,071	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 37

V26 C7Ci:R'S HSHLD NONRLT

C07c: Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

C07c(9): Non-relative(s)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
96.8	94.1	266,779	0	No
3.2	3.1	8,746	1	Yes
	2.8	7,969	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 38

V27 C08 :FATHR EDUC LEVEL

The next three questions ask about your parents. If you were raised mostly by foster parents, step-parents, or others, answer for them. For example, if you have both a step-father and a natural father, answer for the one that was the most important in raising you.

C08: What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.4	6.1	17,415	1	Completed grade school or less
13.9	13.4	37,878	2	Some high school
29.8	28.7	81,288	3	Completed high school
15.0	14.4	40,822	4	Some college
17.6	16.9	47,848	5	Completed college
11.7	11.3	31,955	6	Graduate or professional
5.6	5.3	15,119	7	Don't know, or does not apply
	3.9	11,168	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 39

V28 C09 :MOTHR EDUC LEVEL

C09: What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.9	3.8	10,765	1	Completed grade school or less
13.6	13.1	37,085	2	Some high school
39.6	38.1	108,001	3	Completed high school
17.0	16.3	46,320	4	Some college
15.6	15.0	42,641	5	Completed college
7.2	6.9	19,619	6	Graduate or professional
3.0	2.9	8,152	7	Don't know, or does not apply
	3.8	10,910	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 40

V29 C10 :MOTH PD JB R YNG

C10: Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
28.1	27.0	76,460	1	No
29.0	27.8	78,857	2	Yes, some of the time
17.6	16.8	47,768	3	Yes, most of the time
25.3	24.2	68,608	4	Yes, all or nearly all of the time
	0.0	54	0	
	4.1	11,747	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 41

V30 C11 :R'S POLTL PRFNC

C11: How would you describe your political preference?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.5	8.2	23,192	1	Strongly Republican
15.3	14.8	41,850	2	Mildly Republican
13.4	12.9	36,635	3	Mildly Democrat
9.9	9.6	27,123	4	Strongly Democrat
1.5	1.4	4,102	5	American Independent Party
24.7	23.8	67,505	6	No preference, independent
1.5	1.4	4,106	7	Other
25.1	24.2	68,477	8	Don't know, haven't decided
	0.2	467	0	
	3.5	10,037	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 42

V31 C12 :R'POL BLF RADCL

C12: How would you describe your political beliefs?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.4	3.3	9,299	1	Very conservative
13.7	13.2	37,329	2	Conservative
31.2	30.0	85,027	3	Moderate
15.9	15.3	43,412	4	Liberal
3.5	3.4	9,569	5	Very liberal
2.9	2.7	7,781	6	Radical
29.4	28.2	79,946	8	None of the above, or don't know
	0.1	270	0	
	3.8	10,860	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 43

V32 C13A:R'S RELGS PRFNC

C13: The next three questions are about religion.

C13a: What is your religious preference?

Note: Latter Day Saints added as code 16 in 1982, reassigned to code 14 in 1992; Muslim/Moslem added in 1992; Buddhist added in 1992; Other Religion originally coded 14 reassigned to code 17 in 1992, None originally coded 15 reassigned to code 18 in 1992.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
21.3	20.4	57,708	1	Baptist
5.7	5.5	15,521	2	Churches of Christ
0.5	0.5	1,283	3	Disciples of Christ
1.7	1.6	4,507	4	Episcopal
5.9	5.7	16,109	5	Lutheran
7.8	7.4	21,047	6	Methodist
3.6	3.4	9,660	7	Presbyterian
0.9	0.8	2,362	8	United Church of Christ
3.9	3.7	10,491	9	Other Protestant
0.2	0.2	497	10	Unitarian
28.1	26.8	76,102	11	Roman Catholic
0.4	0.4	1,052	12	Eastern Orthodox
1.6	1.5	4,304	13	Jewish
5.6	5.3	15,066	14	Latter Day Saints
9.8	9.4	26,621	15	Muslim/Moslem
0.9	0.9	2,423	16	Buddhist
0.7	0.7	1,989	17	Other Religion
1.7	1.6	4,564	18	None
	0.4	1,105	0	
	3.9	11,082	99	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,99
Columns: 44-45

V33 C13B:R'ATTND REL SVC

C13b: How often do you attend religious services?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
11.1	10.7	30,451	1	Never
35.9	34.7	98,253	2	Rarely
16.7	16.2	45,869	3	Once or twice a month
36.3	35.1	99,492	4	About once a week or more
	0.0	103	0	
	3.3	9,325	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 46

V34 C13C:RLGN IMP R'S LF

C13c: How important is religion in your life?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
12.5	12.0	34,106	1	Not important
27.4	26.4	74,978	2	A little important
32.0	30.9	87,465	3	Pretty important
28.2	27.2	77,160	4	Very important
	0.0	116	0	
	3.4	9,670	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 47

V35 C14 :WHEN R XPCT GRAD

C14: When are you most likely to graduate from high school?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.2	94.7	268,594	1	By this June
1.5	1.4	4,001	2	July to January
0.0	0.0	0	3	After next January
0.4	0.4	1,006	6	Don't expect to graduate
	0.0	58	0	
	3.5	9,833	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 48

V36 C15 :R'S HS PROGRAM

C15: Which of the following best describes your present high school program?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
47.9	46.0	130,319	1	Academic or college prep
31.1	29.9	84,653	2	General
13.6	13.1	37,030	3	Vocational, technical, or commercial
7.4	7.1	20,009	4	Other, or don't know
	0.3	719	0	
	3.8	10,763	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 49

V37 C16 :RT SF SCH AB>AVG

C16: Compared with others your age throughout the country, how do you rate yourself on school ability?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.6	0.6	1,608	1	Far below average
1.8	1.7	4,774	2	Below average
4.9	4.7	13,200	3	Slightly below average
37.2	35.1	99,639	4	Average
23.8	22.5	63,903	5	Slightly above average
26.1	24.7	70,028	6	Above average
5.6	5.3	14,941	7	Far above average
	0.1	170	0	
	5.4	15,232	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 50

V38 C17 :RT SF INTELL>AVG

C17: How intelligent do you think you are compared with others your age?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.5	0.5	1,308	1	Far below average
1.3	1.2	3,431	2	Below average
3.9	3.7	10,392	3	Slightly below average
36.0	34.1	96,685	4	Average
23.9	22.7	64,361	5	Slightly above average
27.7	26.3	74,499	6	Above average
6.8	6.4	18,258	7	Far above average
	0.0	127	0	
	5.1	14,431	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 51

V39 C18A:#DA/4W SC MS ILL

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . .

C18a: . . . because of illness?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
57.9	54.1	153,369	1	None
17.5	16.4	46,391	2	1 day
10.7	10.0	28,267	3	2 days
6.2	5.8	16,428	4	3 days
4.7	4.4	12,499	5	4-5 days
2.0	1.9	5,250	6	6-10 days
1.0	1.0	2,728	7	11 or more
	0.0	123	0	
	6.5	18,438	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 52

V40 C18B:#DA/4W SC MS CUT

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . .

C18b: . . . because you skipped or "cut"?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
69.8	63.4	179,625	1	None
13.4	12.2	34,624	2	1 day
6.8	6.1	17,404	3	2 days
4.2	3.8	10,831	4	3 days
3.4	3.1	8,725	5	4-5 days
1.5	1.3	3,801	6	6-10 days
1.0	0.9	2,502	7	11 or more
	0.0	83	0	
	9.1	25,899	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 53

V41 C18C:#DA/4W SC MS OTH

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . .

C18c: . . . for other reasons?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
58.1	53.2	150,887	1	None
19.5	17.9	50,702	2	1 day
10.5	9.6	27,324	3	2 days
5.5	5.1	14,392	4	3 days
3.9	3.6	10,070	5	4-5 days
1.5	1.4	4,001	6	6-10 days
0.9	0.8	2,207	7	11 or more
	0.0	88	0	
	8.4	23,821	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 54

V42 C19 :#DA/4W SKP CLASS

C19: During the last four weeks, how often have you gone to school, but skipped, a class when you weren't supposed to?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
63.7	61.0	172,976	1	Not at all
21.4	20.5	58,065	2	1 or 2 times
9.1	8.7	24,559	3	3-5 times
3.5	3.3	9,466	4	6-10 times
1.2	1.2	3,389	5	11-20 times
1.1	1.0	2,905	6	More than 20 times
	0.0	59	0	
	4.3	12,075	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 55

V43 C20 :R HS GRADE/D=1

C20: Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.3	1.2	3,487	1	D (69 or below)
3.8	3.6	10,138	2	C- (70-72)
9.1	8.7	24,680	3	C (73-76)
13.3	12.6	35,855	4	C+ (77-79)
15.2	14.5	41,047	5	B- (80-82)
20.8	19.8	56,050	6	B (83-86)
17.1	16.2	46,055	7	B+ (87-89)
10.9	10.4	29,511	8	A- (90-92)
8.6	8.2	23,258	9	A (93-100)
	4.7	13,412	0	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 0
Column: 56

V44 C21A:R WL DO VOC/TEC

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21a: Attend a technical or vocational school

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
46.5	42.4	120,210	1	Definitely won't
27.3	24.9	70,505	2	Probably won't
17.3	15.8	44,784	3	Probably will
8.9	8.1	23,067	4	Definitely will
	0.0	84	0	
	8.8	24,843	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 57

V45 C21B:R WL DO ARMD FC

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21b: Serve in the armed forces

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
62.2	55.1	156,198	1	Definitely won't
23.4	20.7	58,800	2	Probably won't
8.5	7.5	21,389	3	Probably will
5.8	5.2	14,658	4	Definitely will
	0.0	111	0	
	11.4	32,338	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 58

V46 C21C:R WL DO 2YR CLG

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21c: Graduate from a two-year college program

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
37.8	34.3	97,311	1	Definitely won't
27.2	24.7	70,152	2	Probably won't
21.7	19.7	55,935	3	Probably will
13.3	12.1	34,347	4	Definitely will
	0.0	141	0	
	9.0	25,606	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 59

V47 C21D:R WL DO 4YR CLG

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21d: Graduate from college (four-year program)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
21.7	20.0	56,712	1	Definitely won't
17.0	15.7	44,444	2	Probably won't
22.3	20.6	58,352	3	Probably will
39.1	36.1	102,276	4	Definitely will
	0.0	94	0	
	7.6	21,616	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 60

V48 C21E:R WL DO GRD/PRF

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21e: Attend graduate or professional school after college

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.2	27.4	77,657	1	Definitely won't
32.0	29.1	82,363	2	Probably won't
25.9	23.5	66,552	3	Probably will
11.9	10.8	30,508	4	Definitely will
	0.0	88	0	
	9.3	26,326	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 61

V49 C22A:R WNTDO VOC/TEC

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22a: Attend a technical or vocational school

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
76.0	71.4	202,273	0	No
24.0	22.6	63,968	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 62

V50 C22B:R WNTDO ARMD FC

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22b: Serve in the armed forces

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
85.3	80.1	227,015	0	No
14.7	13.8	39,226	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 63

V51 C22C:R WNTDO 2YR CLG

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22c: Graduate from a two-year college program

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
74.7	70.2	198,877	0	No
25.3	23.8	67,364	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 64

V52 C22D:R WNTDO 4YR CLG

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22d: Graduate from college (four year program)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
36.0	33.8	95,851	0	No
64.0	60.1	170,390	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 65

V53 C22E:R WNTDO GRD/PRF

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22e: Attend graduate or professional school after college

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
57.4	53.9	152,916	0	No
42.6	40.0	113,325	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 66

V54 C22F:R WNTDO NONE

C22: Suppose you could do just want you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply)

C22f: None of the above

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
91.7	86.1	244,193	0	No
8.3	7.8	22,048	1	Yes
	6.1	17,252	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Column: 67

V55 C23 :HRS/W WRK SCHYR

C23: On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
23.1	21.8	61,747	1	None
9.7	9.1	25,850	2	5 or less hours
9.8	9.2	26,160	3	6 to 10 hours
10.7	10.1	28,659	4	11 to 15 hours
16.0	15.1	42,783	5	16 to 20 hours
12.6	11.8	33,532	6	21 to 25 hours
8.3	7.9	22,278	7	26 to 30 hours
9.8	9.2	26,078	8	More than 30 hours
	0.1	243	0	
	5.7	16,163	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 68

V56 C24A:R$/AVG WEEK JOB

C24: During an average week, how much money do you get from . . .

C24a: . . . a job or other work?

Note: From 1976-1981 code 7 was maximum "51+" and codes 0 and 9 were missing data; from 1982-1992 code as above.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.3	23.9	67,640	1	None
3.6	3.4	9,563	2	$1-5
3.7	3.5	9,996	3	$6-10
5.4	5.1	14,480	4	$11-20
9.0	8.5	24,172	5	$21-35
12.7	11.9	33,859	6	$36-50
20.0	18.9	53,590	7	$51-75
11.3	10.6	30,161	8	$76-125
8.9	8.4	23,887	9	$126+
	5.7	16,145	0	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 0
Column: 69

V57 C24B:R$/AVG WEEK OTH

C24: During an average week, how much money do you get from . . .

C24b: . . . other sources (allowances, etc.)?

Note: From 1976-1981 code 7 was maximum "51+" and codes 0 and 9 were missing data; from 1982-1992 code as above.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
34.4	32.1	90,914	1	None
17.4	16.2	45,955	2	$1-5
16.5	15.4	43,636	3	$6-10
13.4	12.5	35,511	4	$11-20
6.3	5.8	16,543	5	$21-35
2.8	2.7	7,513	6	$36-50
2.1	1.9	5,433	7	$51-75
0.8	0.8	2,185	8	$76-125
6.3	5.9	16,681	9	$126+
	6.7	19,122	0	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 0
Column: 70

V58 C25 :#X/AV WK GO OUT

C25: During a typical week, on how many evenings do you go out for fun and recreation?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.0	7.5	21,234	1	Less than one
13.5	12.7	35,872	2	One
29.0	27.3	77,330	3	Two
26.0	24.5	69,406	4	Three
16.3	15.3	43,414	5	Four or five
7.2	6.8	19,193	6	Six or seven
	0.1	417	0	
	5.9	16,627	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 71

V59 C26 :#X DATE 3+/WK

C26: On the average, how often do you go out with a date (or your spouse, if you are married)?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
13.7	12.7	36,072	1	Never
18.8	17.5	49,648	2	Once a month or less
17.9	16.7	47,365	3	2 or 3 times a month
15.9	14.8	41,988	4	Once a week
22.1	20.6	58,374	5	2 or 3 times a week
11.5	10.8	30,477	6	Over 3 times a week
	0.1	166	0	
	6.8	19,405	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 72

V60 C27 :DRIVE>200 MI/WK

C27: During an average week, how much do you usually drive a car, truck, or motorcycle?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
13.8	13.0	36,767	1	Not at all
12.0	11.3	32,042	2	1 to 10 miles
29.3	27.5	77,981	3	11 to 50 miles
21.4	20.0	56,834	4	51 to 100 miles
14.8	13.9	39,369	5	100 to 200 miles
8.6	8.1	23,004	6	More than 200 miles
	0.0	130	0	
	6.1	17,366	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 73

V61 C28 :#X/12MO R TCKTD

C28: Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket, (OR been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
71.3	65.6	186,028	0	None--GO TO Q. C30
17.7	16.3	46,117	1	Once
6.3	5.8	16,444	2	Twice
2.7	2.5	6,962	3	Three times
2.0	1.9	5,331	4	Four or more times
	0.0	88	7	
	7.9	22,523	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 74

V62 C29A:#TCKTS AFT DRNK

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .

C29a: . . . drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
84.7	22.2	62,879	0	None
11.6	3.0	8,580	1	One
2.5	0.7	1,878	2	Two
0.7	0.2	503	3	Three
0.5	0.1	401	4	Four or more
	0.0	54	7	
	65.6	186,028	8	
	8.2	23,170	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 75

V63 C29B:#TCKTS AFT MARJ

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .

C29b: . . . smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
93.7	24.2	68,743	0	None
4.4	1.1	3,237	1	One
1.1	0.3	802	2	Two
0.4	0.1	293	3	Three
0.4	0.1	275	4	Four or more
	0.0	51	7	
	65.6	186,028	8	
	8.5	24,064	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 76

V64 C29C:#TCKTS AFT OTDG

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .

C29c: . . . using illegal drugs?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.2	25.3	71,608	0	None
1.2	0.3	852	1	One
0.3	0.1	245	2	Two
0.2	0.0	110	3	Three
0.2	0.0	136	4	Four or more
	0.0	49	7	
	65.6	186,028	8	
	8.6	24,464	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 77

V65 C30 :#ACCIDNTS/12 MO

C30: We are interested in any accidents which occurred while you were driving a car, truck, or motorcycle. ("Accidents" means a collision involving property damage or personal injury--not bumps or scratches in parking lots).

During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
75.3	68.5	194,122	0	None--GO TO Q. C32
18.7	17.0	48,174	1	One
4.4	4.0	11,425	2	Two
1.1	1.0	2,830	3	Three
0.4	0.4	1,112	4	Four or more
	0.0	73	7	
	9.1	25,757	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 78

V66 C31A:#ACDTS AFT DRNK

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .

C31a: . . . drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
88.8	19.8	56,159	0	None
9.5	2.1	5,999	1	One
1.3	0.3	802	2	Two
0.2	0.1	148	3	Three
0.2	0.1	151	4	Four or more
	0.0	64	7	
	68.5	194,122	8	
	9.2	26,050	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 79

V67 C31B:#ACDTS AFT MARJ

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .

C31b: . . . smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.1	20.9	59,300	0	None
4.0	0.9	2,477	1	One
0.6	0.1	396	2	Two
0.1	0.0	84	3	Three
0.2	0.0	104	4	Four or more
	0.0	55	7	
	68.5	194,122	8	
	9.5	26,956	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 80

V68 C31C:#ACDTS AFT OTDG

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .

C31c: . . . using other illegal drugs?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.6	21.5	61,017	0	None
1.0	0.2	632	1	One
0.2	0.0	129	2	Two
0.1	0.0	46	3	Three
0.1	0.0	85	4	Four or more
	0.0	58	7	
	68.5	194,122	8	
	9.7	27,403	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7thru highest
Column: 81

V69 C32 :R'S BRANCH SERV

C32: If you have not entered military service, and do not expect to enter, GO TO PART D.

What is, or will be, your branch or service?

Note: This question was included only on forms 1 and 5 in 1992, so potential number is 2/6 of other core questions' numbers; on forms 1 through 5 in 1989-1991, so potential number is 5/6 of other core questions' numbers. From 1976-1988 it was on all forms.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.3	3.4	9,578	1	Army
16.9	2.3	6,634	2	Navy
12.6	1.8	4,964	3	Marine Corps
30.5	4.2	11,985	4	Air Force
2.9	0.4	1,145	5	Coast Guard
12.8	1.8	5,041	6	Uncertain
	0.2	703	0	
	79.0	224,092	8	
	6.8	19,351	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,8thru highest
Column: 82

V70 C33 :R XPCTS B OFFCR

C33: Do you expect to be an officer?

Note: This question was included only on forms 1 and 5 in 1992, so potential number is 2/6 of other core questions' numbers; on forms 1 through 5 in 1989-1991, so potential number is 5/6 of other core questions' numbers. From 1976-1988 it was on all forms.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
15.4	2.2	6,104	1	No
43.4	6.1	17,241	2	Uncertain
41.3	5.8	16,396	3	Yes
	0.0	19	0	
	79.0	224,092	8	
	6.9	19,641	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,8thru highest
Column: 83

V71 C34 : R XPCTS MLTR CR

C34: Do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces?

Note: This question was included only on forms 1 and 5 in 1992, so potential number is 2/6 of other core questions' numbers; on forms 1 through 5 in 1989-1991, so potential number is 5/6 of other core questions' numbers. From 1976-1988 it was on all forms.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
26.7	3.7	10,572	1	No
48.3	6.7	19,135	2	Uncertain
25.1	3.5	9,948	3	Yes
	0.0	25	0	
	79.0	224,092	8	
	7.0	19,720	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,8thru highest
Column: 84

V72 B01 :EVR SMK CIG,REGL

B01: Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.7	29.9	84,812	1	Never--GO TO Q. B03
28.5	27.8	78,906	2	Once or twice
16.2	15.8	44,867	3	Occasionally but not regularly
7.5	7.4	20,838	4	Regularly in the past
17.1	16.6	47,175	5	Regularly now
	0.0	104	0	
	2.4	6,792	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 85

V73 B02 :#CIGS SMKD/30DAY

B02: How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
68.9	67.1	190,256	1	Not at all
9.9	9.6	27,287	2	Less than one cigarette per day
7.7	7.5	21,175	3	One to five cigarettes per day
6.6	6.4	18,108	4	About one-half pack per day
5.5	5.4	15,211	5	About one pack per day
1.2	1.2	3,385	6	About one and one-half packs per day
0.3	0.3	846	7	Two packs or more per day
	0.0	73	0	
	2.5	7,154	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 86

V74 B03 :EVER DRINK

B03: Next, we want to ask about drinking alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor.

Have you ever had any beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor to drink?

Note: The term wine coolers was added to the text for forms 1, 2, and 4 in 1988 and 1, 2, 4, and 6 in 1989 through 1992.

Note: Actual question not included on form 1, so from 1976-1988 potential number is 4/5 of other core questions' numbers, and from 1989-1992 5/6 of other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.2	6.4	18,040	1	No--GO TO Q. B07
91.8	70.8	200,677	2	Yes
	0.0	20	0	
	22.8	64,756	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 87

V75 B04A:#X DRNK/LIFETIME

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink . . .

B04a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.3	7.9	22,255	1	0 occasions
7.6	7.2	20,372	2	1-2
8.7	8.2	23,380	3	3-5
8.5	8.0	22,724	4	6-9
12.5	11.8	33,428	5	10-19
13.6	12.8	36,266	6	20-39
40.7	38.4	108,818	7	40 or more
	0.0	97	0	
	5.7	16,153	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 88

V76 B04B:#X DRNK/LAST12MO

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink . . .

B04b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
15.1	14.1	40,085	1	0 occasions
14.4	13.5	38,400	2	1-2
12.7	11.9	33,681	3	3-5
11.3	10.6	30,091	4	6-9
15.4	14.4	40,933	5	10-19
12.7	11.9	33,787	6	20-39
18.4	17.3	48,965	7	40 or more
	0.0	65	0	
	6.2	17,487	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 89

V77 B04C:#X DRNK/LAST30DA

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink . . .

B04c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
34.2	32.1	91,061	1	0 occasions
22.7	21.3	60,347	2	1-2
17.2	16.1	45,757	3	3-5
11.9	11.2	31,720	4	6-9
9.0	8.4	23,913	5	10-19
2.9	2.8	7,839	6	20-39
2.1	2.0	5,697	7	40 or more
	0.0	56	0	
	6.0	17,101	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 90

V78 B05 :#X DRK ENF FL HI

B05: On the occasions that you drink alcoholic beverages, how often do you drink enough to feel pretty high?

Note: Not included on form 1, so from 1976-1988 potential number is 4/5 of other core questions' numbers and from 1989-1992 5/6 of other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.1	17.9	50,867	1	On none of the occasions
30.9	22.1	62,792	2	On few of the occasions
16.9	12.1	34,207	3	On about half of the occasions
17.6	12.6	35,785	4	On most of the occasions
9.5	6.8	19,306	5	On nearly all of the occasions
	0.0	38	0	
	6.4	18,040	8	
	22.0	62,459	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,8thru highest
Column: 91

V79 B06 :5+DRK ROW/LST 2W

B06: Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A "drink" is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)

Note: The term wine coolers was added to the text for forms 1, 2, and 4 in 1988, and 1, 2, 4, and 6 in 1989 through 1992.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
62.9	58.7	166,509	1	None
11.7	10.9	30,995	2	Once
9.5	8.9	25,160	3	Twice
10.7	10.0	28,250	4	Three to five times
3.2	2.9	8,351	5	Six to nine times
2.1	1.9	5,518	6	Ten or more times
	0.1	154	0	
	1.7	4,927	8	
	4.8	13,627	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,8thru highest
Column: 92

V80 B07A:#XMJ+HS/LIFETIME

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . .

B07a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
48.3	46.5	131,950	1	0 occasions
10.9	10.5	29,682	2	1-2
6.8	6.5	18,481	3	3-5
4.9	4.8	13,467	4	6-9
6.2	6.0	16,957	5	10-19
5.4	5.2	14,686	6	20-39
17.6	17.0	48,066	7	40 or more
	0.0	47	0	
	3.6	10,157	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 93

V81 B07B:#XMJ+HS/LAST12MO

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . .

B07b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
60.7	58.2	165,060	1	0 occasions
10.1	9.7	27,610	2	1-2
6.2	6.0	16,982	3	3-5
4.4	4.2	11,850	4	6-9
4.9	4.7	13,456	5	10-19
3.9	3.7	10,576	6	20-39
9.8	9.4	26,584	7	40 or more
	0.0	45	0	
	4.0	11,332	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 94

V82 B07C:#XMJ+HS/LAST30DA

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . .

B07c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
74.5	71.4	202,539	1	0 occasions
8.5	8.2	23,105	2	1-2
4.4	4.2	12,048	3	3-5
3.2	3.0	8,570	4	6-9
3.8	3.7	10,467	5	10-19
2.8	2.7	7,741	6	20-39
2.8	2.7	7,555	7	40 or more
	0.0	38	0	
	4.0	11,432	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 95

V83 B08A:#X LSD/LIFETIME

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid") . . .

B08a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
91.1	88.8	251,642	1	0 occasions
4.1	4.0	11,357	2	1-2
1.8	1.8	5,019	3	3-5
1.1	1.0	2,914	4	6-9
0.9	0.9	2,546	5	10-19
0.5	0.5	1,356	6	20-39
0.5	0.5	1,373	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	2.6	7,245	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 96

V84 B08B:#X LSD/LAST 12MO

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid") . . .

B08b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.4	92.0	260,689	1	0 occasions
3.2	3.1	8,843	2	1-2
1.2	1.1	3,181	3	3-5
0.6	0.6	1,613	4	6-9
0.4	0.4	1,041	5	10-19
0.1	0.1	365	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	285	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	2.6	7,435	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 97

V85 B08C:#X LSD/LAST 30DA

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid") . . .

B08c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.0	95.4	270,535	1	0 occasions
1.4	1.4	3,994	2	1-2
0.3	0.3	898	3	3-5
0.1	0.1	310	4	6-9
0.0	0.0	132	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	34	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	83	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	2.6	7,466	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 98

V86 B09A:#X PSYD/LIFETIME

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP) . . .

B09a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
92.7	90.0	255,228	1	0 occasions
3.5	3.4	9,580	2	1-2
1.4	1.4	3,923	3	3-5
0.8	0.8	2,299	4	6-9
0.7	0.7	1,969	5	10-19
0.4	0.4	1,102	6	20-39
0.4	0.4	1,221	7	40 or more
	0.0	43	0	
	2.9	8,131	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 99

V87 B09B:#X PSYD/LAST12MO

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP) . . .

B09b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.7	92.9	263,293	1	0 occasions
2.4	2.3	6,618	2	1-2
0.9	0.8	2,409	3	3-5
0.5	0.5	1,288	4	6-9
0.3	0.3	846	5	10-19
0.1	0.1	388	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	245	7	40 or more
	0.0	43	0	
	3.0	8,364	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 100

V88 B09C:#X PSYD/LAST30DA

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP) . . .

B09c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.4	95.5	270,707	1	0 occasions
1.1	1.1	2,992	2	1-2
0.3	0.3	750	3	3-5
0.1	0.1	358	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	173	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	30	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	59	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.0	8,384	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 101

V89 B10A:#X COKE/LIFETIME

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine . . .

B10a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
86.7	84.1	238,303	1	0 occasions
5.8	5.7	16,071	2	1-2
2.4	2.3	6,647	3	3-5
1.5	1.4	4,019	4	6-9
1.4	1.4	3,877	5	10-19
0.9	0.8	2,365	6	20-39
1.3	1.2	3,530	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.0	8,638	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 102

V90 B10B:#X COKE/LAST12MO

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine . . .

B10b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
90.8	87.9	249,165	1	0 occasions
4.4	4.2	12,027	2	1-2
1.8	1.8	5,053	3	3-5
1.1	1.1	3,022	4	6-9
0.9	0.9	2,566	5	10-19
0.5	0.5	1,329	6	20-39
0.5	0.5	1,366	7	40 or more
	0.0	43	0	
	3.1	8,923	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 103

V91 B10C:#X COKE/LAST30DA

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine . . .

B10c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.9	92.8	263,188	1	0 occasions
2.4	2.3	6,633	2	1-2
0.8	0.8	2,219	3	3-5
0.4	0.4	1,153	4	6-9
0.3	0.3	735	5	10-19
0.1	0.1	267	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	294	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.2	8,962	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 104

V92 B11A:#X AMPH/LIFETIME

B11: Amphetamines have been prescribed by doctors to help people lose weight or to give people more energy. They are sometimes called uppers, ups, speed, bennies, dexies, pep pills, and diet pills. Drugstores are not supposed to sell them without a prescription from a doctor. [Amphetamines do NOT include any non-prescription drugs, such as over-the-counter diet pills (like Dexatrim (R)) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz (R)), or any mail-order drugs.]

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B11a: . . . in your lifetime [not under doctor's orders]?

Note: Text in brackets was added in 1982.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
76.4	74.1	209,970	1	0 occasions
8.0	7.8	21,979	2	1-2
4.1	3.9	11,191	3	3-5
2.7	2.6	7,499	4	6-9
2.9	2.8	7,983	5	10-19
2.2	2.1	5,981	6	20-39
3.7	3.6	10,137	7	40 or more
	0.0	45	0	
	3.1	8,709	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 105

V93 B11B:#X AMPH/LAST12MO

B11: Amphetamines have been prescribed by doctors to help people lose weight or to give people more energy. They are sometimes called uppers, ups, speed, bennies, dexies, pep pills, and diet pills. Drugstores are not supposed to sell them without a prescription from a doctor. [Amphetamines do NOT include any non-prescription drugs, such as over-the-counter diet pills (like Dexatrim (R)) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz (R)), or any mail-order drugs.]

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B11b: . . . during the last 12 months [not under doctor's orders]?

Note: Text in brackets was added in 1982.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
84.4	81.6	231,296	1	0 occasions
6.0	5.8	16,337	2	1-2
2.9	2.8	8,010	3	3-5
2.1	2.0	5,808	4	6-9
2.1	2.0	5,731	5	10-19
1.3	1.3	3,558	6	20-39
1.3	1.2	3,465	7	40 or more
	0.0	44	0	
	3.3	9,245	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 106

V94 B11C:#X AMPH/LAST30DA

B11: Amphetamines have been prescribed by doctors to help people lose weight or to give people more energy. They are sometimes called uppers, ups, speed, bennies, dexies, pep pills, and diet pills. Drugstores are not supposed to sell them without a prescription from a doctor. [Amphetamines do NOT include any non-prescription drugs, such as over-the-counter diet pills (like Dexatrim (R)) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz (R)), or any mail-order drugs.]

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B11c: . . . during the last 30 days [not under doctor's orders]?

Note: Text in brackets was added in 1982.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
92.3	89.2	252,914	1	0 occasions
3.7	3.5	10,024	2	1-2
1.7	1.6	4,573	3	3-5
1.1	1.0	2,923	4	6-9
0.8	0.8	2,290	5	10-19
0.3	0.3	947	6	20-39
0.2	0.2	433	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.3	9,347	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 107

V95 B12A:#X ICE/LIFETIME

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .

B12a: . . . in your lifetime?

Note: Question included on 2 of the 6 forms, so potential number is 2/6 of the other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.0	5.3	15,065	1	0 occasions
1.9	0.1	289	2	1-2
0.4	0.0	68	3	3-5
0.1	0.0	22	4	6-9
0.2	0.0	25	5	10-19
0.2	0.0	25	6	20-39
0.3	0.0	44	7	40 or more
	83.3	236,024	0	
	11.3	31,932	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 108

V96 B12B:#X ICE/LAST12MO

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .

B12b: . . . during the last 12 months?

Note: Question included on 2 of the 6 forms, so potential number is 2/6 of the other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.7	5.4	15,326	1	0 occasions
0.8	0.0	129	2	1-2
0.1	0.0	19	3	3-5
0.1	0.0	17	4	6-9
0.1	0.0	16	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	6	6	20-39
0.1	0.0	19	7	40 or more
	83.3	236,025	0	
	11.3	31,936	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 109

V97 B12C:#X ICE/LAST30DA

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .

B12c: . . . during the last 12 30 days?

Note: Question included on 2 of the 6 forms, so potential number is 2/6 of the other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.5	5.4	15,450	1	0 occasions
0.3	0.0	45	2	1-2
0.1	0.0	9	3	3-5
0.0	0.0	7	4	6-9
0.0	0.0	7	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	4	6	20-39
0.1	0.0	13	7	40 or more
	83.3	236,024	0	
	11.3	31,936	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 110

V98 B12A:#X QUAD/LIFETIME

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you used quaaludes (quads, soapers, methaqualone) on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B12a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
92.6	74.6	211,554	1	0 occasions
3.4	2.8	7,833	2	1-2
1.4	1.1	3,120	3	3-5
0.9	0.7	1,999	4	6-9
0.7	0.6	1,648	5	10-19
0.5	0.4	1,094	6	20-39
0.6	0.4	1,270	7	40 or more
	16.8	47,512	0	
	2.6	7,462	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 111

V99 B12B:#X QUAD/LAST12MO

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you used quaaludes (quads, soapers, methaqualone) on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B12b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.7	77.1	218,445	1	0 occasions
2.2	1.8	5,134	2	1-2
0.9	0.7	1,967	3	3-5
0.5	0.4	1,187	4	6-9
0.4	0.3	877	5	10-19
0.2	0.1	418	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	342	7	40 or more
	16.8	47,514	0	
	2.7	7,609	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 112

V100 B12C:#X QUAD/LAST30DA

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you used quaaludes (quads, soapers, methaqualone) on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B12c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.3	79.2	224,526	1	0 occasions
1.0	0.8	2,338	2	1-2
0.3	0.3	772	3	3-5
0.2	0.1	393	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	197	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	49	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	66	7	40 or more
	16.8	47,513	0	
	2.7	7,639	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 113

V101 B13A:#X BRBT/LIFETIME

B13: Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, or rainbows.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B13a: . . . in your lifetime [not under a doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
90.2	87.2	247,219	1	0 occasions
4.3	4.1	11,761	2	1-2
1.9	1.8	5,130	3	3-5
1.2	1.1	3,168	4	6-9
1.0	1.0	2,758	5	10-19
0.6	0.6	1,748	6	20-39
0.8	0.8	2,305	7	40 or more
	0.0	45	0	
	3.3	9,361	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 114

V102 B13B:#X BRBT/LAST12MO

B13: Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, or rainbows.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B13b: . . . during the last 12 months [not under a doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.6	91.4	259,031	1	0 occasions
2.6	2.6	7,229	2	1-2
1.1	1.1	3,005	3	3-5
0.7	0.7	1,888	4	6-9
0.5	0.5	1,460	5	10-19
0.2	0.2	652	6	20-39
0.2	0.2	572	7	40 or more
	0.0	43	0	
	3.4	9,613	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 115

V103 B13C:#X BRBT/LAST30DA

B13: Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, or rainbows.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B13c: . . . during the last 30 days [not under a doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.8	94.4	267,734	1	0 occasions
1.3	1.2	3,477	2	1-2
0.5	0.4	1,259	3	3-5
0.2	0.2	629	4	6-9
0.2	0.2	457	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	117	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	90	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.4	9,689	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 116

V104 B14A:#X TRQL/LIFETIME

B14: Tranquilizers are sometimes prescribed by doctors to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. Librium, Valium, and Miltown are all tranquilizers.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B14a: . . . in your lifetime [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
87.7	84.8	240,386	1	0 occasions
6.2	6.0	16,880	2	1-2
2.4	2.3	6,625	3	3-5
1.3	1.2	3,460	4	6-9
1.1	1.1	3,001	5	10-19
0.6	0.6	1,694	6	20-39
0.8	0.7	2,125	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.3	9,280	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 117

V105 B14B:#X TRQL/LAST12MO

B14: Tranquilizers are sometimes prescribed by doctors to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. Librium, Valium, and Miltown are all tranquilizers.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B14b: . . . during the last 12 months [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
93.3	90.1	255,526	1	0 occasions
3.7	3.6	10,140	2	1-2
1.2	1.2	3,417	3	3-5
0.7	0.7	2,038	4	6-9
0.5	0.5	1,419	5	10-19
0.3	0.3	722	6	20-39
0.2	0.2	541	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.4	9,649	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 118

V106 B14C:#X TRQL/LAST30DA

B14: Tranquilizers are sometimes prescribed by doctors to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. Librium, Valium, and Miltown are all tranquilizers.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B14c: . . . during the last 30 days [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.6	94.2	267,078	1	0 occasions
1.5	1.4	4,013	2	1-2
0.5	0.5	1,287	3	3-5
0.2	0.2	662	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	404	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	124	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	94	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.5	9,791	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 119

V107 B15A:#X ''H''/LIFETIME

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (smack, horse, skag) . . .

B15a: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.7	95.5	270,790	1	0 occasions
0.8	0.8	2,133	2	1-2
0.2	0.2	471	3	3-5
0.1	0.1	245	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	203	5	10-19
0.1	0.1	150	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	272	7	40 or more
	0.0	42	0	
	3.2	9,188	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 120

V108 B15B:#X ''H''/LAST 12MO

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (smack, horse, skag) . . .

B15b: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.4	96.2	272,677	1	0 occasions
0.3	0.3	926	2	1-2
0.1	0.1	220	3	3-5
0.1	0.0	141	4	6-9
0.0	0.0	123	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	65	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	125	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.2	9,176	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 121

V109 B15C:#X ''H''/LAST 30DA

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (smack, horse, skag) . . .

B15c: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.7	96.5	273,577	1	0 occasions
0.1	0.1	335	2	1-2
0.0	0.0	125	3	3-5
0.0	0.0	70	4	6-9
0.0	0.0	62	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	27	6	20-39
0.0	0.0	68	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.2	9,188	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 122

V110 B16A:#X NARC/LIFETIME

B16: There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paragoric, talwin, and laudanum. These are sometimes prescribed by doctors.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B16a: . . . in your lifetime [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
90.9	87.5	247,966	1	0 occasions
4.3	4.2	11,868	2	1-2
1.9	1.8	5,105	3	3-5
1.0	1.0	2,694	4	6-9
0.8	0.8	2,255	5	10-19
0.4	0.4	1,173	6	20-39
0.7	0.6	1,827	7	40 or more
	0.0	44	0	
	3.7	10,562	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 123

V111 B16B:#X NARC/LAST12MO

B16: There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paragoric, talwin, and laudanum. These are sometimes prescribed by doctors.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B16b: . . . during the last 12 months [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.8	91.2	258,416	1	0 occasions
2.8	2.7	7,653	2	1-2
1.0	1.0	2,848	3	3-5
0.6	0.6	1,619	4	6-9
0.4	0.4	1,142	5	10-19
0.2	0.2	541	6	20-39
0.2	0.2	508	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.8	10,726	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 124

V112 B16C:#X NARC/LAST30DA

B16: There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paragoric, talwin, and laudanum. These are sometimes prescribed by doctors.

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

B16c: . . . during the last 30 days [not under doctor's orders]?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.1	94.3	267,408	1	0 occasions
1.1	1.1	3,073	2	1-2
0.4	0.4	1,059	3	3-5
0.2	0.2	498	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	329	5	10-19
0.0	0.0	109	6	20-39
0.1	0.0	142	7	40 or more
	0.0	41	0	
	3.8	10,834	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 125

V113 B17A:#X INHL/LIFETIME

B17: On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high . . .

B17a: . . . in your lifetime?

Note: Not included on form 1, so from 1976-1988 potential number is 4/5 of other core questions' numbers, and from 1989-1992 5/6 of other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
85.5	67.1	190,217	1	0 occasions
8.3	6.5	18,462	2	1-2
2.7	2.1	5,910	3	3-5
1.3	1.0	2,854	4	6-9
1.0	0.8	2,203	5	10-19
0.5	0.4	1,099	6	20-39
0.7	0.6	1,650	7	40 or more
	0.0	38	0	
	21.5	61,060	9	
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 126

V114 B17B:#X INHL/LAST12MO

B17: On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high . . .

B17b: . . . during the last 12 months?

Note: Not included on form 1, so from 1976-1988 potential number is 4/5 of other core questions' numbers, and from 1989-1992 5/6 of other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.7	74.2	210,340	1	0 occasions
3.0	2.3	6,569	2	1-2
1.0	0.8	2,223	3	3-5
0.5	0.4	1,154	4	6-9
0.4	0.3	821	5	10-19
0.2	0.2	426	6	20-39
0.2	0.2	531	7	40 or more
	0.0	36	0	
	21.7	61,393	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 127

V115 B17C:#X INHL/LAST30DA

B17: On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high . . .

B17c: . . . during the last 30 days?

Note: Not included on form 1, so from 1976-1988 potential number is 4/5 of other core questions' numbers, and from 1989-1992 5/6 of other core questions' numbers.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
98.1	76.8	217,664	1	0 occasions
1.2	0.9	2,678	2	1-2
0.3	0.3	727	3	3-5
0.2	0.1	371	4	6-9
0.1	0.1	252	5	10-19
0.1	0.0	122	6	20-39
0.1	0.1	170	7	40 or more
	0.0	36	0	
	21.7	61,473	9	
-----	-----	-------		
100.0	100.0	283,493	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 0,9
Column: 128

APPENDIX A

BIRTH YEAR TABLE

BY76+QC01: R'S BIRTH YEAR

Category Codes= 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Base Year:									
76	!MD1! Before '56	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	After 1961	!MD2!
77	!MD1! Before '57	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	After 1962	!MD2!
78	!MD1! Before '58	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	After 1963	!MD2!
79	!MD1! Before '59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	After 1964	!MD2!
80	!MD1! Before '60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	After 1965	!MD2!
81	!MD1! Before '60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	After 1965	!MD2!
82	!MD1! Before '62	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	After 1967	!MD2!
83	!MD1! Before '62	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	After 1967	!MD2!
84	!MD1! Before '64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	After 1969	!MD2!
85	!MD1! Before '64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	After 1969	!MD2!
86	!MD1! Before '66	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	After 1971	!MD2!
87	!MD1! Before '66	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	After 1971	!MD2!
88	!MD1! Before '68	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	After 1973	!MD2!
89	!MD1! Before '68	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	After 1973	!MD2!
90	!MD1! Before '70	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	After 1975	!MD2!
91	!MD1! Before '70	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	After 1975	!MD2!
92	!MD1! Before '71	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	After 1976	!MD2!

APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS

ANNUAL VOLUMES CONTAINING COMPLETE RESPONSE DISTRIBUTIONS

(Published by the Institute for Social Research)

These volumes contain univariate and selected bivariate percentagized frequency distributions on all questions asked in a given year. Also contained is a cross-time index for locating the same question in the other years of the study in which it was contained. Order directly from Book Sales, Dept. Q, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P. 0. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1975. L.D. Johnston and J.G. Bachman, 1980, 188 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1976. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1980, 264 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1977. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1978. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1979. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1980. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1981, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1981. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1982, 268 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1982. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1984, 280 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1983. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1984, 282 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1984. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1985, 284 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1985. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1986, 284 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1986. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1987, 288 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1987. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1991, 283 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1988. J. G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1991, 283 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1989. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1993, 283 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1990. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1993, 283 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1991. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1993, 283 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1992. J. G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1993, 283 pp.

ANNUAL VOLUMES ON TRENDS IN DRUG USE AND RELATED FACTORS

(Published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse)

Volumes in this series may be ordered from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852 (Tel. 1-800-729-6686). There is no charge for single copies.

Drug use among American high school students 1975-1977 (DHEW Publication No. ADM 78-619). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1978, 256 pp.

Highlights from Drug use among American high school students 1975-1977 (DHEW Publication No. ADM 78-621). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1978, 43 pp.

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APPENDIX C

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES

The three-stage sample procedure described in the introduction yielded the following number of participating schools and students.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
# Public Schools	111	108	108	111	111	107
# Private Schools	14	15	16	20	20	20
Total # Schools	125	123	124	131	131	127
Total # Students	15,791	16,678	18,438	18,924	16,662	16,524
Student Response Rate (%) *	78%	77%	79%	83%	82%	82%

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
# Public Schools	109	116	112	117	115	113
# Private Schools	19	21	22	17	17	16
Total # Schools	128	137	134	134	132	129
Total # Students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713
Student Response Rate (%) *	81%	83%	84%	83%	84%	83%

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES
(continued)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
# Public Schools	117	113	111	114	117	120
# Private Schools	18	19	22	23	19	18
Total # Schools	135	132	133	137	136	138
Total # Students	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,261
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	83%	86%	86%	83%	84%

* The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Since such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.