ICPSR 3425

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 2001

Lloyd D. Johnston *University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research. Survey Research Center*

Jerald G. Bachman

University of Michigan. Institute for Social
Research. Survey Research Center

Patrick M. O'Malley University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research. Survey Research Center

John E. Schulenberg
University of Michigan. Institute for Social
Research. Survey Research Center

Codebook for 12th Grade, Form 6 Data

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

CONTENTS

item	page
Introduction	ii
Data Collection Description	ii
Data Collection Procedures	ii
Sampling Information	iii
Stage 1: Geographic Areas	iii
Stage 2: Schools	iii
Stage 3: Students	iii
School Recruiting Procedure	iv
Advance Contact with Teachers and Students	iv
Questionnaire Administration	V
Procedures for Protecting Confidentiality	V
Content Areas and Questionnaire Design	vi
Measurement Content Areas	vi
Representativeness and Validity	viii
School Participation	viii
Student Participation	ix
Validity of Self-Report Data	ix
Accuracy of Sample	X
Consistency and the Measurement of Trends	X
Interpreting Racial Differences	Х
Differential Representation	xi
Differential Response Tendencies	xii
Covariance with Other Factors	xii
Weighting Information	xiii
File Structure	xiv
Codebook Information	XV
ICPSR Processing Information	xvii
Frequencies	1
APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Publications	209
Appendix B - Sample Size and Student Response Rates	227

INTRODUCTION

DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH, 2001, which is conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and receives its core funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is an unusually comprehensive research project in several respects: surveys are conducted annually on an ongoing basis; the samples are large and nationally representative; and the subject matter is very broad, encompassing some 1400 variables per year.

The Monitoring the Future Project is designed to explore changes in many important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks 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 task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the "explanation" of 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 130 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 illicit drug use 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.

SAMPLING INFORMATION

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage 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. 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 twoyear 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.

MEASUREMENT CONTENT AREAS

- 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.
- 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. POPULATION CONCERNS. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.
- 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. 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, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counterculture orientation, hostility.
- R. BACKGROUND. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.
- S. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND VICTIMIZATION. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.
- T. HEALTH. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatment.

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 different questionnaire forms which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence. (Five forms were used in 1975-88; a sixth form was added in 1989.) This sequence produces five or 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 coterminous 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. 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 four-fifths 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 modified to fit the present questionnaire format. Many 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 2.5-3.0 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 intervals of +/- 1.5 percentage points or smaller - 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 Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American) since each of these groups comprises a small proportion 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 African Americans — 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 African Americans 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 African Americans, 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 African Americans than whites remain in school through the end of the twelfth grade. Therefore, a slightly different segment of the African American population than of the white population resides in the target population of high school seniors. Further, the samples appear to underrepresent slightly those African American males who, according to census figures, are in high school at the twelfth grade level. Identified African American males comprise about 6 percent of the sample, whereas census data suggest that they should comprise around 7 percent. Therefore it appears that more African American 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 African American 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 African American 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 likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among African Americans 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 African Americans than among whites. For example, African Americans 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 African American respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of African Americans 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 or subsequent questions, then presumably more respondents than usual were unwilling (or perhaps unable) to answer it. Such an exaggerated missing data rate exists for African American 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 African American 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 African Americans 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 socio-economic level or region of the country -- that is, once we compare the African American 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 African Americans 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 African Americans are Baptists, and African Americans tend to attribute more importance to religion than do whites. A higher proportion of African American respondents have children, and on the average they are slightly older than the white sample. As was mentioned earlier African American males are more underrepresented in our sample than African American females.

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 codebook frequencies have been weighted using variable V5.

FILE STRUCTURE

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH, 2001 is available from ICPSR as seven logical record length datasets. Each dataset consists of SAS and SPSS data definition statements containing all technical information for each variable in the corresponding datafile, and the datafile itself. The data are sorted by case. The datasets are organized by the form number (questionnaire version) used.

part #	form	#variables	logical record length	unweighted N
Part 1 Part 2 Part 3	Core	108	224	13304
	Form 1	615	1237	2227
	Form 2	332	671	2214
Part 4 Part 5 Part 6 Part 7	Form 3	354	715	2206
	Form 4	280	567	2208
	Form 5	311	629	2215
	Form 6	345	697	2234

The SAS and SPSS data definition statements give the format and other information for each variable in the data file. See the section "Codebook Information" for further details. The data file is constructed with a single logical record for each case.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

The codebook is arranged by question numbers which do not coincide with the variable numbers.

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] **V1134**

[2] **991A13** KIND OF PAID JOB

[3] Al3: Which ONE of the job categories below comes closest to the kind of work you have done for pay on your current (or most recent) job? (If more than one kind of work, choose the one where you worked the most hours. Do not include work around the house.)

[4] PCT	[5] PCT	[6] N	[7] VALUE	[8] LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.6	14.9	854	1	NO WORK
16.2	15.4	882	2	LAWN WK
1.4	1.3	75	3	FASTFOOD
1.0	0.9	54	4	WAITER
1.6	1.5	87	5	OTH REST
2.0	1.9	108	6	PAPER RT
35.4	33.7	1,934	7	BABYSIT
4.4	4.2	241	8	FARM WK
2.1	2.0	115	9	SALES WK
1.3	1.2	69	10	OFFICE
3.7	3.5	202	11	ODD JOBS
15.3	14.6	838	12	OTHER
	3.3	190	0	
	1.6	94	99	
[9]	[10]	[]	L1]	
100.0	100.0	5 , 745	cases	(Wtd)

- [12] Data type: numeric
- [13] Decimals: 0
- [14] Missing-data codes: 0,99
- [15] Columns: 98-99

^[1] Indicates the variable number. A variable number is assigned to each variable in the data collection.

^[2] Indicates the abbreviated variable name used to identify the variable for the user.

- [3] 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.
- [4] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable excluding cases where the value is missing.
- [5] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable including cases where the value is missing.
- [6] Indicates the weighted frequency of occurrence of each code value for this variable.
- [7] Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.
- [8] Indicates the textual definitions of the codes for this variable.
- [9] Indicates the total of the valid case percentages (100%).
- [10] Indicates the total of all case percentages (100%).
- [11] Indicates the number of cases (weighted) for this variable (including the missing cases).
- [12] Indicates the variable type. NUMERIC variables contain numbers only, including numbers in E-notation, a decimal point or a minus sign. CHARACTER variables can be any special characters: underscores $(_)$, pound signs (#), and ampersands (&).
- [13] Indicates the number of decimal places in the variable.
- [14] Indicates the code values of missing data. In this example, code values equal to 9 are missing data (MD Codes: 9). 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.
- [15] Indicates starting and ending column locations of this variable. In this example, the variable named "991A13 KIND OF PAID JOB" begins in the 98th and ends in the 99th column within the record.

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. Consistency checks were performed. Statements bracketed in "<" and ">" signs in the body of the codebook were added by the processors for explanatory purposes. Statements bracketed in "[" and "]" were added to the tables provided by the PI, but did not appear in the questionnaire.

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, school, city, state, and student i.d. numbers; previously Variable Numbers 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/African American/ missing data. Sampling weight (Var. No. 5), which originally had a distinct value for each school, now is assigned one of six grouped values. 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. Users interested in analyses involving these items in their original form should contact the investigators.

NOTE: THE "cases(Wtd)" IN THE CODEBOOK INCLUDES MISSING DATA ON THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

The N sizes and the percentage distributions are the result of using a weight variable, V5. For reasons of confidentiality, this variable was altered from its full version to a bracketed version prior to public distribution of the data; THIS RESULTS IN SLIGHT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGES AND N SIZES IN THE ANNUAL ISR VOLUMES AND IN THE PUBLIC USE DATASETS. Typically, the variation is less than 1%.

ICPSR PROCESSOR NOTE: Selected variables were omitted from the Western region questionnaires and have been noted in each codebook.

FREQUENCIES FORM 6 DATA FILE

CASEID CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

2,240 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: 1-2,234)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 694-697

V1 YEAR OF ADMIN (4-DIGITS)

PCT PCT N VALUE LABEL VALID ALL 100.0 100.0 2,240 2001 ---- 100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 10-13

V3 016 :FORM ID

PCT PCT N VALUE LABEL VALID ALL 100.0 100.0 2,240 6 ---- 100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Column: 14

V4 016 :R'S ID-SERIAL

2,240 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: 60,001-62,234)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 15-19

V5 SAMPLING WEIGHT

2,240 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: .1651-5.8853)

Data type: numeric

Decimals: 4

Missing-data code: -9.0000

Columns: 688-693

|--|

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
19.8	19.8	444	1	NE: (1)
27.8	27.8	622	2	NC: (2)
32.2	32.2	720	3	S:(3)
20.3	20.3	454	4	W: (4)
1000	1000	0 0 1 0	,	T.T. 1.

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Column: 1

V16 016 :SELF-REP/NOT=0

LABEI	VALUE	N	PCT	PCT
			ALL	VALID
	0	1,579	70.5	70.5
	1	662	29.5	29.5
(Wtd)	cases (2,240	100.0	100.0

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Column: 2

|--|

LABEL	VALUE	N	PCT	PCT
			ALL	VALID
	0	552	24.7	24.7
	1	1,688	75.3	75.3
(Wtd)	cases	2,240	100.0	100.0

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Column: 3

V129 016B36A: #X METHAMPH/LIFE

On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) by any method?

...in your lifetime

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.9	89.1	1,996	1	0 OCCAS (1)
2.8	2.7	61	2	1-2X (2)
1.1	1.1	25	3	3-5X(3)
0.8	0.8	17	4	6-9X (4)
0.8	0.8	17	5	10-19X (5)
0.7	0.7	15	6	20-39X (6)
0.9	0.8	19	7	40+X (7)
	4.1	91	- 9	MISSING
				_ .

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 4-5

V130 016B36B: #X METHAMPH/12MO

On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) by any method?

...during the last 12 months?

	6.4	143	- 9	MISSING
0.3	0.3	6	7	40+X (7)
0.4	0.4	8	6	20-39X (6)
0.5	0.4	9	5	10-19X (5)
0.6	0.6	13	4	6-9X (4)
0.9	0.8	18	3	3-5X (3)
1.5	1.4	32	2	1-2X (2)
95.8	89.7	2,010	1	0 OCCAS (1)
VALID	ALL			
PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 6-7

V131 016B36C: #X METHAMPH/30DA

On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) by any method?

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.5	92.0	2,062	1	0 OCCAS (1)
0.7	0.7	16	2	1-2X (2)
0.3	0.3	7	3	3-5X(3)
0.2	0.2	5	4	6-9X (4)
0.1	0.1	2	5	10-19X (5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X (6)
0.1	0.1	3	7	40+X (7)
	6.6	147	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 8-9

V6207 016A01 :CMP SATFD W/LIFE

How satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.7	1.6	36	1	COMP DIS: (1)
4.8	4.6	104	2	
6.0	5.8	129	3	
8.2	8.0	178	4	MIXED: (4)
25.4	24.6	552	5	
42.0	40.7	911	6	
12.0	11.6	260	7	COMP SAT: (7)
	3.1	70	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 206-207

V6208 016A02A:DALY WATCH TV

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Watch TV

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.9	0.9	21	1	NEVER: (1)
1.6	1.6	36	2	FEW /YR: (2)
3.7	3.7	83	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
28.2	28.1	630	4	1 /WK:(4)
65.6	65.4	1,465	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	6	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (wcc

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 208-209

V6209

016A02B:DALY GO TO MOVIE

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following:

Go to movies

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.4	2.4	53	1	NEVER: (1)
31.3	31.2	700	2	FEW /YR: (2)
58.2	58.1	1,301	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
7.8	7.8	174	4	1 /WK:(4)
0.3	0.3	6	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	6	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 210-211

V6210 016A02C:DALY ROCK CONCRT

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Go to rock concerts

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
55.5	55.0	1,233	1	NEVER: (1)
38.7	38.4	861	2	FEW /YR: (2)
4.7	4.7	105	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
0.7	0.7	17	4	1 /WK:(4)
0.4	0.4	8	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.8	17	- 9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 2/10	C2868	(M+4)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 212-213

V6211 016A02D:DALY RIDE FORFUN

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Ride around in a car (or motorcycle) just for fun

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.7	8.7	195	1	NEVER: (1)
10.1	10.0	225	2	FEW $/YR:(2)$
16.9	16.9	378	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
30.0	30.0	671	4	1 /WK: (4)
34.2	34.1	765	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	7	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 214-215

V6212 016A02E:DALY CMNTY AFFRS

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Participate in community affairs or volunteer work

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.4	23.3	523	1	NEVER: (1)
42.8	42.7	956	2	FEW /YR: (2)
20.2	20.1	451	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
10.3	10.3	230	4	1 /WK:(4)
3.3	3.3	73	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	6	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	cases ((M+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 216-217

V6213 016A02F:DALY ACTV SPORTS

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.9	9.8	220	1	NEVER: (1)
13.8	13.7	308	2	FEW $/YR:(2)$
13.0	12.9	290	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
21.9	21.7	487	4	1 /WK: (4)
41.4	41.1	920	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.7	17	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 218-219

V6214 016A02G:DALY VIST W/FRDS

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Get together with friends informally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.0	1.0	22	1	NEVER: (1)
3.9	3.8	86	2	FEW /YR: (2)
10.3	10.2	229	3	1-2 / MO:(3)
40.4	40.0	897	4	1 /WK:(4)
44.4	44.1	987	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.9	20	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wt.d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 220-221

V6215

016A02H:DALY GO SHOPPING

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Go shopping or window-shopping

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.7	3.6	81	1	NEVER: (1)
15.6	15.4	346	2	FEW $/YR:(2)$
46.2	45.8	1,027	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
29.7	29.4	659	4	1 /WK: (4)
4.8	4.8	107	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.9	20	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 222-223

V6216 016A02I:DALY ALONE LEISR

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Spend at least an hour of leisure time alone

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.1	6.1	136	1	NEVER: (1)
7.2	7.2	161	2	FEW /YR: (2)
14.3	14.2	319	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
34.3	34.1	763	4	1 /WK: (4)
38.0	37.8	846	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.7	16	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 224-225

V6217

016A02J:DALY READ MAGZNS

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following:

Read magazines

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.0	6.0	134	1	NEVER: (1)
11.3	11.3	252	2	FEW $/YR:(2)$
36.9	36.8	825	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
37.1	37.0	828	4	1 /WK: (4)
8.7	8.7	194	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	7	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 226-227

V6218 016A02K:DALY READ NWSPPR

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Read newspapers

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.9	9.9	222	1	NEVER: (1)
14.1	14.1	315	2	FEW /YR: (2)
23.9	23.8	532	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
31.4	31.2	700	4	1 /WK: (4)
20.7	20.6	462	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.4	10	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 Cases (WCC

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 228-229

V6219

016A02L:DALY GO TO BARS

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Go to taverns, bars or nightclubs

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
44.8	44.7	1,001	1	NEVER: (1)
25.3	25.2	564	2	FEW /YR: (2)
20.6	20.5	460	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
7.3	7.3	164	4	1 /WK: (4)
1.9	1.9	43	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.4	9	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 230-231

V6220 016A02M:DALY GO TO PARTY

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Go to parties or other social affairs

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.6	5.5	124	1	NEVER: (1)
22.9	22.8	511	2	FEW /YR: (2)
35.7	35.6	797	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
32.0	31.8	713	4	1 /WK: (4)
3.8	3.8	85	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.4	9	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wt.d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 232-233

V6508

016A02N:DALY GO VID ARC

The next questions ask about the kinds of things you might do. How often do you do each of the following?

Go to video arcades

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
52.1	51.9	1,162	1	NEVER: (1)
30.1	30.0	673	2	FEW /YR: (2)
12.6	12.6	282	3	1-2 / MO: (3)
4.2	4.2	93	4	1 /WK:(4)
1.0	1.0	23	5	NR DAILY: (5)
	0.3	7	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 2/10	02000 /	W+4)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 520-521

V6221 016A03 :*SC WRK NVR MNG

How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
4.9	4.6	104	1	NEVER: (1)
23.1	22.2	496	2	SELDOM: (2)
46.9	44.9	1,005	3	SOMETIME: (3)
18.5	17.7	397	4	OFTEN: (4)
6.6	6.3	141	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	4.3	96	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (WCC

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 234-235

V6222 016A04 :*MST COUR V DUL

How interesting are most of your courses to you?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.5	8.4	189	1	VRY DULL: (1)
24.4	24.3	544	2	SLTLY DU: (2)
45.7	45.4	1,017	3	FRLY INT: (3)
19.2	19.1	427	4	QUITE IN: (4)
2.2	2.2	50	5	VRY EXCI: (5)
	0.6	13	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 236-237

V6223 016A05 :*LRN SCH NT IMP

How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.5	3.5	78	1	NOT IMPT: (1)
22.1	21.9	491	2	SLTLY IM: (2)
35.5	35.2	788	3	FRLY IMP: (3)
23.6	23.3	522	4	QUITE IM: (4)
15.2	15.1	338	5	VRY IMPT: (5)
	1.1	24	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 238-239

V6224 016A06A:LSTYR/ENJOY SCHL

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Enjoy being in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.6	5.5	124	1	NEVER: (1)
16.8	16.8	376	2	SELDOM: (2)
42.7	42.6	954	3	SOMETIME: (3)
26.5	26.4	591	4	OFTEN: (4)
8.4	8.4	189	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.3	6	- 9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	/	T-7 ± ~1 \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 240-241

V6225 016A06B:LSTYR/HATE SCHL

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Hate being in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.0	5.0	111	1	NEVER: (1)
26.1	26.0	582	2	SELDOM: (2)
35.6	35.5	794	3	SOMETIME: (3)
23.6	23.5	526	4	OFTEN: (4)
9.7	9.7	217	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.5	11	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	CASAS	(M+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 242-243

V6226 016A06C:LSTYR/DO BEST WK

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Try to do your best work in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.1	1.1	24	1	NEVER: (1)
8.4	8.3	187	2	SELDOM: (2)
26.3	26.2	586	3	SOMETIME: (3)
36.2	36.0	807	4	OFTEN: (4)
28.0	27.9	624	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.6	13	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 244-245

V6227 016A06D:LSTYR/SCH 2 HARD

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Find the school work too hard to understand?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.7	14.6	327	1	NEVER: (1)
41.0	40.7	912	2	SELDOM: (2)
33.8	33.6	752	3	SOMETIME: (3)
8.8	8.7	195	4	OFTEN: (4)
1.8	1.8	40	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.6	14	- 9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2.240	cases I	(M+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 246-247

V6228 016A06E:LSTYR/FOOL ROUND

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Fool around in class?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.1	9.0	202	1	NEVER: (1)
25.6	25.4	569	2	SELDOM: (2)
35.4	35.2	790	3	SOMETIME: (3)
19.3	19.1	429	4	OFTEN: (4)
10.7	10.6	238	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.6	13	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 248-249

V6229 016A06F:LSTYR/WK NT DONE

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Fail to complete or turn in your assignments?

LABEL	VALUE	N	PCT	PCT
			ALL	VALID
NEVER: (1)	1	478	21.3	21.5
SELDOM: (2)	2	848	37.8	38.1
SOMETIME: (3)	3	652	29.1	29.3
OFTEN: (4)	4	211	9.4	9.5
ALWAYS: (5)	5	38	1.7	1.7
MISSING	-9	14	0.6	
T-7 ± ~1 \	/	2 240	100 0	100 0

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 250-251

V6230 016A06G:LSTYR/GT GD GRDS

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Get good grades (like As or Bs)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.8	1.8	41	1	NEVER: (1)
8.5	8.5	190	2	SELDOM: (2)
23.8	23.7	531	3	SOMETIME: (3)
26.5	26.3	590	4	OFTEN: (4)
39.3	39.1	876	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.6	13	- 9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	00000 /	M+ 4 \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 252-253

V6231 016A06H:LSTYR/U MISBEHAV

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Get sent to the office, or have to stay after school, because you misbehaved?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
67.6	67.1	1,503	1	NEVER: (1)
21.9	21.7	487	2	SELDOM: (2)
6.9	6.9	154	3	SOMETIME: (3)
2.5	2.5	56	4	OFTEN: (4)
1.1	1.1	24	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.7	16	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 254-255

V6232

016A06I:LSTYR/SKIP SCHL

Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you . . .

Skip a day of school, or part of a day (without permission)?

LABEL	VALUE LA	N	PCT	PCT
			ALL	VALID
NEVER: (1)	1 NE	937	41.8	42.1
SELDOM: (2)	2 SE	558	24.9	25.1
SOMETIME: (3)	3 SOI	435	19.4	19.6
OFTEN: (4)	4 OF'	230	10.3	10.3
ALWAYS: (5)	5 AL	64	2.9	2.9
MISSING	-9 MI	16	0.7	
+ 4)	cases (W+d	2 240	100 0	100 0

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 256-257

V6242 016A07A:5-6GR/ENJOY SCHL

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . .

Enjoy being in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.0	8.0	179	1	NEVER: (1)
12.8	12.7	284	2	SELDOM: (2)
24.4	24.2	542	3	SOMETIME: (3)
29.8	29.5	662	4	OFTEN: (4)
25.1	24.9	557	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.8	17	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2.240	CASES	(W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 258-259

V6243 016A07B:5-6GR/HATE SCHL

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . .

Hate being in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.9	18.7	419	1	NEVER: (1)
32.4	32.1	720	2	SELDOM: (2)
26.1	25.9	580	3	SOMETIME: (3)
13.8	13.7	307	4	OFTEN: (4)
8.8	8.7	195	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.8	19	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	Cases	(W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 260-261

V6244 016A07C:5-6GR/DO BEST WK

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . .

Try to do your best work in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.2	2.2	48	1	NEVER: (1)
7.3	7.3	163	2	SELDOM: (2)
18.9	18.7	419	3	SOMETIME: (3)
28.5	28.2	631	4	OFTEN: (4)
43.1	42.6	955	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	1.1	24	- 9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 2/10	G2606	/W+d/

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 262-263

V6245 016A07D:5-6GR/SCH 2 HARD

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\ensuremath{\boldsymbol{.}}$

Find the school work too hard to understand?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
27.5	27.3	612	1	NEVER: (1)
33.0	32.7	732	2	SELDOM: (2)
28.1	27.8	624	3	SOMETIME: (3)
8.5	8.5	190	4	OFTEN: (4)
2.8	2.8	63	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.9	20	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 264-265

V6246 016A07E:5-6GR/FOOL ROUND

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$

Fool around in class?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.0	20.8	466	1	NEVER: (1)
23.7	23.5	526	2	SELDOM: (2)
26.4	26.2	587	3	SOMETIME: (3)
16.8	16.6	372	4	OFTEN: (4)
12.1	12.0	268	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	1.0	22	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2.240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 266-267

V6247 016A07F:5-6GR/WK NT DONE

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\ensuremath{\boldsymbol{.}}$

Fail to complete or turn in your assignments?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
41.9	41.6	931	1	NEVER: (1)
30.8	30.5	683	2	SELDOM: (2)
17.4	17.2	386	3	SOMETIME: (3)
7.5	7.4	167	4	OFTEN: (4)
2.4	2.4	54	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.9	19	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 268-269

V6248 016A07G:5-6GR/GT GD GRDS

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$

Get good grades (like As or Bs)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.0	1.9	44	1	NEVER: (1)
7.1	7.0	158	2	SELDOM: (2)
16.9	16.7	374	3	SOMETIME: (3)
22.5	22.3	499	4	OFTEN: (4)
51.6	51.0	1,143	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	1.0	23	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 270-271

V6249

016A07H:5-6GR/U MISBEHAV

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\ensuremath{\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$

Get sent to the office, or have to stay after school, because you misbehaved?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
60.3	59.8	1,339	1	NEVER: (1)
20.5	20.3	454	2	SELDOM: (2)
11.0	10.9	244	3	SOMETIME: (3)
5.7	5.7	128	4	OFTEN: (4)
2.6	2.5	57	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.8	18	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 272-273

V6250 016A07I:5-6GR/SKIP SCHL

Now thinking back to the time when you were in fifth and sixth grade, how often did you . . $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$

Skip a day of school, or part of a day (without permission)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
86.1	85.4	1,912	1	NEVER: (1)
8.4	8.4	188	2	SELDOM: (2)
3.8	3.8	85	3	SOMETIME: (3)
0.9	0.9	20	4	OFTEN: (4)
0.8	0.8	17	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	0.8	18	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 274-275

V6491

016A08A: #X PRNT CHK HMWK

How often do your parents (or stepparents or guardians) do the following? (These questions are omitted from California questionnaires.)

Check on whether you have done your homework (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
38.3	30.3	679	1	NEVER: (1)
28.2	22.3	499	2	RARELY: (2)
20.6	16.3	366	3	SOMETIME: (3)
12.9	10.2	229	4	OFTEN: (4)
	20.9	467	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 486-487

V6492 016A08B: #X PRNT HLP HMWK

How often do your parents (or stepparents or guardians) do the following? (These questions are omitted from California questionnaires.)

Provide help with your homework when it's needed (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
22.1	17.4	390	1	NEVER: (1)
21.3	16.8	376	2	RARELY: (2)
28.1	22.2	496	3	SOMETIME: (3)
28.6	22.5	505	4	OFTEN: (4)
	21.1	473	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 488-489

V6493 016A08C: #X PRNT GV CHORE

How often do your parents (or stepparents or guardians) do the following? (These questions are omitted from California questionnaires.)

Require you to do work or chores around the home (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.0	4.7	106	1	NEVER: (1)
16.6	13.1	294	2	RARELY: (2)
29.2	23.1	517	3	SOMETIME: (3)
48.2	38.0	851	4	OFTEN: (4)
	21.1	472	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 490-491

V6494 016A08D: #X PRNT LIMIT TV

How often do your parents (or stepparents or guardians) do the following? (These questions are omitted from California questionnaires.)

Limit the amount of time you can spend watching ${\tt TV}$ (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
67.9	53.7	1,203	1	NEVER: (1)
16.7	13.2	296	2	RARELY: (2)
10.0	7.9	178	3	SOMETIME: (3)
5.3	4.2	94	4	OFTEN: (4)
	21.0	470	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 492-493

V6495 016A08E: #X PRNT LMT OUT

How often do your parents (or stepparents or guardians) do the following? (These questions are omitted from California questionnaires.)

Limit the amount of time you can go out with friends on school nights (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
27.7	21.9	490	1	NEVER: (1)
20.9	16.5	369	2	RARELY: (2)
26.5	20.9	469	3	SOMETIME: (3)
24.9	19.6	440	4	OFTEN: (4)
	21.1	473	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 494-495

V6251 016A09A:SCH ACTV-PBLCTNS

To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

School newspaper or yearbook

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
74.2	73.5	1,646	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
10.3	10.2	229	2	SLIGHT: (2)
5.6	5.5	123	3	MODERATE: (3)
2.9	2.9	64	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
7.0	6.9	155	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	1.1	24	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Columns: 276-277

Missing-data code: -9

V6252 016A09B:SCH ACTV-PRF ART

To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

Music or other performing arts

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
56.3	55.6	1,245	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
10.3	10.1	227	2	SLIGHT: (2)
8.2	8.1	181	3	MODERATE: (3)
7.3	7.3	163	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
17.9	17.7	396	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	1.2	28	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2.240	cases (Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 278-279

V6253 016A09C:SCH ACTV-ATHLTCS

> To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

Athletic teams

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
45.0	44.4	996	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
7.3	7.3	163	2	SLIGHT: (2)
9.4	9.3	207	3	MODERATE: (3)
9.7	9.6	214	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
28.7	28.3	635	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	1.1	26	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 280-281

V6254 016A09D:SCH ATV-ACDMC CL

To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

Academic clubs (e.g., science, math, language)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
63.3	62.7	1,404	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
11.0	10.9	245	2	SLIGHT: (2)
10.6	10.5	234	3	MODERATE: (3)
7.7	7.6	171	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
7.4	7.3	163	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	1.0	23	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wt.d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 282-283

V6255 016A09E:SCH ATV-STDN GVT

> To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

Student council or government

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
77.2	76.5	1,715	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
6.8	6.7	150	2	SLIGHT: (2)
5.5	5.5	122	3	MODERATE: (3)
4.8	4.7	106	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
5.8	5.8	129	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	0.8	18	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 284-285

V6256 016A09F:SCH ACTV-OTH ACT

To what extent have you participated in the following school activities during this school year?

Other school clubs or activities

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
34.7	34.3	769	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
12.8	12.7	284	2	SLIGHT: (2)
18.2	17.9	402	3	MODERATE: (3)
15.5	15.3	342	4	CONSDRBL: (4)
18.8	18.6	417	5	GRT EXT: (5)
	1.1	25	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2.240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 286-287

V6272 016A10R:EVER HELD BACK

Have you ever had to repeat a grade in school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
91.1	90.3	2,023	1	NO: (1)
8.9	8.8	197	2	YES: (2-3)
	0.9	20	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 288-289

V6273 016A11R:NEEDSUMMER SCHL

Did you ever have to attend summer school to make up for poor grades or to keep from being held back?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
77.0	76.4	1,711	1	NO: (1)
23.0	22.8	511	2	YES: $(2-4)$
	0.8	19	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 290-291

V6496 016A12R:EVER SUSPENDED

Have you ever been suspended or expelled from school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
75.3	74.6	1,672	1	NO: (1)
24.7	24.5	549	2	YES: (2-3)
	0.8	19	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 496-497

V6507 016A13:#DA GUN SCHL/4WK

During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, on how many days (if any) did you carry a gun to school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.4	97.7	2,188	1	NONE: (1)
0.3	0.3	8	2	1 DAY: (2)
0.2	0.2	3	3	2 DAYS: (3)
0.1	0.1	2	4	3-5 DAYS: (4)
0.1	0.1	2	5	6-9 DAYS: (5)
0.9	0.9	20	6	10+ DAYS: (6)
	0.8	18	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 518-519

V6504 016A14 :ILL DRG SOLD@SCH

During the past 12 months, has anyone made an offer at school to sell or give you an illegal drug (or actually sold or given you one at school)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
74.1	73.1	1,637	1	NO: (1)
25.9	25.6	573	2	YES: (2)
	1.4	30	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 512-513

V6274 016A15A:TCHR PRVNT SMKNG

In your present school, how vigorous are the teachers and administrators in their attempts to prevent students from . $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$

Smoking?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
17.1	14.3	321	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
22.7	19.0	426	2	SLIGHTLY: (2)
24.1	20.2	453	3	SOMEWHAT: (3)
20.3	17.0	380	4	FRLY VGR: (4)
15.8	13.3	297	5	VRY VGRS: (5)
	16.2	364	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 292-293

V6275

016A15B:TCHR PRVNT DRNKG

In your present school, how vigorous are the teachers and administrators in their attempts to prevent students from . .

Drinking?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.0	14.6	327	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
23.2	18.7	420	2	SLIGHTLY: (2)
21.3	17.2	386	3	SOMEWHAT: (3)
18.1	14.6	328	4	FRLY VGR: (4)
19.3	15.6	350	5	VRY VGRS: (5)
	19.2	430	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 294-295

V6276 016A15C:TCHR PRVNT DRUGS

In your present school, how vigorous are the teachers and administrators in their attempts to prevent students from . $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$

Drug use?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.8	12.1	270	1	NOT @ALL: (1)
18.0	14.7	329	2	SLIGHTLY: (2)
20.3	16.6	371	3	SOMEWHAT: (3)
21.0	17.1	383	4	FRLY VGR: (4)
25.9	21.1	472	5	VRY VGRS: (5)
	18.6	416	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wt.d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 296-297

V6277

016A16A:CNSEQNC 4 SMOKNG

How severe do you think the consequences would be for a student in your school who gets caught . . .

Smoking?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.3	4.9	109	1	NONE: (1)
35.9	32.9	736	2	MILD: (2)
38.5	35.2	789	3	MODERATE: (3)
20.3	18.5	416	4	SEVERE: (4)
	8.5	191	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 298-299

V6278 016A16B:CNSEQNC 4 ALCOHL

In your present school, how vigorous are the teachers and administrators in their attempts to prevent students from . $\mbox{.}$

Using (or possessing) alcohol?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.4	1.3	29	1	NONE: (1)
8.6	7.6	171	2	MILD: (2)
33.2	29.5	661	3	MODERATE: (3)
56.8	50.5	1,131	4	SEVERE: (4)
	11.1	249	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 300-301

V6279 016A16C:CNSEQNC 4 DRUGS

In your present school, how vigorous are the teachers and administrators in their attempts to prevent students from . $\mbox{.}$

Using (or possessing) an illegal drug?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.4	1.2	28	1	NONE: (1)
3.9	3.5	78	2	MILD: (2)
13.6	12.2	273	3	MODERATE: (3)
81.1	72.8	1,630	4	SEVERE: (4)
	10.3	232	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 302-303

V6297 016A17A:RSK OF CIG1+PK/D

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.8	1.8	40	1	NO RISK: (1)
5.5	5.3	120	2	SLIGHT: (2)
21.4	20.9	468	3	MOD RISK: (3)
71.2	69.4	1,554	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	2.6	59	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 304-305

V6298 016A17B:RSK OF MJ 1-2 X

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Try marijuana once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
34.0	32.6	731	1	NO RISK: (1)
37.0	35.5	795	2	SLIGHT: (2)
15.6	15.0	337	3	MOD RISK: (3)
13.4	12.9	289	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.9	88	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 306-307

V6299 016A17C:RSK OF MJ OCSNLY

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Smoke marijuana occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
13.9	13.4	301	1	NO RISK: (1)
29.5	28.4	636	2	SLIGHT: (2)
35.2	33.9	759	3	MOD RISK: (3)
21.4	20.6	461	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.7	83	- 9	MISSING
4000	1000	0 0 1 0	,	1\

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 308-309

V6300 016A17D:RSK OF MJ REGLY

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Smoke marijuana regularly

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.6	5.4	121	1	NO RISK: (1)
12.9	12.4	278	2	SLIGHT: (2)
25.5	24.6	550	3	MOD RISK: (3)
56.0	53.9	1,207	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.7	84	- 9	MISSING
4000	1000	0 0 1 0	,	11

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 310-311

V6523 016A17E:RSK OF COKE 1-2X

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Try cocaine once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
4.7	4.3	96	1	NO RISK: (1)
17.3	16.1	360	2	SLIGHT: (2)
23.9	22.1	495	3	MOD RISK: (3)
54.1	50.1	1,121	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	7.5	167	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	00000 /	M+ → \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 538-539

V6316 016A17F:RSK OF 1-2 DR/DA

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Take one or two drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.7	9.4	210	1	NO RISK: (1)
21.9	21.2	474	2	SLIGHT: (2)
34.9	33.7	755	3	MOD RISK: (3)
33.5	32.4	727	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.3	74	- 9	MISSING
			_	

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 312-313

V6317 016A17G:RSK OF 4-5 DR/DA

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Take four or five drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.9	2.8	63	1	NO RISK: (1)
7.4	7.2	162	2	SLIGHT: (2)
20.1	19.5	437	3	MOD RISK: (3)
69.6	67.5	1,511	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.0	68	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 314-315

V6318 016A17H:RSK OF 5+DR/WKND

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
7.6	7.3	164	1	NO RISK: (1)
18.3	17.7	396	2	SLIGHT: (2)
30.3	29.3	657	3	MOD RISK: (3)
43.8	42.3	948	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	3.3	75	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 316-317

V6478 016A17I:RSK STEROID ATHL

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Take steroids for body-building or improved athletic performance

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.9	1.7	39	1	NO RISK: (1)
9.5	8.8	196	2	SLIGHT: (2)
25.3	23.3	521	3	MOD RISK: (3)
63.3	58.2	1,305	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	8.0	179	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 460-461

V6524 016A17J:RSK MDMA 1-2X

The next questions ask for your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .

Take MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.6	4.9	110	1	NO RISK: (1)
17.4	15.2	341	2	SLIGHT: (2)
25.2	22.0	494	3	MOD RISK: (3)
51.8	45.4	1,016	4	GRT RISK: (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	CANT SAY: (5)
	12.4	279	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	cases (W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 540-541

V6320 016A18A:DAP SMK 1PCK CIG

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (This question is omitted from California questionnaires.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
38.3	30.1	675	1	DONT DIS: (1)
37.2	29.2	654	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
24.5	19.3	432	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	21.4	479	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 318-319

V6321 016A18B:DAP TRY MRJ 1-2T

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Trying marijuana once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
55.1	54.5	1,221	1	DONT DIS: (1)
26.3	26.0	582	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
18.6	18.4	413	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.1	24	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 320-321

V6322 016A18C:DAP SMK MRJ OCCS

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Smoking marijuana occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
41.0	40.5	907	1	DONT DIS: (1)
32.0	31.7	709	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
27.0	26.7	598	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.2	26	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 322-323

V6323 016A18D:DAP SMK MRJ REGL

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Smoking marijuana regularly

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.9	24.6	551	1	DONT DIS: (1)
28.5	28.1	630	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
46.6	46.1	1,033	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.2	27	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 324-325

V6525 016A18E:DAP TRY COC 1-2T

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Trying cocaine once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
13.9	13.7	308	1	NT DISAP: (1)
28.6	28.2	632	2	DISAPRV: (2)
57.5	56.7	1,270	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	1.4	32	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 542-543

V6339 016A18F:DAP 1-2 DRK/DAY

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Taking one or two drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
33.5	33.1	741	1	DONT DIS: (1)
40.9	40.3	904	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
25.6	25.3	566	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.3	30	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 326-327

V6340

016A18G:DAP 4-5 DRK/DAY

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Taking four or five drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.9	15.7	351	1	DONT DIS: (1)
31.6	31.2	699	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
52.5	51.8	1,160	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.3	30	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 328-329

V6341 016A18H:DAP 5+ DRK WKNDS

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Having five or more drinks once or twice each weekend

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
36.3	35.9	803	1	DONT DIS: (1)
29.0	28.7	643	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
34.7	34.3	768	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.1	25	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 330-331

V6479

016A18I:DAP STEROID ATHL

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Taking steroids for body-building or improved athletic performance $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right)$

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
13.7	13.5	302	1	DONT DIS: (1)
32.9	32.4	727	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
53.5	52.8	1,183	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.3	29	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 462-463

V6509 016A18J:DAP H -NDL 1-2X

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Trying heroin once or twice without using a needle

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.2	8.1	182	1	DONT DIS: (1)
18.4	18.2	407	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
73.4	72.4	1,623	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.3	29	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 522-523

V6510

016A18K:DAP H -NDL OCC

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Taking heroin occasionally without using a needle

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.5	6.5	145	1	DONT DIS: (1)
13.3	13.1	295	2	DISAPPRV: (2)
80.1	79.1	1,772	3	STRG DIS: (3)
	1.3	29	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 524-525

V6526 016A18L:DAP MDMA 1-2X

Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. Do YOU disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?

Taking MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
20.4	20.1	451	1	NT DISAP: (1)
28.2	27.7	621	2	DISAPRV: (2)
51.4	50.6	1,133	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	1.6	35	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 544-545

V6342

016A19A:EASY GT MARIJUAN

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

Marijuana (pot, grass)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.8	2.7	61	1	PROB IMP: (1)
2.4	2.4	53	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
4.5	4.5	100	3	FRLY DIF: (3)
21.9	21.6	484	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
68.4	67.4	1,510	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	1.4	32	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 332-333

V6343 016A19B:EASY GT LSD

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

LSD

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.3	10.0	224	1	PROB IMP: (1)
15.7	15.3	342	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
32.4	31.4	704	3	<pre>FRLY DIF:(3)</pre>
27.7	26.9	602	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
13.8	13.4	300	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	3.0	68	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	00000 /	TAT + AT \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 334-335

V6344 016A19C:EASY GT PCP

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

PCP (angel dust)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.1	14.7	330	1	PROB IMP: (1)
23.4	22.7	509	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
34.8	33.8	758	3	FRLY DIF: (3)
17.7	17.2	386	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
9.0	8.7	195	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	2.8	62	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 336-337

V6345 016A19D:EASY GT MDMA

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

MDMA (ecstasy)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.1	8.9	198	1	PROB IMP: (1)
10.7	10.5	235	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
18.7	18.3	409	3	FRLY DIF: (3)
31.7	31.0	694	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
29.9	29.2	655	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	2.2	50	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (we

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 338-339

V6480 016A19E:EASY GT ICE

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

Crystal meth ("ice")

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
16.3	15.8	354	1	PROB IMP: (1)
22.9	22.2	497	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
32.8	31.8	713	3	<pre>FRLY DIF:(3)</pre>
17.6	17.1	383	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
10.5	10.2	229	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	2.9	66	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 464-465

V6481 016A19F:EASY GT STEROIDS

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?

Steroids

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.8	10.6	237	1	PROB IMP: (1)
13.1	12.8	288	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
24.0	23.5	526	3	<pre>FRLY DIF:(3)</pre>
27.9	27.3	612	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
24.2	23.6	529	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	2.2	48	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (wcc

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 466-467

V6101 016B01 :EVR SMK CIG,REGL

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
41.2	40.6	910	1	NEVER: (1)
23.5	23.1	518	2	1-2X:(2)
13.7	13.5	303	3	OCCASNLY: (3)
7.4	7.3	163	4	REG PAST: (4)
14.3	14.1	315	5	REG NOW: (5)
	1.4	31	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	cases ((M+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 34-35

V6102 016B02 :#CIGS SMKD/30DAY

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
72.3	71.2	1,595	1	NONE: (1)
10.5	10.3	231	2	<1 CIG/D:(2)
8.0	7.9	176	3	1-5/DAY:(3)
5.5	5.4	121	4	1/2PK/D:(4)
2.8	2.8	62	5	1 PK/DA:(5)
0.8	0.8	17	6	1.5 PK/D:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	2+ PKS/D:(7)
	1.6	36	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240		/ T-7 + -1 \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 36-37

V6527

016B03A:CIG HOW BUY-FRND

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) have you bought cigarettes . . .

. . . by having a friend or relative buy them for you?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
66.5	20.8	466	1	NONE: (1)
9.8	3.1	68	2	1 TIME: (2)
8.2	2.6	57	3	2 TIMES: (3)
6.1	1.9	43	4	3-5TIMES:(4)
2.5	0.8	18	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
6.8	2.1	48	6	10 OR +: (6)
	68.8	1,541	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 546-547

V6528 016B03B:CIG HOW BUY-VEND

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) have you bought cigarettes . . .

. . . on your own from vending machines?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.9	29.1	652	1	NONE: (1)
2.3	0.7	16	2	1 TIME: (2)
1.2	0.4	8	3	2 TIMES: (3)
1.1	0.3	8	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
0.9	0.3	6	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
0.7	0.2	5	6	10 OR +: (6)
	69.0	1,546	-9	MISSING
4000	4000	0 0 1 0		

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 548-549

V6529

016B03C:CIG HOW BUY-MAIL

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) have you bought cigarettes . . \cdot

. . . through the mail?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.3	30.7	688	1	NONE: (1)
0.1	0.0	1	2	1 TIME: (2)
0.1	0.0	1	3	2 TIMES: (3)
0.2	0.1	2	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
0.2	0.1	1	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	10 OR +: (6)
	69.1	1,548	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 550-551

V6530 016B03D:CIG HOW BUY-PKUP

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) have you bought cigarettes . . .

 $\,$. . . in a store where you pick up the pack (or carton) and bring it to the check-out counter?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
70.2	21.8	487	1	NONE: (1)
5.0	1.6	35	2	1 TIME: (2)
6.6	2.1	46	3	2 TIMES: (3)
6.3	2.0	44	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
3.8	1.2	26	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
8.1	2.5	56	6	10 OR +: (6)
	69.0	1,546	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 552-553

V6531 016B03E:CIG HOW BUY-CLRK

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) have you bought cigarettes . . .

. . . in a store where the clerk has to hand you the pack or carton?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
38.6	12.0	269	1	NONE: (1)
11.5	3.6	80	2	1 TIME: (2)
10.4	3.2	73	3	2 TIMES: (3)
15.1	4.7	105	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
7.5	2.3	53	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
16.8	5.2	117	6	10 OR +: (6)
	68.9	1,544	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 554-555

V6532 016B04A:CIG WHERE-SUPMKT

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) did YOU buy cigarettes for your own use . . .

. . . at a big supermarket?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
78.4	24.5	548	1	NONE: (1)
6.1	1.9	43	2	1 TIME: (2)
7.2	2.2	50	3	2 TIMES: (3)
5.1	1.6	35	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
1.9	0.6	13	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
1.4	0.4	10	6	10 OR $+: (6)$
	68.8	1,541	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 556-557

V6533

016B04B:CIG WHERE-SMLGRC

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) did YOU buy cigarettes for your own use . . .

. . . at a small grocery store

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
70.0	21.8	487	1	NONE: (1)
8.8	2.7	61	2	1 TIME: (2)
6.8	2.1	47	3	2 TIMES: (3)
9.3	2.9	65	4	3-5TIMES:(4)
2.5	0.8	17	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
2.7	0.8	19	6	10 OR +: (6)
	68.9	1,544	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 2/10	02000	(W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 558-559

V6534 016B04C:CIG WHERE-DRGSTR

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) did YOU buy cigarettes for your own use . . .

. . . at a drugstore?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
82.9	25.7	576	1	NONE: (1)
7.2	2.2	50	2	1 TIME: (2)
3.4	1.1	24	3	2 TIMES: (3)
4.5	1.4	32	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
0.5	0.2	4	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
1.5	0.5	11	6	10 OR $+: (6)$
	68.9	1,544	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 560-561

V6535 016B04D:CIG WHERE-CNVGAS

During the last 30 days, about how many times (if any) did YOU buy cigarettes for your own use . . .

. . . at a convenience store (like a Hop-In or 7-11) or a gas station?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
37.9	11.8	264	1	NONE: (1)
13.2	4.1	92	2	1 TIME: (2)
8.5	2.6	59	3	2 TIMES: (3)
14.8	4.6	103	4	3-5TIMES: (4)
7.9	2.5	55	5	6-9 TIMES: (5)
17.7	5.5	123	6	10 OR +: (6)
	68.9	1,543	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 562-563 V6536 016B05 :USUAL CIG BRAND

If you wanted to buy a pack of cigarettes today, what brand do you think you would buy? (Mark only one.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.2	0.0	1	1	BASIC: (1)
0.1	0.0	1	2	B&H: (2)
0.3	0.1	2	3	B&W:(3)
0.0		0	4	, ,
11.5	3.1	70	5	
0.5	0.1	3	6	, ,
0.0	0.0	0	7	CARLTON: (7)
0.0	0.0	0	8	DORAL: (8)
0.0	0.0	0	9	GPC: (9)
0.0	0.0	0	10	KENT: (10)
0.1	0.0	1	11	KOOL: (11)
53.2	14.5	325	12	MARLBORO: (12)
0.0	0.0	0	13	MERIT: (13)
0.1	0.0	0	14	MISTY: (14)
0.0	0.0	0	15	MONARCH: (15)
0.0	0.0	0	16	MORE: (16)
13.9	3.8	85	17	NEWPORT: (17)
0.0	0.0	0	18	PALLMALL: (18)
3.2	0.9	20	19	PARLIAMENT: (19)
0.5	0.1	3	20	SALEM: (20)
0.0	0.0	0	21	VANTAGE: (21)
0.7	0.2	4	22	VA SLIMS: (22)
0.0	0.0	0	23	WINSTON: (23)
3.8	1.0	23	24	OTHER: (24)
12.0			25	NO USUAL: (25)
	72.7	1,629	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 564-565

V6537 016B06 :CIG PROOF OF AGE

The last time that you tried to buy cigarettes in a store or gas station, were you asked for proof of age?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
42.9	26.0	582	1	NEVER TRIED: (1)
21.1	12.8	286	2	NO & SOLD: (2)
0.7	0.4	9	3	NO & NOSALE: (3)
35.4	21.5	481	4	YES: (4)
	39.4	883	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 566-567

V6538

016B06A:CIG SHOW ID/SELL

If yes, what happened?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
87.2	19.0	426	1	ID & GOT: (1)
1.6	0.4	8	2	ID & NOSALE: (2)
5.4	1.2	26	3	NO ID & SOLD: (3)
5.8	1.3	28	4	NO ID & NOSALE: (4)
	78.2	1,751	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 568-569

V6539 016B07 :CIG STORE BUY<20

Have you ever gone to a store and bought just one or a few cigarettes (fewer than the usual pack of 20)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
91.2	55.8	1,251	1	NO: (1)
6.9	4.2	94	2	PAST 12MO: (2)
1.9	1.2	26	3	NOT PAST12MO: (3)
	38.8	869	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 570-571

V6540 016B08 :*TRY STP SMK&FL

Have you ever tried to stop smoking and found that you could not?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
17.2	10.2	229	1	YES: (1)
82.8	49.2	1,102	2	NO: (2)
	40.6	909	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 572-573

V6541 016B09 :#X TRY STOP SMK

How many times, if any, have you tried to stop smoking?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
62.3	36.5	817	1	NONE: (1)
16.2	9.5	213	2	ONCE: (2)
7.5	4.4	98	3	TWICE: (3)
9.1	5.3	120	4	3-5 X:(4)
2.1	1.2	28	5	6-9X:(5)
2.7	1.6	36	6	10+ X:(6)
	41.5	930	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 574-575

V6542 016B10 :*WNT STP SMK NW

Do you want to stop smoking now?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
50.1	10.7	239	1	YES: (1)
49.9	10.6	238	2	NO: (2)
	78.7	1,763	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 576-577

V6543 016B11 :QUIT SMK WRY FAT

Do you (or did you) worry that quitting smoking would make you gain weight?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
84.5	49.3	1,104	1	NO: (1)
7.5	4.3	97	2	A LITTLE: (2)
5.1	3.0	66	3	SOME: (3)
3.0	1.7	39	4	A LOT: (4)
	41.6	933	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 578-579

V6544 016B12 :START SMK LOSEWT

Some people start to smoke because they think it will help them lose weight. Was losing weight one of the reasons you started to smoke?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.0	53.7	1,203	1	NO: (1)
4.1	2.4	53	2	A LITTLE: (2)
1.5	0.9	19	3	SOME: (3)
1.4	0.8	18	4	A LOT: (4)
	42.3	947	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 580-581

V6545 016B13 :START SMK THISYR

If you have never smoked, do you think you will try smoking cigarettes sometime this year?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
40.4	36.9	826	1	ALREADY TRIED: (1)
0.6	0.6	13	2	DEF WILL: (2)
3.0	2.7	61	3	PROB WILL: (3)
11.6	10.6	237	4	PROB WONT: (4)
44.4	40.6	909	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	8.6	194	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 582-583

V6546 016B14 :NO SMK IN 5 YR

Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes five years from now?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.1	1.0	23	1	DEF WILL: (1)
11.5	11.2	251	2	PROB WILL: (2)
24.6	24.0	539	3	PROB WONT: (3)
62.9	61.6	1,379	4	DEFWONT: (4)
	2.1	47	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 584-585

V6547 016B15A: NEVER CIG ADDICT

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

I will never get addicted to cigarettes

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
26.3	25.7	577	1	DISAGREE: (1)
9.5	9.2	207	2	MOST DISAG: (2)
9.2	9.0	202	3	NEITHER: (3)
8.8	8.6	193	4	MOSTAGREE: (4)
46.2	45.1	1,011	5	AGREE: (5)
	2.3	52	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 586-587

V6548

016B15B:QUIT CIG WN WANT

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

I could smoke a pack a day for a year or more and still be able to quit if I wanted to

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
57.4	55.8	1,251	1	DISAGREE: (1)
16.9	16.5	369	2	MOST DISAG: (2)
11.3	11.0	247	3	NEITHER: (3)
4.9	4.8	107	4	MOSTAGREE: (4)
9.5	9.2	206	5	AGREE: (5)
	2.7	60	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 588-589

V6549 016B15C:SMK -DANGER QUIT

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

At my age, smoking is not too dangerous because you can always quit later

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
71.3	69.4	1,555	1	DISAGREE: (1)
15.7	15.3	342	2	MOST DISAG: (2)
7.8	7.6	169	3	NEITHER: (3)
2.6	2.6	58	4	MOSTAGREE: (4)
2.7	2.6	58	5	AGREE: (5)
	2.6	58	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 590-591

V6550 016B16 :OWN TOBACCO LOGO

Some tobacco companies make clothing, hats, bags, or other things with their brand on it. Do you have a piece of clothing or other thing that has a tobacco brand name or logo on it?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
82.7	80.1	1,794	1	NO: (1)
17.3	16.7	375	2	YES: (2)
	3.2	71	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 592-593

V6551 016B16Aa:CIG LOGO CAMEL

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.)

B16Aa: Camel

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
66.7	11.3	254	0	NO: (0)
33.3	5.7	127	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 594-595

V6552 016B16Ab:CIG LOGO KOOL

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.) $\label{eq:mark_problem}$

B16Ab: Kool

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
88.6	15.1	337	0	NO: (0)
11.4	1.9	43	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 596-597

V6553 016B16Ac:CIG LOGO MARLB

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.)

B16Ac: Marlboro

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
32.6	5.5	124	0	NO: (0)
67.4	11.4	256	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 598-599

V6554 016B16Ad:CIG LOGO NEWPT

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.) $\label{eq:mark_spin}$

B16Ad: Newport

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
81.9	13.9	312	0	NO: (0)
18.1	3.1	69	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 600-601

V6555 016B16Ae:CIG LOGO VASLM

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.)

B16Ae: Virginia Slims

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.7	16.6	372	0	NO: (0)
2.3	0.4	9	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 602-603

V6556 016B16Af:CIG LOGO OTHER

What brand name is on it (or on them)? (Mark all that apply.) $\label{eq:mark_spin}$

B16Af: Other

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
83.8	14.2	319	0	NO: (0)
16.2	2.8	62	1	YES: (1)
	83.0	1,860	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 604-605

V6557 016B17 :SAVED CIG COUPON

Have you ever saved coupons from cigarettes (whether or not you bought them yourself)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.1	87.7	1,964	1	NO: (1)
9.9	9.6	216	2	YES: (2)
	2.7	60	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 606-607

V6558 016B17A:SAVE CIG CPN NOW

Are you currently saving coupons from cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
58.3	5.6	125	1	NO: (1)
41.7	4.0	90	2	YES: (2)
	90.4	2,025	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 608-609

V6559 016B18 :CO GIVE FREE CIG

Has anyone from a tobacco company ever given you, or mailed you, a free sample of their cigarettes?

PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
ALL			
94.9	2,127	1	NEVER: (1)
1.7	39	2	PAST 12MO: (2)
0.7	16	3	NOT PAST12M: (3)
2.6	58	- 9	MISSING
100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)
	ALL 94.9 1.7 0.7 2.6	ALL 94.9 2,127 1.7 39 0.7 16 2.6 58	ALL 94.9 2,127 1 1.7 39 2 0.7 16 3

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 610-611

V6505 016B19 :EVR USE SMOKLESS

Have you ever taken or used smokeless tobacco (snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
80.2	78.3	1,754	1	NEVER: (1)
10.9	10.7	239	2	1-2X:(2)
4.6	4.5	102	3	OCCAS: (3)
1.3	1.3	29	4	REG PAST: (4)
2.9	2.8	63	5	REG NOW: (5)
	2.3	53	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 514-515

V6506 016B20 :#X SMKLESS/30 DA

How frequently have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.2	90.1	2,019	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
3.7	3.6	81	2	1-2X:(2)
0.8	0.7	16	3	1-2X/WK:(3)
0.5	0.5	10	4	3-5X/WK:(4)
0.9	0.9	20	5	1/DAY: (5)
2.0	1.9	43	6	>1/DAY: (6)
	2.3	51	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 516-517

V6103 016B21 :EVER DRINK

Next we want to ask you about drinking alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor. Have you ever had any beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor to drink-more than just a few sips?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
20.1	19.5	438	1	NO: (1)
79.9	77.5	1,736	2	YES: (2)
	3.0	67	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 38-39

V6104 016B22A: #X ALC/LIF SIPS

On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink - more than just a few sips...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
20.5	19.5	438	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
7.2	6.8	152	2	1-2X:(2)
11.0	10.5	235	3	3-5X:(3)
10.1	9.6	215	4	6-9X:(4)
12.4	11.8	263	5	10-19X:(5)
13.7	13.0	291	6	20-39X:(6)
25.1	23.9	535	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	4.9	111	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 40-41

V6105 016B22B:#X ALC/ANN SIPS

On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink - more than just a few sips...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
25.8	24.4	546	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
19.0	17.9	402	2	1-2X:(2)
13.4	12.7	283	3	3-5X:(3)
10.7	10.1	227	4	6-9X:(4)
12.2	11.6	259	5	10-19X:(5)
8.8	8.3	187	6	20-39X:(6)
10.1	9.6	215	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	5.4	121	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 42-43

V6106 016B22C:#X ALC/30D SIPS

On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink - more than just a few sips...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
51.0	48.2	1,080	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
21.1	20.0	447	2	1-2X:(2)
12.7	12.0	268	3	3-5X:(3)
7.6	7.2	161	4	6-9X:(4)
4.2	4.0	89	5	10-19X:(5)
2.0	1.9	42	6	20-39X:(6)
1.5	1.4	31	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	5.4	122	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 44-45

V6107 016B23 :#X DRK ENF FL HI

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.6	18.2	408	1	NONE: (1)
26.6	20.5	459	2	FEW: (2)
15.8	12.2	273	3	HALF: (3)
19.6	15.1	339	4	MOST: (4)
14.5	11.2	250	5	NRLY ALL: (5)
	22.8	510	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (wea

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 46-47

V6108 016B24 :5+DRK ROW/LST 2W

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.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
70.8	66.1	1,481	1	NONE: (1)
9.9	9.3	207	2	ONCE: (2)
8.1	7.6	170	3	TWICE: (3)
7.6	7.1	160	4	3-5X:(4)
2.3	2.1	47	5	6-9X:(5)
1.3	1.2	28	6	10+ TIME: (6)
	6.6	148	- 9	MISSING
4 0 0 0	4000	0 0 1 0		

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 48-49

V6115 016B25A: #XMJ+HS/LIFETIME

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

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
50.7	49.2	1,102	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
10.9	10.5	236	2	1-2X:(2)
6.3	6.1	137	3	3-5X:(3)
5.3	5.1	115	4	6-9X:(4)
5.4	5.2	117	5	10-19X:(5)
5.4	5.3	118	6	20-39X:(6)
16.0	15.5	347	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	67	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 50-51

V6116 016B25B: #XMJ+HS/LAST12MO

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

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
62.7	60.8	1,363	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
10.2	9.9	222	2	1-2X:(2)
5.6	5.5	122	3	3-5X:(3)
4.8	4.6	104	4	6-9X:(4)
4.3	4.1	93	5	10-19X:(5)
3.7	3.6	81	6	20-39X:(6)
8.6	8.4	187	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	68	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 52-53

V6117 016B25C: #XMJ+HS/LAST30DA

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

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
77.1	74.7	1,674	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
7.5	7.3	164	2	1-2X:(2)
3.6	3.5	78	3	3-5X:(3)
3.5	3.4	76	4	6-9X:(4)
2.5	2.4	55	5	10-19X:(5)
1.9	1.8	41	6	20-39X:(6)
3.8	3.7	83	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.1	70	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 54-55

V6118 016B26A: #X LSD/LIFETIME

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

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
89.6	87.3	1,956	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
5.0	4.9	109	2	1-2X:(2)
2.0	2.0	44	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	1.2	27	4	6-9X:(4)
1.4	1.3	30	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	7	6	20-39X:(6)
0.5	0.5	11	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.5	57	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 56-57

V6119 016B26B:#X LSD/LAST 12MO

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

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.6	92.2	2,065	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
3.1	3.0	67	2	1-2X:(2)
0.8	0.7	17	3	3-5X:(3)
1.1	1.0	23	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	7	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	1	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.6	58	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 58-59

V6120 016B26C: #X LSD/LAST 30DA

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

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.4	95.8	2,146	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.2	1.2	26	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	4	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	3	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	1	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.6	58	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 60-61

V6121 016B27A: #X PSYD/LIFETIME

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

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.9	91.3	2,046	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
3.3	3.2	72	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.4	32	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	17	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.2	6	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	5	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.7	61	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 62-63

V6122 016B27B:#X PSYD/LAST12MO

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

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.2	93.7	2,098	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.6	2.6	58	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.6	14	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	4	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.7	60	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 64-65

V6123 016B27C:#X PSYD/LAST30DA

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

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.9	96.3	2,157	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.8	0.8	18	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	1	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	3	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.7	60	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 66-67

V6127 016B28A: #X AMPH/LIFETIME

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) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz), 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...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
85.2	82.7	1,853	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
5.4	5.3	118	2	1-2X:(2)
3.0	2.9	65	3	3-5X:(3)
1.7	1.7	38	4	6-9X:(4)
1.6	1.6	35	5	10-19X:(5)
1.3	1.2	28	6	20-39X:(6)
1.8	1.7	39	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	66	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 74-75

V6128 016B28B: #X AMPH/LAST12MO

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) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz), 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...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.0	87.3	1,955	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
4.2	4.1	92	2	1-2X:(2)
2.2	2.1	47	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.9	20	4	6-9X:(4)
1.1	1.0	23	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.7	15	6	20-39X:(6)
0.9	0.9	21	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	67	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 76-77

V6129 016B28C:#X AMPH/LAST30DA

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) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz), 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...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.0	92.1	2,064	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.7	2.6	58	2	1-2X:(2)
0.9	0.8	19	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.5	12	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	7	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	7	6	20-39X:(6)
0.3	0.3	6	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	67	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 78-79

V6517 016B29A: #X CRACK/LIFETIM

On how many occasions (if any) have you used "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form)...

...in your lifetime?

	2.7	61	- 9	MISSING
0.1	0.1	3	7	40+X (7)
0.1	0.1	2	6	20-39X (6)
0.3	0.3	8	5	10-19X (5)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X (4)
0.6	0.6	14	3	3-5X(3)
1.4	1.4	31	2	1-2X (2)
97.2	94.6	2,118	1	0 OCCAS (1)
VALID	ALL			
PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 20-21

V6518 016B29B:#X CRACK/LAST12M

On how many occasions (if any) have you used "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form)...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.4	95.8	2,146	1	0 OCCAS (1)
1.0	0.9	21	2	1-2X (2)
0.2	0.2	4	3	3-5X(3)
0.3	0.3	7	4	6-9X (4)
0.1	0.1	2	5	10-19X (5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X (6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+X (7)
	2.6	59	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 22-23

V6519 016B29C:#X CRACK/LAST30D

On how many occasions (if any) have you used "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form)...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.5	96.8	2,168	1	0 OCCAS (1)
0.3	0.3	6	2	1-2X (2)
0.2	0.1	3	3	3-5X(3)
0.1	0.1	1	4	6-9X (4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X (5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X (6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+X (7)
	2.7	61	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 24-25

V6124 016R :#X COKE/LIFETIME	
------------------------------	--

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.3	89.7	2,009	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.8	2.7	61	2	1-2X:(2)
2.0	2.0	44	3	3-5X:(3)
0.7	0.7	16	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	18	5	10-19X:(5)
0.6	0.6	14	6	20-39X:(6)
0.6	0.6	14	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	64	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 68-69

V6125		016R	:#X C	:#X COKE/LAST12MO	
PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL	
95.0	92.3	2,067	1	0 OCCAS: (1)	
2.2	2.1	48	2	1-2X: (2)	
1.0	1.0	22	3	3-5X:(3)	
0.5	0.5	12	4	6-9X:(4)	
0.5	0.5	12	5	10-19X:(5)	
0.4	0.4	9	6	20-39X:(6)	
0.3	0.3	6	7	40+OCCAS: (7)	
	2.9	64	-9	MISSING	
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)	

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 70-71

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.1	95.3	2,135	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.0	1.0	21	2	1-2X:(2)
0.4	0.4	9	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	6	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	64	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 72-73

V6520 016B30A: #XOTH COKE/LIFE

On how many occassions (if any) have you used cocaine in any other form...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.0	90.3	2,024	1	0 OCCAS (1)
3.2	3.1	70	2	1-2X (2)
1.4	1.3	30	3	3-5X(3)
0.6	0.6	14	4	6-9X (4)
0.6	0.6	13	5	10-19X (5)
0.6	0.6	13	6	20-39X (6)
0.6	0.5	12	7	40+X (7)
	2.9	64	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 26-27

V6521 016B30B:#XOTH COKE/12MO

On how many occassions (if any) have you used cocaine in any other form...

...during the last 12 months?

	2.9	64	-9	MISSING
0.2	0.2	5	7	40+X (7)
0.4	0.4	9	6	20-39X (6)
0.3	0.3	7	5	10-19X (5)
0.5	0.4	10	4	6-9X (4)
0.8	0.8	18	3	3-5X (3)
2.1	2.1	46	2	1-2X (2)
95.6	92.9	2,080	1	0 OCCAS (1)
VALID	ALL			
PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 28-29

V6522 016B30C: #XOTH COKE/30DA

On how many occassions (if any) have you used cocaine in any other form...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.2	95.4	2,138	1	0 OCCAS (1)
1.1	1.1	24	2	1-2X (2)
0.3	0.3	6	3	3-5X(3)
0.1	0.1	1	4	6-9X (4)
0.3	0.3	6	5	10-19X (5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X (6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+X (7)
	2.9	64	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 30-31

V6133 016B31A:#X BRBT/LIFETIME

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
91.1	88.2	1,977	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
3.7	3.6	81	2	1-2X:(2)
1.6	1.6	36	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	18	4	6-9X:(4)
1.1	1.1	24	5	10-19X:(5)
0.9	0.8	19	6	20-39X:(6)
0.7	0.7	16	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.1	70	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 80-81

V6134 016B31B: #X BRBT/LAST12MO

Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, rainbows. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own - that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.7	90.8	2,034	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.8	2.7	60	2	1-2X:(2)
1.4	1.3	30	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.9	19	4	6-9X:(4)
0.6	0.6	13	5	10-19X:(5)
0.5	0.5	10	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	4	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.1	69	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 82-83

V6135 016B31C: #X BRBT/LAST30DA

Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, rainbows. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own - that is, without a doctor telling you to take them...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.3	94.4	2,114	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.5	1.5	33	2	1-2X:(2)
0.8	0.7	17	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	5	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	4	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	68	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 84-85

V6136 016B32A: #X TRQL/LIFETIME

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...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.6	88.0	1,972	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
4.4	4.2	95	2	1-2X:(2)
1.7	1.6	37	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	18	4	6-9X:(4)
0.9	0.8	19	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.7	15	6	20-39X:(6)
1.0	0.9	21	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	64	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 86-87

V6137 016B32B: #X TRQL/LAST12MO

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...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.2	90.5	2,028	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
3.2	3.1	69	2	1-2X:(2)
1.3	1.3	29	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	18	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	17	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	8	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	8	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.8	64	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 88-89

V6138 016B32C: #X TRQL/LAST30DA

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...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.8	94.1	2,107	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.8	1.7	39	2	1-2X:(2)
0.7	0.7	15	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	5	4	6-9X:(4)
0.4	0.4	8	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	1	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.8	63	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 90-91

V6511 016B33A: #X H LIF USE NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin using a $\ensuremath{\text{needle...}}$

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.5	96.5	2,161	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.3	0.2	5	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	3	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	1	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	68	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 526-527

V6512 016B33B: #X H 12M USE NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin using a $\ensuremath{\text{needle...}}$

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.8	96.8	2,168	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.0	0.0	1	2	1-2X:(2)
0.0	0.0	1	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	68	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 528-529

V6513 016B33C: #X H 30D USE NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin using a needle...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.9	96.8	2,169	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.1	0.1	1	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	1	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.0	68	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 530-531

V6139	016R*	:#X	"H"/LIFETIME
-------	-------	-----	--------------

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.6	95.7	2,144	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.8	0.8	17	2	1-2X:(2)
0.4	0.4	9	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	1	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	65	-9	MISSING

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Columns: 92-93

V6140		016R*	:#x "	H"/LAST12MO	
PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL	
99.5	96.6	2,164	1	0 OCCAS: (1)	
0.2	0.2	5	2	1-2X: (2)	
0.2	0.2	4	3	3-5X:(3)	
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X: (4)	
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)	
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)	
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)	
	2.9	65	- 9	MISSING	
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)	

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 94-95

|--|

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.8	96.8	2,170	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.1	0.1	3	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	2	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	2.9	65	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 96-97

V6514 016B34A: #X H LIF W/O NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin WITHOUT using a needle...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.9	95.5	2,140	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.6	0.6	14	2	1-2X:(2)
0.3	0.3	6	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	2	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	1	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.4	77	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 532-533

V6515 016B34B: #X H 12M W/O NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin WITHOUT using a needle...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.6	96.3	2,157	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.3	0.2	6	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	2	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	1	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.3	75	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 534-535

V6516 016B34C: #X H 30D W/O NDL

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken heroin WITHOUT using a needle...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.8	96.6	2,164	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.1	0.1	3	2	1-2X:(2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.3	73	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 536-537

V6142 016B35A: #X NARC/LIFETIME

There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paregoric, 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...

...in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.0	86.5	1,937	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
4.6	4.4	99	2	1-2X:(2)
2.0	1.9	43	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	1.1	26	4	6-9X:(4)
1.2	1.1	25	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	7	6	20-39X:(6)
0.7	0.7	15	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	4.0	89	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 98-99

V6143 016B35B: #X NARC/LAST12MO

There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paregoric, 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...

...during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.6	89.1	1,996	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
3.9	3.8	85	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.4	32	3	3-5X:(3)
1.0	1.0	22	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	7	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	6	6	20-39X:(6)
0.3	0.3	7	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.8	86	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 100-101

V6144 016B35C: #X NARC/LAST30DA

There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paregoric, 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...

...during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.9	93.1	2,086	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.1	2.0	45	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.6	13	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	3	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	3.9	87	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 102-103

V6148 016(R) :AGE <>18 DICHOTOMY

In what year were you born?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
44.6	43.0	964	1	< 18:(1)
55.4	53.4	1,196	2	18+:(2)
	3.6	80	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 104-105

V6150 016C03 :R'S SEX

What is your sex?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
48.3	45.6	1,022	1	MALE: (1)
51.7	48.8	1,092	2	FEMALE: (2)
	5.6	126	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 106-107

V6151

016C04(R)R'S RACE

How do you describe yourself?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
84.4	63.5	1,423	0	WHITE
15.6	11.8	264	1	BLACK
	24.7	554	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 108-109

V6152 016C05 :R SPD >TIM R-URB

Where did you grow up mostly?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	0	DK/MIXED: (0)
5.8	5.2	117	1	FARM: (1)
14.0	12.6	283	2	COUNTRY: (2)
28.6	25.7	577	3	SML TOWN: (3)
11.4	10.3	231	4	MED CITY: (4)
9.5	8.5	191	5	SUBURB 4:(5)
10.7	9.6	215	6	LRG CITY: (6)
6.6	5.9	133	7	SUBURB 6:(7)
7.3	6.6	148	8	VRYLG CY: (8)
6.1	5.5	123	9	SUBURB 8:(9)
	9.9	222	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 110-111

V6153 016C06 :R NOT MARRIED

What is your marital status?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.1	2.0	46	1	MARRIED: (1)
4.9	4.7	106	2	ENGAGED: (2)
1.0	1.0	22	3	SEP/DIV: (3)
92.0	89.3	2,000	4	SINGLE: (4)
	3.0	66	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 112-113

V49 01C07R:# SIBLINGS

How many brothers and sisters do you have? (Include stepbrothers and sisters and half-brothers and sisters)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.0	4.9	109	0	
31.5	30.5	684	1	
27.2	26.3	589	2	
36.2	35.1	786	3	3 OR MORE
	3.3	73	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 32-33

V6155

016C07Cb(R):R'S HSHLD FATHER

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

Father (or male guardian)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.6	23.8	532	0	NT MARKD: (0)
75.4	72.8	1,630	1	MARKED: (1)
	3.5	78	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 114-115

V6156 016C07Cc(R):R'S HSHLD MOTHER

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

Mother (of female guardian)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.1	9.7	218	0	NT MARKD: (0)
89.9	86.8	1,945	1	MARKED: (1)
	3.5	78	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 116-117

V6157

016C07Cd(R):R'S HSHLD BR/SR

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

Brother(s) and/or sister(s)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
31.6	30.5	684	0	NT MARKD: (0)
68.4	66.0	1,479	1	MARKED: (1)
	3.5	78	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 118-119

V6163 016C08 :FATHR EDUC LEVEL

What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.7	3.3	75	1	GRDE SCH: (1)
8.7	7.8	175	2	SOME HS: (2)
31.4	28.2	631	3	HS GRAD: (3)
16.8	15.1	339	4	SOME CLG: (4)
25.9	23.3	521	5	CLG GRAD: (5)
13.4	12.0	270	6	GRAD SCH: (6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	DK: (7)
	10.3	230	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 120-121

V6164 016C09 :MOTHR EDUC LEVEL

What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
4.1	3.8	85	1	GRDE SCH: (1)
7.3	6.8	152	2	SOME HS: (2)
28.7	26.6	597	3	HS GRAD: (3)
20.7	19.3	431	4	SOME CLG: (4)
27.8	25.8	577	5	CLG GRAD: (5)
11.4	10.6	238	6	GRAD SCH: (6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	DK: (7)
	7.2	160	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 122-123

V6165 016C10 :MOTH PD JB R YNG

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.2	14.7	329	1	NO: (1)
19.3	18.6	417	2	SOMETIME: (2)
17.0	16.4	367	3	MOSTTIME: (3)
48.6	46.9	1,051	4	ALL TIME: (4)
	3.4	77	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 124-125

V6166 016C11 :R'S POLTL PRFNC

How would you describe your political preference?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
		201	1	GED G GOD (1)
12.6	9.1	204	Τ	STRG GOP: (1)
16.6	12.0	268	2	MILD GOP: (2)
15.5	11.2	251	3	MILD DEM: (3)
17.2	12.4	279	4	STRG DEM: (4)
11.3	8.1	183	5	<pre>INDEPNDT: (5)</pre>
25.1	18.1	406	6	NO PREF: (6)
1.6	1.2	26	7	OTHER: (7)
	27.8	623	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 126-127

V6167 016C12 :R'POL BLF RADCL

How would you describe your political beliefs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.0	5.1	113	1	VRY CONS: (1)
18.4	11.7	262	2	CONSERV: (2)
40.6	25.8	577	3	MODERATE: (3)
20.0	12.7	285	4	LIBERAL: (4)
8.4	5.3	120	5	VRY LIB: (5)
4.6	2.9	66	6	RADICAL: (6)
	36.5	818	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 128-129

V6169

016C13B:R'ATTND REL SVC

The next three questions are about religion.

How often do you attend religious services?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
17.0	12.9	289	1	NEVER: (1)
32.9	25.0	560	2	RARELY: (2)
17.2	13.1	293	3	1-2X/MO:(3)
33.0	25.1	562	4	1/WK OR+: (4)
	24.0	537	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 130-131

V6170 016C13C:RLGN IMP R'S LF

The next three questions are about religion.

How important is religion in your life?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.5	11.8	264	1	NOT IMPT: (1)
25.0	19.0	425	2	LITL IMP: (2)
27.0	20.6	461	3	PRTY IMP: (3)
32.6	24.8	556	4	VERY IMP: (4)
	23.9	535	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 132-133

V6171 016C14 :WHEN R XPCT GRAD

When are you most likely to graduate from high school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.2	94.7	2,122	1	BY JUNE: (1)
1.3	1.3	29	2	JULY-JAN: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	AFT JAN: (3)
0.5	0.4	10	6	WONT: (6)
	3.5	79	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

2,210 dabeb (we

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 134-135

V6172 016C15 :R'S HS PROGRAM

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
53.6	51.4	1,151	1	CLG PREP: (1)
29.0	27.8	622	2	GENERAL: (2)
10.4	10.0	224	3	VOC-TECH: (3)
7.1	6.8	152	4	OTH/DK:(4)
	4.1	91	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 136-137

V6173 016C16 :RT SF SCH AB>AVG

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.1	1.0	23	1	FAR BLOW: (1)
1.9	1.8	40	2	BELOW AV: (2)
3.2	3.0	68	3	SL BELOW: (3)
35.6	33.9	760	4	AVERAGE: (4)
22.9	21.8	489	5	SL ABOVE: (5)
28.1	26.8	601	6	ABOVE AV: (6)
7.3	6.9	156	7	FAR ABOV: (7)
	4.7	105	- 9	MISSING
4000	4000	0 0 1 0	,	

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 138-139

V6174 016C17 :RT SF INTELL>AVG

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.0	0.9	21	1	FAR BLOW: (1)
1.2	1.2	27	2	BELOW AV: (2)
3.8	3.6	82	3	SL BELOW: (3)
31.7	30.3	678	4	AVERAGE: (4)
23.4	22.3	500	5	SL ABOVE: (5)
30.1	28.8	645	6	ABOVE AV: (6)
8.8	8.4	188	7	FAR ABOV: (7)
	4.5	100	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2.240	CASES	(W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 140-141

V6175

016C18A: #DA/4W SC MS ILL

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

Because of illness...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
58.0	55.0	1,231	1	NONE: (1)
16.8	15.9	357	2	1 DAY: (2)
11.7	11.1	248	3	2 DAYS: (3)
6.4	6.1	137	4	3 DAYS: (4)
4.6	4.4	98	5	4-5 DAYS: (5)
2.0	1.9	42	6	6-10 DA: (6)
0.6	0.5	12	7	11+ DAYS: (7)
	5.2	116	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 142-143

V6176 016C18B: #DA/4W SC MS CUT

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

Because you skipped or "cut"...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
66.4	61.7	1,383	1	NONE: (1)
14.5	13.5	303	2	1 DAY: (2)
6.9	6.5	145	3	2 DAYS: (3)
5.3	4.9	109	4	3 DAYS: (4)
4.5	4.2	93	5	4-5 DAYS: (5)
1.6	1.5	34	6	6-10 DA: (6)
0.8	0.7	16	7	11+ DAYS: (7)
	7.0	157	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 144-145

V6177 016C18C: #DA/4W SC MS OTH

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

For other reasons...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
56.0	52.5	1,175	1	NONE: (1)
20.4	19.1	427	2	1 DAY: (2)
11.6	10.9	243	3	2 DAYS: (3)
5.7	5.3	120	4	3 DAYS: (4)
4.3	4.0	90	5	4-5 DAYS: (5)
1.5	1.4	32	6	6-10 DA: (6)
0.5	0.5	11	7	11+ DAYS: (7)
	6.4	143	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 146-147

V6178 016C19 :#DA/4W SKP CLASS

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
63.2	60.3	1,352	1	NONE: (1)
21.3	20.4	457	2	1-2:(2)
9.4	9.0	202	3	3-5:(3)
3.4	3.3	73	4	6-10:(4)
1.3	1.2	28	5	11-20:(5)
1.3	1.3	28	6	21+:(6)
	4.5	101	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 148-149

V6179 016C20 :R HS GRADE/D=1

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.2	1.2	27	1	D: (1)
2.7	2.6	58	2	C-:(2)
5.3	5.1	114	3	C:(3)
9.4	9.0	201	4	C+: (4)
13.5	12.9	288	5	B-:(5)
18.1	17.3	387	6	B:(6)
18.3	17.5	392	7	B+: (7)
16.8	16.0	359	8	A-: (8)
14.5	13.9	311	9	A: (9)
	4.7	105	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 150-151

V6180

016C21A:R WL DO VOC/TEC

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

Attend a technical or vocational school...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
54.2	49.8	1,117	1	DEF WONT: (1)
23.0	21.1	473	2	PRB WONT: (2)
14.4	13.2	297	3	PRB WILL: (3)
8.5	7.8	174	4	DEF WILL: (4)
	8.0	179	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 152-153

V6181 016C21B:R WL DO ARMD FC

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

Serve in the armed forces...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
71.0	65.3	1,463	1	DEF WONT: (1)
17.0	15.6	350	2	PRB WONT: (2)
6.9	6.4	143	3	PRB WILL: (3)
5.1	4.7	105	4	DEF WILL: (4)
	8.0	180	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 154-155

V6182 016C21C:R WL DO 2YR CLG

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	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
40.9	37.6	842	1	DEF WONT: (1)
21.8	20.0	449	2	PRB WONT: (2)
21.7	20.0	447	3	PRB WILL: (3)
15.7	14.4	324	4	DEF WILL: (4)
	8.0	179	- 9	MISSING
1000	1000	0 0 1 0	,	11

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 156-157

V6183 016C21D:R WL DO 4YR CLG

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

Graduate from college (four-year program)...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.5	9.8	220	1	DEF WONT: (1)
11.2	10.5	235	2	PRB WONT: (2)
20.8	19.5	437	3	PRB WILL: (3)
57.6	54.0	1,211	4	DEF WILL: (4)
	6.2	139	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 158-159

V6184

016C21E:R WL DO GRD/PRF

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

Attend graduate or professional school after college...

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
19.1	17.5	393	1	DEF WONT: (1)
19.1	17.5	393	Τ	DEE MONI. (I)
27.7	25.4	569	2	PRB WONT: (2)
33.7	30.9	693	3	PRB WILL: (3)
19.5	17.9	401	4	DEF WILL: (4)
	8.2	185	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 160-161

V6185 016C22A:R WNTDO VOC/TEC

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?

Attend a technical of vocational school

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
80.8	76.1	1,704	0	NT MARKD: (0)
19.2	18.0	404	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 162-163

V6186 016C22B:R WNTDO ARMD FC

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?

Serve in the armed forces

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
86.9	81.8	1,832	0	NT MARKD: (0)
13.1	12.3	276	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 164-165

V6187 016C22C:R WNTDO 2YR CLG

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?

Graduate from a two-year college program

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
74.8	70.4	1,577	0	NT MARKD: (0)
25.2	23.7	530	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 166-167

V6188

016C22D:R WNTDO 4YR CLG

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?

Graduate from college (four-year program)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.5	20.2	452	0	NT MARKD: (0)
78.5	73.9	1,655	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 168-169

V6189 016C22E:R WNTDO GRD/PRF

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?

Attend graduate or professional school after college

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
44.4	41.8	935	0	NT MARKD: (0)
55.6	52.3	1,172	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 170-171

V6190

016C22F:R WNTDO NONE

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?

None of the above

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.1	89.5	2,005	0	NT MARKD: (0)
4.9	4.6	103	1	MARKED: (1)
	5.9	132	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 172-173

V6191 016C23 :HRS/W WRK SCHYR

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.9	22.5	505	1	NONE: (1)
8.8	8.3	186	2	5 OR <: (2)
9.0	8.5	190	3	6-10 HRS:(3)
12.2	11.5	257	4	11-15 HR: (4)
15.4	14.5	326	5	16-20 HR: (5)
12.0	11.3	254	6	21-25 HR: (6)
7.8	7.3	164	7	26-30 HR: (7)
10.9	10.3	230	8	30+ HRS: (8)
	5.7	128	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 174-175

V6192 016C24A:R\$/AVG WEEK JOB

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

A job or other work...

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
28.7	26.7	598	1	NONE: (1)
1.4	1.3	28	2	\$1-5:(2)
3.7	3.4	77	3	\$6-10:(3)
1.9	1.8	40	4	\$11-20:(4)
4.8	4.5	101	5	\$21-35:(5)
5.0	4.7	105	6	\$36-50:(6)
9.8	9.1	204	7	\$51-75:(7)
22.0	20.5	459	8	\$76-125:(8)
22.7	21.1	474	9	\$126+:(9)
	6.9	155	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 176-177

V6193 016C24B:R\$/AVG WEEK OTH

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

Other sources (allowances, etc.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
36.2	32.8	734	1	NONE: (1)
6.9	6.2	140	2	\$1-5:(2)
9.3	8.5	190	3	\$6-10:(3)
20.4	18.5	414	4	\$11-20:(4)
11.4	10.3	231	5	\$21-35:(5)
6.3	5.7	127	6	\$36-50:(6)
3.8	3.5	78	7	\$51-75:(7)
2.4	2.2	48	8	\$76-125:(8)
3.4	3.1	69	9	\$126+:(9)
	9.4	211	-9	MISSING

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 178-179

V6194 016C25 : #X/AV WK GO OUT

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.4	9.8	219	1	< 1:(1)
13.5	12.7	285	2	ONE: (2)
26.3	24.7	553	3	TWO: (3)
23.2	21.8	488	4	THREE: (4)
18.3	17.2	386	5	4-5:(5)
8.3	7.8	175	6	6-7:(6)
	6.0	135	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 180-181

V6195 016C26 : #X DATE 3+/WK

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
22.3	20.7	465	1	NEVER: (1)
20.9	19.5	437	2	1/MO OR<: (2)
15.2	14.2	317	3	2-3/MO:(3)
13.4	12.5	280	4	1/WK: (4)
17.2	16.1	360	5	2-3/WK:(5)
11.0	10.2	229	6	3+/WK:(6)
	6.8	152	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 182-183

V6196 016C27 :DRIVE>200 MI/WK

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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.7	13.7	308	1	NONE: (1)
8.3	7.8	175	2	1-10 MI: (2)
21.9	20.5	460	3	11-50:(3)
22.4	21.0	469	4	51-100:(4)
18.5	17.4	389	5	101-200:(5)
14.2	13.4	299	6	> 200:(6)
	6.3	140	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 184-185

V6197 016C28 : #X/12MO R TCKTD

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	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
67.0	62.5	1,401	0	NONE:(0)
19.1	17.8	400	1	ONE: (1)
8.6	8.0	180	2	TWO: (2)
2.6	2.4	54	3	THREE: (3)
2.6	2.4	55	4	4+: (4)
	6.7	151	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 186-187

V6198

016C29AR#TCKTS AFT DRNK

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

Drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.3	28.4	636	0	None: (0)
5.0	1.5	34	1	One: (1)
1.4	0.4	9	2	Two: (2)
0.4	0.1	2	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	69.6	1,558	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 188-189

V6199

016C29BR#TCKTS AFT MARJ

How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were... $\,$

Smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.0	29.0	651	0	None: (0)
3.6	1.1	25	1	One: (1)
0.9	0.3	6	2	Two: (2)
0.5	0.1	3	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	69.4	1,555	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 190-191

V6200

016C29CR#TCKTS AFT OTDG

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

Using other illegal drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.3	29.9	670	0	None: (0)
1.1	0.3	7	1	One: (1)
0.5	0.1	3	2	Two: (2)
0.2	0.0	1	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	69.6	1,558	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 192-193

V6201 016C30 :#ACCIDNTS/12 MO

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	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
75.6	70.4	1,577	0	NONE:(0)
18.3	17.1	383	1	ONE: (1)
4.6	4.3	96	2	TWO: (2)
1.0	0.9	20	3	THREE: (3)
0.6	0.5	12	4	4+: (4)
	6.8	153	- 9	MISSING
100 0	1000	0 040		/T-7 + -1 \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 194-195

V6202

016C31AR#ACDTS AFT DRNK

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

Drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.6	21.5	481	0	None: (0)
4.9	1.1	25	1	One: (1)
0.4	0.1	2	2	Two: (2)
0.1	0.0	1	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	77.3	1,731	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 196-197

V6203

016C31BR#ACDTS AFT MARJ

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

Smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.0	22.1	494	0	None: (0)
2.8	0.6	14	1	One: (1)
0.2	0.0	1	2	Two: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	77.3	1,731	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 198-199

V6204

016C31CR#ACDTS AFT OTDG

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

Using other illegal drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.1	22.5	504	0	None: (0)
0.7	0.2	4	1	One: (1)
0.2	0.0	1	2	Two: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	3-4 or +: (3-4)
	77.3	1,731	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 200-201

V6205 016C32 :USE SEATBLT-DRVR

When you drive a car, how often do you wear a seatbelt?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.1	5.5	123	1	NEVER: (1)
7.1	6.4	144	2	SELDOM: (2)
8.8	7.9	177	3	SOMETIME: (3)
13.7	12.4	278	4	OFTEN: (4)
64.3	58.1	1,301	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	9.7	218	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 202-203

V6206 016C33 :USE SEATBLT-RIDR

When you are riding in the front passenger seat of a car, how often do you wear a seatbelt?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.1	4.7	106	1	NEVER: (1)
8.4	7.8	175	2	SELDOM: (2)
10.5	9.8	219	3	SOMETIME: (3)
18.5	17.1	384	4	OFTEN: (4)
57.5	53.4	1,196	5	ALWAYS: (5)
	7.1	159	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 204-205

V6560 016D01 :#X ANTISMK TV/RD

The next questions are about anti-smoking commercials or "spots" that are intended to discourage cigarette smoking. In recent months, about how often have you seen such anti-smoking commercials on TV or heard them on the radio?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.0	7.5	168	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
8.0	7.5	168	2	<1X/MO: (2)
19.7	18.4	412	3	1-3/MO:(3)
31.7	29.5	662	4	1-3/WK:(4)
25.0	23.3	522	5	ABT DAILY: (5)
7.6	7.1	158	6	> DAILY: (6)
	6.7	151	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 612-613

V6561 016D02 :#X ANTISMK PRINT

In recent months, about how often have you seen anti-smoking ads on billboards or in magazines and newspapers?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
16.3	15.2	340	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
20.4	19.0	426	2	<1x/MO:(2)
30.8	28.7	643	3	1-3/MO:(3)
19.0	17.7	396	4	1-3/WK:(4)
11.2	10.4	233	5	ABT DAILY: (5)
2.4	2.3	51	6	> DAILY: (6)
	6.8	152	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 614-615

V6562 016D03A:ANTISMK ADS<FVRB

To what extent do you think such ads on TV, radio, and billboards or in magazines and newspapers have \dots

. . . made you less favorable toward smoking cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
39.6	36.5	818	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
21.1	19.5	436	2	LITTLE: (2)
22.1	20.4	456	3	SOME: (3)
8.7	8.0	179	4	GREAT: (4)
8.5	7.8	175	5	VRY GREAT: (5)
	7.9	176	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2.240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 616-617

V6563

016D03B:ANTISMK ADS<LKLY

To what extent do you think such ads on TV, radio, and billboards or in magazines and newspapers have . . .

. . . made you less likely to smoke cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
43.4	39.9	894	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
18.4	16.9	380	2	LITTLE: (2)
19.6	18.0	403	3	SOME: (3)
8.0	7.3	164	4	GREAT: (4)
10.7	9.8	220	5	VRY GREAT: (5)
	8.0	179	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 618-619

V6564 016D03C:ANTISMK ADS EXAG

To what extent do you think such ads on TV, radio, and billboards or in magazines and newspapers have \dots

. . . overstate the dangers or risks of cigarette smoking?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
45.6	41.9	939	1	NOT@ALL: (1)
18.0	16.5	370	2	LITTLE: (2)
18.5	17.0	381	3	SOME: (3)
7.8	7.1	160	4	GREAT: (4)
10.0	9.2	207	5	VRY GREAT: (5)
	8.2	184	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 620-621

V6565

016D04A:CIG SMKRS-ATHLTS

These days, how many people in the following groups would you guess are regular cigarette smokers?

Professional athletes

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	${ t ALL}$			
46.8	38.6	864	1	0%-10%:(1)
26.3	21.7	486	2	11%-30%:(2)
14.5	12.0	268	3	31%-50%:(3)
7.8	6.4	143	4	51%-70%:(4)
2.9	2.4	54	5	71%-90%:(5)
1.7	1.4	32	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	17.6	393	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 622-623

V6566 016D04B:CIG SMKRS-ROCKRS

These days, how many people in the following groups would you guess are regular cigarette smokers?

Rock music performers

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.1	2.6	58	1	0%-10%:(1)
5.6	4.8	107	2	11%-30%:(2)
12.5	10.6	238	3	31%-50%:(3)
25.1	21.4	479	4	51%-70%:(4)
32.1	27.4	613	5	71%-90%:(5)
21.7	18.5	414	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	14.8	331	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 624-625

V6567 016D04C:CIG SMKRS-ACTORS

These days, how many people in the following groups would you guess are regular cigarette smokers?

Actors and actresses

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.1	2.6	58	1	0%-10%:(1)
10.9	9.2	205	2	11%-30%:(2)
22.4	18.9	423	3	31%-50%:(3)
29.8	25.1	562	4	51%-70%:(4)
24.8	20.8	466	5	71%-90%:(5)
9.0	7.5	169	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	15.9	356	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 626-627

V6568 016D04D:CIG SMKRS-PEERS

These days, how many people in the following groups would you guess are regular cigarette smokers?

Students in your school

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.7	2.3	52	1	0%-10%:(1)
12.8	11.2	251	2	11%-30%:(2)
27.3	23.9	536	3	31%-50%:(3)
27.3	23.9	536	4	51%-70%:(4)
21.5	18.8	421	5	71%-90%:(5)
8.4	7.4	166	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	12.4	277	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 628-629

V6569 016D05A:USE DRUGS-ATHLT

How many people in the following groups would you guess use illicit drugs (like marijuana, cocaine, etc.) occasionally or regularly?

Professional athletes

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
27.7	22.5	505	1	0%-10%:(1)
27.2	22.2	497	2	11%-30%:(2)
18.1	14.7	330	3	31%-50%:(3)
13.1	10.7	239	4	51%-70%:(4)
9.3	7.6	169	5	71%-90%:(5)
4.5	3.7	83	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	18.6	417	-9	MISSING
1000	1000	0 0 4 0		T-7 + -1 \

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 630-631

V6570 016D05B:USE DRUGS-ROCK

How many people in the following groups would you guess use illicit drugs (like marijuana, cocaine, etc.) occasionally or regularly?

Rock music performers

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.3	1.9	43	1	0%-10%:(1)
5.7	4.8	107	2	11%-30%:(2)
13.3	11.1	249	3	31%-50%:(3)
20.5	17.2	386	4	51%-70%:(4)
31.8	26.7	598	5	71%-90%:(5)
26.5	22.2	498	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	16.1	360	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 632-633

V6571 016D05C:USE DRUGS-ACTOR

How many people in the following groups would you guess use illicit drugs (like marijuana, cocaine, etc.) occasionally or regularly?

Actors and actresses

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.9	5.5	123	1	0%-10%:(1)
16.3	13.1	292	2	11%-30%:(2)
24.5	19.6	439	3	31%-50%:(3)
24.3	19.4	435	4	51%-70%:(4)
19.8	15.8	354	5	71%-90%:(5)
8.3	6.7	149	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	19.9	446	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 634-635

V6572 016D05D:USE DRUGS-PEERS

How many people in the following groups would you guess use illicit drugs (like marijuana, cocaine, etc.) occasionally or regularly?

Students in your school

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
7.9	6.8	152	1	0%-10%:(1)
19.8	17.0	381	2	11%-30%:(2)
24.4	21.0	470	3	31%-50%:(3)
23.7	20.4	456	4	51%-70%:(4)
17.1	14.7	329	5	71%-90%:(5)
7.1	6.1	137	6	91%-100%:(6)
0.0	0.0	0	7	NO IDEA: (7)
	14.1	315	-9	MISSING
100 0	100 0	2 240	CASES	(W+d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 636-637

V6573 016D06 :SMKRS MOVIE THTR

Think about the movie that you watched most recently in a theater. Did any of the characters in the movie smoke cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
17.2	13.9	312	1	NO: (1)
63.3	51.1	1,145	2	SOME: (2)
19.5	15.8	353	3	A LOT: (3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	DONT REMEMBER: (4)
	19.2	430	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 638-639

V6574 016D07 :SMKRS MOVIE HOME

Think about the movie that you watched most recently on video or on TV. Did any of the characters in the movie smoke cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
20.6	16.8	376	1	NO: (1)
62.4	50.9	1,140	2	SOME: (2)
17.0	13.9	311	3	A LOT: (3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	DONT REMEMBER: (4)
	18.4	413	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 640-641

V6353 016D10A:POS ATT TWD SELF

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I take a positive attitude toward myself

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.7	3.3	75	1	DISAGREE: (1)
6.5	5.9	131	2	MOST DIS: (2)
9.7	8.8	197	3	NEITHER: (3)
41.8	37.8	848	4	MOST AGR: (4)
38.3	34.7	777	5	AGREE: (5)
	9.5	212	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 340-341

V6354 016D10B:LIFE MEANINGLESS

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Life often seems meaningless

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
39.2	35.4	794	1	DISAGREE: (1)
28.6	25.8	578	2	MOST DIS: (2)
16.9	15.2	341	3	NEITHER: (3)
11.0	9.9	222	4	MOST AGR: (4)
4.4	3.9	88	5	AGREE: (5)
	9.7	217	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (WC

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 342-343

V6355 016D10C:SHD DO OWN THING

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

People should do their own thing, even if other people think it's strange

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.2	2.0	45	1	DISAGREE: (1)
3.6	3.2	73	2	MOST DIS: (2)
11.0	9.9	222	3	NEITHER: (3)
34.2	30.7	689	4	MOST AGR: (4)
49.0	44.0	987	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.1	226	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 344-345

V6356 016D10D:-MUCH TO B PROUD

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I feel I do not have much to be proud of

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
48.3	43.5	974	1	DISAGREE: (1)
26.7	24.0	539	2	MOST DIS: (2)
12.9	11.6	260	3	NEITHER: (3)
7.5	6.7	150	4	MOST AGR: (4)
4.6	4.1	92	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.1	226	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 346-347

V6357

016D10E:AM PRSN OF WORTH

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I feel I am a person of worth, on an equal plane with others

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.2	2.9	64	1	DISAGREE: (1)
6.1	5.4	122	2	MOST DIS: (2)
12.4	11.2	250	3	NEITHER: (3)
31.2	28.0	628	4	MOST AGR: (4)
47.1	42.3	947	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.2	229	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 348-349

V6358 016D10F:I ENJOY LIFE

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? $\,$

I enjoy life as much as anyone

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.6	3.3	73	1	DISAGREE: (1)
6.7	6.0	134	2	MOST DIS: (2)
12.2	10.9	244	3	NEITHER: (3)
33.0	29.5	662	4	MOST AGR: (4)
44.5	39.9	894	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.4	234	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 350-351

V6359 016D10G:KICK DO DANGR TH

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

I get a real kick out of doing things that are a little dangerous

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
12.0	10.8	243	1	DISAGREE: (1)
16.2	14.6	326	2	MOST DIS: (2)
22.0	19.8	443	3	NEITHER: (3)
31.7	28.5	638	4	MOST AGR: (4)
18.1	16.2	364	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.1	227	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 352-353

V6360 016D10H:I AM NO GOOD

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Sometimes I think that I am no good at all

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
42.8	38.3	857	1	DISAGREE: (1)
24.4	21.8	489	2	MOST DIS: (2)
16.5	14.8	332	3	NEITHER: (3)
11.6	10.4	232	4	MOST AGR: (4)
4.7	4.2	95	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.5	236	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 354-355

V6361

016D10I:DO WELL AS OTHRS

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I am able to do things as well as most other people

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.7	2.4	54	1	DISAGREE: (1)
4.0	3.6	80	2	MOST DIS: (2)
10.2	9.1	203	3	NEITHER: (3)
42.4	37.9	850	4	MOST AGR: (4)
40.7	36.3	814	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.6	238	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 356-357

V6362 016D10J:FUTURE HOPELESS

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The future often seems hopeless

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
49.2	44.0	985	1	DISAGREE: (1)
24.9	22.2	498	2	MOST DIS: (2)
15.3	13.7	307	3	NEITHER: (3)
7.0	6.2	140	4	MOST AGR: (4)
3.6	3.2	71	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.7	239	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wt.d)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 358-359

V6363

016D10K:LIKE RISK SOME X

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little risky

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.4	12.9	288	1	DISAGREE: (1)
16.0	14.3	321	2	MOST DIS: (2)
21.4	19.1	428	3	NEITHER: (3)
29.7	26.6	595	4	MOST AGR: (4)
18.5	16.6	371	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.6	237	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 360-361

V6364 016D10L:I DO WRONG THING

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I feel that I can't do anything right

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
47.3	42.2	946	1	DISAGREE: (1)
47.3	42.2	940	1	DISAGREE. (I)
25.2	22.5	505	2	MOST DIS: (2)
15.5	13.9	311	3	NEITHER: (3)
8.1	7.2	161	4	MOST AGR: (4)
3.9	3.4	77	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.7	240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 362-363

V6365

016D10M:SATISFD W MYSELF

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

On the whole, I'm satisfied with myself

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.3	2.9	65	1	DISAGREE: (1)
5.8	5.2	117	2	MOST DIS: (2)
12.2	10.9	245	3	NEITHER: (3)
33.3	29.7	666	4	MOST AGR: (4)
45.4	40.6	909	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.6	238	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 364-365

V6366 016D10N:MY LIFE NT USEFL

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I feel that my life is not very useful $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
52.8	47.0	1,053	1	DISAGREE: (1)
24.6	22.0	492	2	MOST DIS: (2)
12.0	10.7	240	3	NEITHER: (3)
7.4	6.6	147	4	MOST AGR: (4)
3.2	2.8	63	5	AGREE: (5)
	10.9	245	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 366-367

V6367 016D100:GOOD TO BE ALIVE

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

It feels good to be alive

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.1	1.8	41	1	DISAGREE: (1)
2.6	2.3	52	2	MOST DIS: (2)
10.7	9.5	213	3	NEITHER: (3)
25.5	22.8	510	4	MOST AGR: (4)
59.1	52.6	1,179	5	AGREE: (5)
	11.0	245	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 368-369

V6497 016D11A: #XDRUNK/LIFETIME

On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages?

. . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
35.9	31.3	701	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
14.3	12.4	279	2	1-2X:(2)
9.5	8.2	185	3	3-5X:(3)
6.8	6.0	134	4	6-9X:(4)
8.5	7.4	165	5	10-19X:(5)
8.9	7.8	174	6	20-39X:(6)
16.2	14.1	316	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.8	287	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 498-499

V6498 016D11B: #XDRUNK/LAST12MO

On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages?

. . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
46.4	40.3	903	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
16.2	14.1	315	2	1-2X:(2)
10.0	8.7	194	3	3-5X:(3)
6.5	5.7	127	4	6-9X:(4)
7.0	6.1	137	5	10-19X:(5)
6.9	6.0	135	6	20-39X:(6)
6.9	6.0	135	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.1	294	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 500-501

V6499 016D11C: #XDRUNK/LAST30DA

On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages?

. . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
ALL			
56.3	1,262	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
13.7	307	2	1-2X:(2)
7.2	161	3	3-5X:(3)
4.6	102	4	6-9X:(4)
3.5	78	5	10-19X:(5)
0.9	19	6	20-39X:(6)
0.7	15	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
13.2	297	-9	MISSING
	ALL 56.3 13.7 7.2 4.6 3.5 0.9	ALL 56.3 1,262 13.7 307 7.2 161 4.6 102 3.5 78 0.9 19 0.7 15	ALL 56.3 1,262 1 13.7 307 2 7.2 161 3 4.6 102 4 3.5 78 5 0.9 19 6 0.7 15 7

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 502-503

V6368 016D12A:#X STRD/LIFETIME

Steroids, or anabolic steroids, are sometimes prescribed by doctors to promote healing from certain types of injuries. Some athletes, and others, have used them to try to increase muscle development. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

. . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.2	85.5	1,915	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.3	1.2	26	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.5	11	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	6	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	5	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	3	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.1	3	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.1	271	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 370-371

V6369 016D12B:#X STRD/LAST12MO

Steroids, or anabolic steroids, are sometimes prescribed by doctors to promote healing from certain types of injuries. Some athletes, and others, have used them to try to increase muscle development. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

. . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.8	86.1	1,929	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.3	1.2	26	2	1-2X:(2)
0.3	0.3	6	3	3-5X:(3)
0.4	0.4	8	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.0	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	3	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.0	268	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 372-373

V6370 016D12C:#X STRD/LAST30DA

Steroids, or anabolic steroids, are sometimes prescribed by doctors to promote healing from certain types of injuries. Some athletes, and others, have used them to try to increase muscle development. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .

. . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.7	86.9	1,947	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.8	0.7	15	2	1-2X:(2)
0.3	0.3	6	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	1	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	3	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.0	268	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 374-375

V6376 016D13A:MTHD STRD-INJECT

What methods have you used for taking steroids on your own? (Mark all that apply.)

D12A: Injection

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
67.7	1.1	25	0	NT MRKED: (0)
32.3	0.5	12	1	MARKED: (1)
	98.3	2,203	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 376-377

V6377

016D13B:MTHD STRD-MOUTH

What methods have you used for taking steroids on your own? (Mark all that apply.)

D12B: By mouth

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
37.9	0.6	14	0	NT MRKED: (0)
62.1	1.0	23	1	MARKED: (1)
	98.3	2,203	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 378-379

V6500 016D14A: #X INJECT/LIFE

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken any drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, or steroids) . . . Do NOT include anything you took under a doctor's orders.

. . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.6	86.4	1,936	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.6	0.5	12	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	4	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	2	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.4	277	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 504-505

V6501 016D14B: #X INJECT/LST12M

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken any drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, or steroids) . . . Do NOT include anything you took under a doctor's orders.

. . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.3	87.1	1,951	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.2	0.2	4	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	3	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	3	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	2	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.3	275	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 506-507

V6502 016D14C: #X INJECT/LST30D

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken any drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, or steroids) . . . Do NOT include anything you took under a doctor's orders.

. . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.5	87.3	1,955	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
0.2	0.2	5	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	2	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.0	1	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	1	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	2	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	12.3	275	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 508-509

V6503 016D15 :GR 1ST INJECT

When (if ever) did you FIRST inject any drug with a needle (without doctor's orders)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL	
VALID	ALL				
9.7	0.1	2	1	GRADE	6:(1)
21.9	0.2	5	2	GRADE	7:(2)
16.6	0.2	4	3	GRADE	8:(3)
10.7	0.1	2	4	GRADE	9:(4)
7.6	0.1	2	5	GRADE	10:(5)
26.6	0.3	6	6	GRADE	11:(6)
6.9	0.1	2	7	GRADE	12:(7)
	99.0	2,218	-9	MISSIN	1G
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)	

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 510-511

V6378

016D16A:GR 1ST SMOK EVR

When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things? Don't count anything you took because a doctor told you to.

Smoke your first cigarette

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL	
VALID	ALL				
21.7	10.8	241	1	GRADE	6:(1)
18.5	9.2	206	2	GRADE	7:(2)
19.3	9.6	215	3	GRADE	8:(3)
16.5	8.2	184	4	GRADE	9:(4)
10.3	5.1	114	5	GRADE	10:(5)
8.1	4.0	90	6	GRADE	11:(6)
5.6	2.8	62	7	GRADE	12:(7)
	50.3	1,127	-9	MISSI	NG
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)	

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 380-381

V6379 016D16B:GR 1ST SMOK DLY

When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things? Don't count anything you took because a doctor told you to.

Smoke cigarettes on a daily basis

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL	
VALID	ALL				
3.0	0.7	15	1	GRADE	6:(1)
10.2	2.2	50	2	GRADE	7:(2)
9.4	2.1	46	3	GRADE	8:(3)
23.1	5.1	113	4	GRADE	9:(4)
22.6	5.0	111	5	GRADE	10:(5)
17.2	3.8	84	6	GRADE	11:(6)
14.4	3.2	71	7	GRADE	12:(7)
	78.1	1,749	- 9	MISSI	1G
1000	1000	0 0 1 0	,	T.T. 1.1	

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 382-383

V6380 016D16C:GR 1ST SMOKELESS

When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things? Don't count anything you took because a doctor told you to.

Try smokeless tobacco (snuff, plug or chewing tobacco)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL	
VALID	ALL				
16.3	3.0	68	1	GRADE	6:(1)
10.9	2.0	46	2	GRADE	7:(2)
13.3	2.5	56	3	GRADE	8:(3)
17.6	3.3	74	4	GRADE	9:(4)
19.4	3.6	81	5	GRADE	10:(5)
15.7	2.9	66	6	GRADE	11:(6)
6.9	1.3	29	7	GRADE	12:(7)
	81.3	1,822	- 9	MISSI	1G
100 0	100 0	2 240	00000 /	TAT+ ~ 1 \	

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 384-385

V6482

016D17A: FUTR SMOKE CIGS

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Smoke cigarettes

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL	0.0		
4.7	4.1	92	1	DEF WILL: (1)
9.3	8.2	184	2	PROB WL: (2)
8.7	7.6	171	3	DK: (3)
15.8	13.9	312	4	PROB WNT: (4)
61.5	54.1	1,213	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.0	269	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 468-469

V6483 016D17B:FUTR DRINK ALCOL

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Drink alcoholic beverages

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.9	21.0	470	1	DEF WILL: (1)
39.2	34.4	771	2	PROB WL: (2)
14.0	12.3	275	3	DK: (3)
7.8	6.8	153	4	PROB WNT: (4)
15.2	13.3	298	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.2	273	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 470-471

V6484 016D17C:FUTR TRY/USE MJ

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Try or use marijuana

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.8	8.6	192	1	DEF WILL: (1)
14.5	12.7	285	2	PROB WL: (2)
12.3	10.9	243	3	DK: (3)
12.1	10.6	238	4	PROB WNT: (4)
51.3	45.1	1,010	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.1	271	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 472-473

V6485 016D17D:FUTR TRY/USE CRK

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Try or use "crack" cocaine

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.7	2.3	53	1	DEF WILL: (1)
0.4	0.4	8	2	PROB WL: (2)
3.0	2.6	59	3	DK: (3)
4.6	4.1	92	4	PROB WNT: (4)
89.3	78.5	1,759	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.1	271	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 474-475

V6486

016D17E:FUTR TRY/US COKP

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Try or use cocaine in powder form

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.0	2.7	60	1	DEF WILL: (1)
1.2	1.0	23	2	PROB WL: (2)
3.2	2.9	64	3	DK: (3)
4.6	4.1	91	4	PROB WNT: (4)
87.9	77.3	1,731	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.1	271	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 476-477

V6487 016D17F:FUTR TR/U OTH DG

In the future, do you think that you will . . .

Try or use any other illegal drugs

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
4.2	3.7	84	1	DEF WILL: (1)
5.1	4.5	101	2	PROB WL: (2)
7.4	6.5	146	3	DK: (3)
6.8	5.9	133	4	PROB WNT: (4)
76.5	67.2	1,506	5	DEF WONT: (5)
	12.1	271	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 478-479

V6575

016D18A:FRND DAP CIG OCC

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Smoking cigarettes occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
40.9	35.6	797	1	NT DISAP: (1)
33.7	29.3	657	2	DISAPRV: (2)
25.4	22.1	495	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.0	291	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 642-643

V6576 016D18B:FRND DAP CIG DLY

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Smoking cigarettes every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
29.9	26.0	581	1	NT DISAP: (1)
31.3	27.2	610	2	DISAPRV: (2)
38.8	33.7	755	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.1	294	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 644-645

V6408 016D18C:FRD DAP CIGS

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
20.9	18.2	407	1	NT DISAP: (1)
28.1	24.4	547	2	DISAPRV: (2)
51.0	44.4	994	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.1	293	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 386-387

V6577 016D18D:FRND DAP SMKL OC

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Using smokeless tobacco occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.9	21.6	485	1	NT DISAP: (1)
30.1	26.2	586	2	DISAPRV: (2)
44.9	39.0	873	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.3	297	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 646-647

V6578 016D18E:FRND DAP SMKL DL

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Using smokeless tobacco every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
19.9	17.2	385	1	NT DISAP: (1)
27.2	23.5	528	2	DISAPRV: (2)
52.9	45.8	1,027	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.4	301	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 648-649

V6579 016D18F:FRND DAP SMKL D+

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Using smokeless tobacco several times per day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.2	15.7	353	1	NT DISAP: (1)
24.6	21.3	478	2	DISAPRV: (2)
57.2	49.6	1,111	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.3	298	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 650-651

0014mms. 000 001

V6409 016D18G:FRD DAP TRY MARJ

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Trying marijuana once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
44.2	38.4	860	1	NT DISAP: (1)
23.4	20.3	455	2	DISAPRV: (2)
32.5	28.2	632	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.1	293	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 388-389

V6410 016D18H:FRD DAP MJ OCC

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Smoking marijuana occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
34.4	29.8	667	1	NT DISAP: (1)
24.4	21.1	473	2	DISAPRV: (2)
41.3	35.8	802	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.3	299	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 390-391

V6411 016D18I:FRD DAP MJ REG

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Smoking marijuana regularly

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.7	18.8	421	1	NT DISAP: (1)
25.0	21.6	485	2	DISAPRV: (2)
53.3	46.2	1,034	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.4	301	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 392-393

V6414 016D18J:FRD DAP TRY CRCK

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Trying "crack" cocaine once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
7.6	6.7	149	1	NT DISAP: (1)
18.5	16.1	360	2	DISAPRV: (2)
73.9	64.3	1,441	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	12.9	290	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 394-395

V6415 016D18K:FRD DAP CRCK OCC

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Taking "crack" cocaine occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.0	4.4	98	1	NT DISAP: (1)
16.3	14.2	318	2	DISAPRV: (2)
78.7	68.5	1,535	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	12.9	290	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 396-397

V6416 016D18L:FRD DAP TRY PWDR

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Trying cocaine powder once or twice

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
8.1	7.0	157	1	NT DISAP: (1)
17.4	15.1	339	2	DISAPRV: (2)
74.5	64.6	1,448	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.2	297	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 398-399

V6417 016D18M:FRD DAP PWDR OCC

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Taking cocaine powder occasionally

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.3	5.5	122	1	NT DISAP: (1)
15.8	13.7	306	2	DISAPRV: (2)
77.8	67.3	1,507	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.6	305	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 400-401

V6418 016D18N:FRD DAP 1-2DR/DA

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Taking one or two drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
28.0	24.3	544	1	NT DISAP: (1)
33.2	28.8	645	2	DISAPRV: (2)
38.8	33.7	754	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.3	298	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 402-403

V6419 016D18O:FRD DAP 4-5DR/DA

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Taking four or five drinks nearly every day

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.6	12.7	284	1	NT DISAP: (1)
26.6	23.1	517	2	DISAPRV: (2)
58.8	51.1	1,144	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.2	295	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 404-405

V6420 016D18P:FRD DAP 5+DR/WKD

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Having five or more drinks once or twice each weekend

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
39.6	34.3	769	1	NT DISAP: (1)
23.2	20.1	451	2	DISAPRV: (2)
37.1	32.2	721	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.4	299	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 406-407

V6421

016D18Q:FRD DAP DRIV+2DR

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Driving a car after having 1-2 drinks

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.5	18.7	418	1	NT DISAP: (1)
27.2	23.6	529	2	DISAPRV: (2)
51.3	44.6	999	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.1	293	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 408-409

V6422 016D18R:FRD DAP DRIV+5DR

How do you think your CLOSE FRIENDS feel (or would feel) about YOU doing each of the following things?

Driving a car after having 5 or more drinks

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
6.2	5.4	121	1	NT DISAP: (1)
16.3	14.2	318	2	DISAPRV: (2)
77.5	67.3	1,507	3	ST DISAP: (3)
	13.2	295	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 410-411

V6423

016D19A:ALL FRD SMK CIGS

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Smoke cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.3	13.3	298	1	NONE: (1)
35.9	31.3	700	2	A FEW: (2)
26.1	22.7	508	3	SOME: (3)
19.7	17.2	385	4	MOST: (4)
3.1	2.7	60	5	ALL: (5)
	12.9	289	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 412-413

V6424 016D19B:ALL FRD SMK MARJ

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Smoke marijuana or hashish?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.0	20.9	467	1	NONE: (1)
33.6	29.3	655	2	A FEW: (2)
22.6	19.7	441	3	SOME: (3)
15.4	13.4	301	4	MOST: (4)
4.4	3.8	85	5	ALL: (5)
	13.0	291	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 414-415

V6432 016D19C:# FRNDS TK CRACK

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Take "crack" cocaine?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
80.6	70.1	1,569	1	NONE: (1)
15.6	13.6	304	2	A FEW: (2)
2.5	2.2	49	3	SOME: (3)
0.3	0.3	6	4	MOST: (4)
1.0	0.8	19	5	ALL: (5)
	13.1	293	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 416-417

V6433 016D19D:# FRNDS TK C PWD

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Take cocaine in powder form?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
79.9	69.2	1,549	1	NONE: (1)
15.0	13.0	291	2	A FEW: (2)
3.6	3.1	69	3	SOME: (3)
0.5	0.4	10	4	MOST: (4)
1.0	0.9	19	5	ALL: (5)
	13.5	302	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 418-419

V6436

016D19E:ALL FRD TK INHL

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Use inhalants (sniffing glue, aerosols, laughing gas, etc.)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
80.9	70.3	1,575	1	NONE: (1)
13.6	11.8	265	2	A FEW: (2)
3.9	3.3	75	3	SOME: (3)
0.4	0.4	9	4	MOST: (4)
1.2	1.0	23	5	ALL: (5)
	13.1	294	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 420-421

V6488 016D19F:ALL FRD TK MDMA

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Take MDMA (ecstasy)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
58.3	50.5	1,132	1	NONE: (1)
25.5	22.1	495	2	A FEW: (2)
11.0	9.5	213	3	SOME: (3)
3.5	3.1	69	4	MOST: (4)
1.7	1.5	33	5	ALL: (5)
	13.3	299	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 480-481

V6489

016D19G:ALL FRD TK ICE

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Take crystal meth ("ice")?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
82.8	71.9	1,611	1	NONE: (1)
12.0	10.4	232	2	A FEW: (2)
3.6	3.1	70	3	SOME: (3)
0.7	0.6	14	4	MOST: (4)
0.9	0.8	17	5	ALL: (5)
	13.2	296	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 482-483

V6490 016D19H:ALL FRD TK STERS

How many of your friends would you estimate . . .

Take steroids?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
78.0	67.5	1,513	1	NONE: (1)
17.1	14.8	331	2	A FEW: (2)
3.7	3.2	72	3	SOME: (3)
0.4	0.4	9	4	MOST: (4)
0.7	0.6	14	5	ALL: (5)
	13.5	302	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 484-485

V6459

016D20 :NXT 12M USE PWDR

How likely is it that you will use cocaine in powder form in the next 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	DEF WILL: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	PRB WILL: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	PROB NOT: (3)
0.0	0.0	0	4	DEF NOT: (4)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 422-423

V6460 016D21A: PWD CRN PSYC DMG

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about possible psychological damage

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 424-425

V6461 016D21B: PWD CRN PHYS DMG

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about possible physical damage

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 426-427

V6462 016D21C:PWD CRN GT ARSTD

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about getting arrested

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 428-429

V6463 016D21D:PWD CRN ADDICTN

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about becoming addicted

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 430-431

V6464 016D21E:PWD AGST BELIEFS

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

It's against my beliefs

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 432-433

V6465

016D21F:PWD CRN LEGY&AMB

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about loss of energy or ambition

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 434-435

V6466 016D21G:PWD CRN LSS CNTL

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Concerned about possible loss of control of myself

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 436-437

V6467

016D21H:PWD->STRNGR DRGS

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

It might lead to stronger drugs

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 438-439

V6468 016D21I:PWD NT ENJOYABLE

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Not enjoyable, I wouldn't like it

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 440-441

V6469

016D21J:PWD PRNTS DISAPR

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

My parents would disapprove

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 442-443

V6470 016D21K:PWD HS/WF DISAPR

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

My boyfriend/girlfriend (or spouse) would disapprove

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 444-445

V6471

016D21L:PWD DISLIKE USRS

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

I wouldn't like being with the people who use it

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 446-447

V6472 016D21M:PWD FRNDS DT USE

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

My friends don't use it

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	<pre>VRY IMPT:(3)</pre>
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 448-449

V6473 016D21N:PWD TOO EXPENSIV

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Too expensive

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 450-451

V6474 016D210:PWD NOT AVAILBLE

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Not available

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 452-453

V6475

016D21P:PWD NT WNT GT HI

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Don't feel like getting high

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 454-455

V6476 016D21Q:PWD DEALRS DNGRS

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Because the dealers are dangerous people

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 456-457

V6477 016D21R:PWD SUPRT CRMNLS

Here are some reasons people give for not using cocaine in powder form, or for stopping use. How important is each of the following as a reason for YOU not using powdered cocaine?

Because using it helps support criminal networks

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
0.0	0.0	0	1	NOT IMP: (1)
0.0	0.0	0	2	SOMEWHAT: (2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	VRY IMPT: (3)
	100.0	2,240	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 458-459 V6580

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.6	1.6	35	1	PROB IMP: (1)
1.0	1.0	22	2	VRY DIFF: (2)
3.1	3.1	70	3	FRLY DIF: (3)
9.8	9.7	217	4	FRLY EAS: (4)
84.5	83.4	1,868	5	VRY EASY: (5)
	1.3	29	-9	MISSING

016A19G:EASY GT ALCOHOL

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 652-653

V6581 016D08 :#X SEE DRUG SPTS

The next questions ask about anti-drug commercials or "spots" that are intended to discourage drug use. In recent months, about how often have you seen such anti-drug commercials on TV, or heard them on the radio?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.0	12.8	287	1	Not at all(1)
17.2	15.7	352	2	Less than once/mo(2)
27.7	25.2	565	3	1-3/mo(3)
22.7	20.7	464	4	1-3/week(4)
14.7	13.4	300	5	Daily or almost(5)
3.7	3.4	76	6	More than once/day(6)
	8.8	197	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases ((Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 654-655

V6582 016D09A:ADS-PEOPL <FAVBL

To what extent do you think such commercials have...

...made people your age less favorable towards drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
33.3	30.0	671	1	Not at all(1)
30.1	27.1	608	2	Little extent(2)
28.0	25.2	565	3	Some extent(3)
4.9	4.4	100	4	Great extent(4)
3.7	3.3	74	5	Very Great extent(5)
	9.9	222	- 9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 656-657

V6583 016D09B:ADS-YOU <FAVORBL

To what extent to you think such commercials have...

...made you less favorable toward drugs?

PCT PC	CT N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID A	LL		
35.5 31	.9 715	1	Not at all(1)
23.0 20	.7 465	2	Little extent(2)
23.2 20	.9 468	3	Some extent(3)
9.3 8	.3 187	4	Great extent(4)
9.0 8	.1 182	5	Very Great extent(5)
10	.0 224	-9	MISSING
100.0 100.	0 2,240	cases	(Wtd)

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 658-659

V6584 016D09C:ADS-YOU <TRY DRG

To what extent do you think such commercials have...

...made you less likely to use drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
39.0	35.0	784	1	Not at all(1)
20.9	18.7	420	2	Little extent(2)
20.7	18.6	417	3	Some extent(3)
8.7	7.8	175	4	Great extent(4)
10.7	9.7	216	5	Very Great extent(5)
	10.2	228	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 660-661

V6585

016D09D:ADS-OVRST DANGER

To what extent do you think such commercials have...

... overstated the dangers or risks of drug use?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
43.5	39.1	875	1	Not at all(1)
20.7	18.6	416	2	Little extent(2)
19.2	17.3	387	3	Some extent(3)
8.0	7.2	162	4	Great extent(4)
8.6	7.7	173	5	Very Great extent(5)
	10.2	228	-9	MISSING
1000	1000	0 040		T-T+ -1\

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 662-663

V6586 016D13C:HVNT USED STRDS

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
7.2	6.3	142	0	Not marked(0)
92.8	80.8	1,811	1	Marked(1)
	12.9	288	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 664-665

V6587 016D10P:LIK XPLOR STRANG

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
4.4	3.9	87	1	Disagree(1)
5.9	5.2	117	2	Mostly Disagree(2)
13.4	11.9	267	3	Neither(3)
29.3	26.1	584	4	Mostly Agree(4)
47.0	41.7	935	5	Agree(5)
	11.2	250	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 666-667

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.0	15.9	357	1	Disagree(1)
16.4	14.5	326	2	Mostly Disagree(2)
23.6	20.9	468	3	Neither(3)
23.6	20.9	469	4	Mostly Agree(4)
18.5	16.4	367	5	Agree(5)
	11.3	254	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 668-669

V6589 016D10R:LIK EVN BRK RULE

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
11.4	10.2	228	1	Disagree(1)
14.9	13.3	298	2	Mostly Disagree(2)
24.1	21.5	481	3	Neither(3)
27.6	24.6	552	4	Mostly Agree(4)
21.9	19.6	438	5	Agree(5)
	10.9	243	-9	MISSING
100.0	100.0	2,240	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 670-671 V6590

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.2	5.5	123	1	Disagree(1)
8.5	7.6	170	2	Mostly Disagree(2)
26.1	23.2	519	3	Neither(3)
32.6	28.9	648	4	Mostly Agree(4)
26.6	23.7	530	5	Agree(5)
	11.2	250	-9	MISSING

016D10S:PRF FRND EXCITNG

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 672-673

V6591 016D20A: #X GHB/LAST12MO

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

a... taken GHB ("liquid G," "grievous bodily harm")

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.2	84.6	1,895	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.1	0.9	21	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	4	3	3-5X:(3)
0.4	0.3	7	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	0	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.1	3	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.8	309	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 674-675

V6592 016D20B: #X KETAMINE/12M

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

b. ... taken katamine ("specail K," "super K")

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.4	84.1	1,884	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.5	1.3	30	2	1-2X:(2)
0.3	0.2	6	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.1	3	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.1	3	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	4	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.7	307	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 676-677

V6593 016D20C: #X SMK BIDI/12M

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

 $\ensuremath{\text{c...}}$ smoked bidis (or beedies) which are small brown cigarettes from India

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.5	79.8	1,788	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
4.2	3.6	81	2	1-2X:(2)
1.2	1.0	22	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.8	17	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	6	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	4	6	20-39X:(6)
0.8	0.7	15	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.7	307	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 678-679

V6594 016D20D: #X SMK KRETK/12M

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

d... smoked kreteks (clove cigarettes)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
89.2	76.8	1,721	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
5.8	5.0	112	2	1-2X:(2)
2.5	2.1	48	3	3-5X:(3)
1.0	0.8	18	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.7	15	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	4	6	20-39X:(6)
0.6	0.5	12	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.9	311	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 680-681

V6595 016D20E: #X ANDRO/12MO

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

e... taken "andro" (androstenedione, non-prescription steroid) $\ensuremath{\mathsf{S}}$

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.0	83.5	1,871	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
1.2	1.0	23	2	1-2X:(2)
0.4	0.3	7	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	4	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	4	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	8	6	20-39X:(6)
0.6	0.5	11	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.9	312	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 682-683

V6596 016D20F:#X CREATINE/12MO

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

f... taken creatine (amino acids used to build muscle)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
86.9	74.9	1,677	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
4.0	3.4	76	2	1-2X:(2)
2.5	2.2	49	3	3-5X:(3)
1.3	1.1	24	4	6-9X:(4)
1.8	1.6	35	5	10-19X:(5)
1.2	1.0	23	6	20-39X:(6)
2.3	2.0	45	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.9	311	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 684-685

V6597 016D20G: #X RITALIN/12MO

Lately there has been some attention paid to certain drugs. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you ...

a... taken ritalin (without a doctor's orders)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.5	81.3	1,822	1	0 OCCAS: (1)
2.6	2.2	49	2	1-2X:(2)
0.8	0.7	16	3	3-5X:(3)
0.7	0.6	13	4	6-9X:(4)
0.7	0.6	13	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.2	5	6	20-39X:(6)
0.5	0.4	10	7	40+OCCAS: (7)
	13.9	312	- 9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 2,240 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric Missing-data code: -9 Columns: 686-687

APPENDIX A

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 Monitoring the Future, Institute for Social Research Room 2311, P. O. 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, 1992, 327 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, 335 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, 335 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, 335 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1993. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1995, 339 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1994. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1997, 341 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1995. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1997, 341 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1996. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 376 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1997. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 378 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1998. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 378 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1999. L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 378 pp.
- Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 2000. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 380 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 20847-2345 (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.
- Drugs and the class of 1978: Behaviors, attitudes, and recent national trends (DHEW Publication No. ADM 79-877). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1979, 376 pp.
- Highlights from drugs and the class of 1978: Behaviors, attitudes, and recent national trends (DHEW Publication No. ADM 79-878). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1979, 62 pp.
- 1979 Highlights: Drugs and the nation's high school students, Five year national trends (DHEW Publication No. ADM 80-930). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1979, 85 pp.
- Highlights from student drug use in America, 1975-1980 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 81-1066). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1981, 120 pp.
- Highlights from student drug use in America, 1975-1981 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 82-1208). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1981, 130 pp.
- Student drug use in America, 1975-1981 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 89-1221). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1982, 433 pp.
- Student drug use, attitudes, and beliefs: National trends, 1975-1982 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 83-1260). L.D. Johnston, J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley, 1983, 134 pp.
- Highlights from drugs and American high school students, 1975-1983 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 84-1317). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1984, 135 pp.
- Drugs and American high school students: 1975-1983 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 85-1374). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1984, 492 pp.
- *Use of licit and illicit drugs by America's high school students: 1975-1984* (DHHS Publication No. ADM 85-1394). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1985, 167 pp.
- Drug use among American high school students, college students, and other young adults: National trends through 1985 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 86-1450). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1986, 237 pp.
- National trends in drug use and related factors among American high school students and young adults, 1975-1986 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 87-1535). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1987, 265 pp.
- Illicit drug use, smoking, and drinking by America's high school students, college students, and young adults: 1975-1987 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 89-1602). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1988, 307 pp.
- Drug use, drinking, and smoking: National survey results from high school, college, and young adult populations, 1975-1988 (DHHS Publication No. ADM 89-1638). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1989, 339 pp.
- Trends in drug use and associated factors among American high school students, college students, and young adults: 1975-1989 (Institute for Social Research: Ann Arbor, MI). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1991, 331 pp.
- Drug use among American high school seniors, college students and young adults, 1975-1990, Volume I: High school seniors (DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1813) and Volume II: College students and young adults (DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1835). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1991, 199 pp. and 168 pp., respectively.

- Smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use among American secondary school students, college students, and young adults, 1975-1991. Volume I: Secondary school students (DHHS Pub. No. (NIH) 93-3481). Volume II: College students and young adults (DHHS Pub. No. (NIH) 93-3481). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1992, 231 pp. and 176 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1992. Volume I: Secondary school students (NIH Pub. No. 93-3597). Volume II: College students and young adults (NIH Pub. No. 93-3598). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, & J.G. Bachman, 1993, 269 pp. and 190 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study 1975-1993. Volume I: Secondary school students (NIH Pub. No. 94-3809). Volume II: College students and young adults (NIH Pub. No. 94-3810). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1994, 281 pp. and 189 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1994. Volume I: Secondary school students (NIH Pub. No. 95-4026). Volume II: College students and young adults (1996). (NIH Pub. No. 96-4027). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1995, 327 pp. and 189 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1995. Volume I: Secondary school students (1996). (NIH Pub. No. 96-4139). Volume II: College students and young adults (1997). (NIH Pub. No. 98-4140). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 381 pp. and 188 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1997. Volume I: Secondary school students (1998). (NIH Pub. No. 98-4345). Volume II: College students and young adults (1998). (NIH Pub. No. 98-4346). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 433 pp. and 206 pp., respectively.
- National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1998. Volume I: Secondary school students (1999). (NIH Pub. No. 99-4660). Volume II: College students and young adults (NIH Pub. No. 99-4661). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, & J.G. Bachman, 420 pp. and 218 pp., respectively.
- Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 1999 (2000). (NIH Pub. No. 00-4690). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, & J.G. Bachman, 56 pp.
- Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-1999. Volume I: Secondary school students (2000). (NIH Pub. No. 00-4802). Volume II: College students and adults ages 19-40 (NIH Pub. No. 00-4803). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 480 pp. and 240 pp., respectively.
- Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2000 (2001). (NIH Pub. No. 01-4923). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 54 pp.
- Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2000. Volume I: Secondary school students (2001). (NIH Pub. No. 01-4924). Volume II: College students and adults ages 19-40 (NIH Pub. No. 01-4925). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 492 pp. and 238 pp., respectively.
- Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2001 (2001). (NIH Pub. No. 02-5105). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 57 pp.
- Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2001. Volume I: Secondary school students (2002). (NIH Pub. No. 02-5106). Volume II: College students and adults ages 19-40 (NIH Pub. No. 02-5107). L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 530 pp. and 242 pp., respectively.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Kumar, R., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., Schulenberg, J.E., & Bachman, J.G. (2002). Effect of school-level norms on student substance use. *Prevention Science*, 3, 105-124.
- O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (2002). Epidemiology of alcohol and other drug use among college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement* 14, 23-39.
- Schulenberg, J., & Maggs, J. (2002). A developmental perspective on alcohol use and heavy drinking during the transition to adulthood. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 14, 54-70. [Concern is with substance use in general.]
- Wallace, J.M., Jr., & Muroff, J.R. (2002). Preventing substance abuse among African American children and youth: Race differences in risk factor exposure and vulnerability. *The Journal of Primary Prevention* 22(3), 235-261.
- Brown, T.N., Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (2001). Are risk and protective factors for substance use consistent across historical time?: National data from the high school classes of 1976 through 1997. *Prevention Science*, 2(1), 29-43.
- Maggs, J.L., & Schulenberg, J. (2001). Editors' introduction: Prevention as altering the course of development and the complementary purposes of developmental and prevention sciences. *Applied Developmental Science*, 5(4), 196-200.
- Safron, D.J., Schulenberg, J.E., & Bachman, J.G. (2001). Part-time work and hurried adolescence: The links among work intensity, social activities, health behaviors, and substance use. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 42, 425-449.
- Schulenberg, J., Maggs, J.L., Long, S.W., Sher, K.J., Gotham, H.J., Baer, J.S., Kivlahan, D.R., Marlatt, G.A., & Zucker, R.A. (2001). The problem of college drinking: Insights from a developmental perspective. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 25, 473-477.
- Schuster, C., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & Schulenberg, J. (2001). Adolescent marijuana use and adult occupational attainment: A longitudinal study from age 18 to 28. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 36(8), 997-1014.
- Wagenaar, A.C., O'Malley, P.M., & LaFond, C. (2001). Lowered legal blood alcohol limits for young drivers: Effects on drinking, driving, and driving-after-drinking behaviors in 30 states. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91, 801-804.
- Brown, T.N., Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (2001). Are risk and protective factors for substance use consistent across historical time?: National data from the high school classes of 1976 through 1997. *Prevention Science* 2(1), 29-43.
- Bryant, A.L., Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (2000). Understanding the links among school misbehavior, academic achievement, and cigarette use: A national panel study of adolescents. *Prevention Science*, 1(2), 71-87.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., Bachman, J.G., & Schulenberg, J. (2000). A comparison of confidential versus anonymous survey procedures: Effects on reporting of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs in a national study of students. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 30(1), 35-54.
- O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (1999). Drinking and driving among American high school seniors: 1984-1997. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89, 678-684.
- An, L.C., O'Malley, P.M., Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1999). Changes at the high end of risk in cigarette smoking among U.S. high school seniors, 1976-1995. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89, 699-705.
- Bachman, J.G., Freedman-Doan, P., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Segal, D.R. (1999). Changing patterns of drug use among high school seniors (1976-1995) who entered military service: Implications for drug abuse prevention. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89, 672-677.

- Schulenberg, J., Maggs, J.L., Dielman, T.E., Leech, S.L., Kloska, D.D., Shope, J.T., & Laetz, V.B. (1999). On peer influences to get drunk: A panel study of young adolescents. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 45, 108-142.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr. (1999). Race, risk, and resilience: The social ecology of addiction in America's black and Hispanic communities. *Pediatrics*, 103(5), 1122-1127.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr., Forman, T.A., Guthrie, B.J., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D. (1999). The epidemiology of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among black youth. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 60(6), 800-809.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1998). Explaining the recent increases in students' marijuana use: The impacts of perceived risks and disapproval from 1976 through 1996. *American Journal of Public Health* 88, 887-892.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1998). Alcohol use among adolescents. *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 22, 85-93.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (Oct/Nov 1997). Quantitative and qualitative changes in cocaine use among American high school seniors, college students, and young adults. A chapter summarized and abstracted in a special edition of the journal Substance Use and Misuse entitled "Etiology and Prevention of Drug Use: The U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monographs, 1991-1993", vol. 32. The chapter originally appeared in 1991 in S. Schober & C. Schade (Eds.), *The epidemiology of cocaine use and abuse* (pp. 19-44). (NIDA Research Monograph 110.) Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D. (1997). Contributions of drug epidemiology to the field of drug abuse prevention. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 32 (12&13). (Abstract and summary of an earlier chapter, Johnston [1991]. Translated into 9 languages.)
- Wallace, J.M., Jr. & Bachman, J.G. (1997). Validity of self-reports in student-based studies of minority populations: Issues and concerns. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 32, 1949-1954.
- Bell, R., Wechsler, H., Johnston, L.D. (1997). Correlates of college marijuana use: Results of a national survey. *Addiction*, 92, 571-582.
- Osgood, D.W., Wilson, J.K., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L. D. (1996). Routine activities and individual deviant behaviors. *American Sociological Review*, 61, 635-655.
- Schulenberg, J., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., Wadsworth, K.N., & Johnston, L.D. (1996). Getting drunk and growing up: Trajectories of frequent binge drinking during the transition to young adulthood. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 57, 289-304.
- Schulenberg, J., Wadsworth, K.N., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1996). Adolescent risk factors for binge drinking during the transition to young adulthood: Variable- and pattern-centered approaches to understanding change. *Developmental Psychology*, 32, 659-674.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1995, April). Adolescent substance use: Epidemiology and implications for public policy. *Pediatrics Clinics of North America*, 42, 241-260.
- Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (1994). High school educational success and subsequent substance use: A panel analysis following adolescents into young adulthood. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 35, 45-62.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr. (1994). Race differences in adolescent drug use: Recent findings from national samples. *African-American Research Perspectives*, 1(1), 31-35.
- Bachman, J.G., & Schulenberg, J. (1993). How part-time work intensity relates to drug use, problem behavior, time use, and satisfaction among high school seniors: Are these consequences, or merely correlates? Developmental Psychology, 29, 220-235.
- Johnston, L.D. (1993). The "war" on drugs and the role of the media. Nieman Reports, 47(7), 39-41.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1993). Adolescent substance use and addictions: Epidemiology, current trends, and public policy. *Adolescent Medicine: State of the Art Reviews*, 4, 227-248.
- Bachman, J.G., & Wallace, J.M., Jr. (1991). The Drug Problem among adolescents: Getting beyond the stereotypes. *Ethnicity & Disease*, 1(fall), 85-97.

- Bachman, J.G., Wallace, J.M., Jr., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., Kurth, C.L., & Neighbors, H.W. (1991). Racial/ethnic differences in smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use among American high school seniors, 1976-1989. *American Journal of Public Health*, 81, 372-377.
- O'Malley, P.M., & Wagenaar, A.C. (1991). Effects of minimum drinking age laws on alcohol use, related behaviors, and traffic crash involvement among American youth: 1976-1987. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52, 478-491.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1990). Explaining the recent decline in cocaine use among young adults: Further evidence that perceived risks and disapproval lead to reduced drug use. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 31, 173-184.
- Johnston, L.D. (1989). The survey technique in drug abuse assessment. Bulletin on Narcotics, 41, 29-40.
- Osgood, D.W., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1989). Time trends and age trends in arrests and self-reported illegal behavior. *Criminology*, 27, 389-417.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Humphrey, R.H. (1988). Explaining the recent decline in marijuana use: Differentiating the effects of perceived risks, disapproval, and general lifestyle factors. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 29, 92-112.
- Humphrey, R.H., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1988). Bases of power, facilitation effects, and attitudes and behavior: Direct, indirect, and interactive determinants of drug use. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 51, 329-345.
- O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1988). Period, age, and cohort effects on substance use among young Americans: A decade of change, 1976-1986. *American Journal of Public Health*, 78, 1315-1321.
- Osgood, D.W., Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1988). The generality of deviance in late adolescence and early adulthood. *American Sociological Review*, 53, 81-93.
- Bachman, J.G. (1987). An eye on the future. Psychology Today, 21(7), 6-8.
- Bachman, J.G., Sigelman, L., & Diamond, G. (1987). Self-selection, socialization, and distinctive military values: Attitudes of high school seniors. *Armed Forces and Society*, 13(2), 169-187.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1987). Psychotherapeutic, licit, and illicit use of drugs among adolescents: An epidemiological perspective. *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 8, 36-51.
- Bachman, J.G. (1986). Effects of early marriage on substance abuse. *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, 20(10), 15.
- Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1986). Self-concepts, self-esteem, and educational experiences: The frog-pond revisited (again). *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 50, 35-46.
- Diamond, G., & Bachman, J.G. (1986). High school seniors and nuclear threat, 1975-1984: Political and mental health implications of concern and despair. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 15, 210-241.
- Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1986). Why do the nation's students use drugs and alcohol? Self-reported reasons from nine national surveys. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 16, 29-66.
- Johnston, L.D. (1985). Should alcohol epidemiology and drug abuse epidemiology be merged? Plenary session paper in *Proceedings of the 13th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence* (Oslo, Norway October, 1983). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and the Addictions. (Reprinted in The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor, March 1985, 20, 11-14.)
- Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (1984). Drug use among young adults: The impacts of role status and social environments. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 47, 629-645.
- Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1984). Black-white differences in self-esteem: Are they affected by response styles? *American Journal of Sociology*, 90, 624-639.
- Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1984). Yea-saying, nay-saying, and going to extremes: Black-white differences in response styles? *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 48, 491-509.
- O'Malley, P.M. (1984). Cigarette use among high school seniors: Did the rate decline? *Preventive Medicine*, 13, 421-426.

- O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1984). Period, age, and cohort effects on substance use among American youth. *American Journal of Public Health*, 74, 682-688.
- Bachman, J.G. (1983). American high school seniors view the military: 1976 to 1982. *Armed Forces and Society*, 10(1), 86-104.
- Bachman, J.G. (1983). Premature affluence: Do high school students earn too much? *Economic Outlook U.S.A.*, 10(3), 64-67.
- Bachman, J.G. (1983). Schooling as a credential: Some suggestions for change. *International Review of Applied Psychology*, 32, 347-360.
- Herzog, A.R., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1983). Paid work, child care, and housework: A national survey of high school seniors' preferences for sharing responsibilities between husband and wife. *Sex Roles*, 9(1), 109-135. (Work funded by NIE.)
- Johnston, L.D. (1983). Design features for an optimal assessment of the effects of marijuana decriminalization. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 10, 463-480.
- Johnston, L.D. (1983). Responsible use vs. irresponsible use: Are these useful concepts in prevention? *The U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 7, 7.
- O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1983). Self-esteem: Change and stability between ages 13 and 23. *Developmental Psychology*, 19, 257-268.
- O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1983). Reliability and consistency of self-reports of drug use. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 18, 805-824.
- Bachman, J.G. (1981). Youth views about the military: Recent trends. Economic Outlook U.S.A., 8(3), 61-65.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1981). Smoking, drinking, and drug use among American high school students: Correlates and trends, 1975-1979. *American Journal of Public Health*, 71, 59-69.
- Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1981). When four months equal a year: Inconsistencies in students' reports of drug use. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 45, 536-548. (Reprinted in E. Singer & S. Presser (Eds.), 1989, Survey research methods. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.)
- Bynner, J., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1981). Self-esteem and delinquency revisited. *Youth and Adolescence*, 10, 407-441.
- Herzog, A.R., & Bachman, J.G. (1981). Effects of questionnaire length on response quality. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 45(4), 549-559.
- Johnston, L.D. (1981). American youth in the 80's: Trends, needs, and suggestions for programs. Keynote address to the diamond jubilee convention of the Boys Clubs of America, San Francisco, CA, May 25, 17 pp. Published in abbreviated form in *Connections*, 1981, 1(4), 11-14.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1980). Drug use among American youth: 1975-1979. *Economic Outlook U.S.A.*, 7(2), 39-42.
- Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1979). The freshmen, 1979. Psychology Today, 13(4), 79-87.
- O'Malley, P.M. & Bachman, J.G. (1979). Self-esteem and education: Sex and cohort comparisons among high school seniors. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 37, 1153-1159. (Reprinted in M. Rosenberg & H. Kaplan (Eds.), 1984, Social psychology of the self-concept. Arlington Heights, IL: AHM Press.)
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1978). The drug scene: A student survey. *Science Teacher*, 45(6), 26-31.
- O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1978). Drug use and military plans of high school seniors. *Youth and Society*, 10, 65-77.
- Segal, D.R., & Bachman, J.G. (1978). The military as an educational and training institution: A comparison among post-high school alternatives. *Youth and Society*, 10, 47-64.
- Segal, D.R., Bachman, J.G., & Dowdell, F. (1978). Military service as a perceived mobility opportunity for female and black youth. *Youth and Society*, 10, 127-134.
- Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1976). Drug use among American youth. Economic Outlook U.S.A., 3, 32-33.

CHAPTERS

- Johnston L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (2002). Article 97: Drug use and abuse: Psychosocial aspects. In N.J. Smelser and P.B. Baltes (Eds.), *International encyclopedia of the social and behavioral sciences*, Vol. IV, Intersecting fields; Section 4.5, Health (J. House & R. Schwarzer, Section Eds.) Amsterdam: Pergamon.
- Burns, D., & Johnston, L. D. (2001). Overview of recent changes in adolescent smoking behavior. In National Cancer Institute, *Changing adolescent smoking prevalence: Where it is and why* (pp. 1-8). Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph No. 14. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. (NIH Pub. No. 02-5086).
- Johnston, L. D. (2001). Changing demographic patterns of adolescent smoking over the past 23 years: National trends from the Monitoring the Future Study. In National Cancer Institute, Changing adolescent smoking prevalence: Where it is and why (pp. 9-33). Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph No. 14. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. (NIH Pub. No. 02-5086).
- Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (2001). Cigarette, alcohol, and other drug use in adolescence: A modern day epidemic. In R.P. Weissberg, et al. (Eds.), *Trends in the well-being of children and youth*. (Volume II: University of Illinois at Chicago Series on Children and Youth.) Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America Press.
- Pacula, R.L., Grossman, M., Chaloupka, F.J., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Farrelly, M.C. (2001). Marijuana and youth. In J. Gruber (Ed.), *Risky behavior among youths: An economic analysis* (pp. 271-326). The University of Chicago Press. Also appears as Working Paper 7703, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (2000).
- Schulenberg, J., Maggs, J.L., Steinman, K., & Zucker, R.A. (2001). Development matters: Taking the long view on substance abuse etiology and intervention during adolescence. In P.M. Monti, S.M. Colby, & T.A. O'Leary (Eds.), *Adolescents, alcohol, and substance abuse: Reaching teens through brief intervention* (pp. 19-57). New York: Guilford Press.
- Bachman, J.G., & Wallace, J.M., Jr. (2000). Religion and drug use. In R. Carson-DeWitt (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of drugs, alcohol, and addictive behavior*. (2nd ed.). Farmington Hills, MI: Macmillan Publishing.
- O'Malley, P.M. (2000). Drug Use, Socialization Factors. Pp. 309-312 in C.E. Faupel & P.M. Roman (eds.) *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior*, Volume 4, Self-Destructive Behavior and Disvalued Identity. London: Brunner-Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- O'Malley, P.M. (2000). The Monitoring the Future survey. In *Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol, and Addictive Behavior*, Second Edition. Macmillan Reference USA.
- Johnston, L.D. (2000). General population surveys of drug abuse. In *Guide to drug abuse epidemiology* (pp. 125-170). Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Johnston, L.D. (2000). Selecting variables and measures for drug surveys. In *Guide to drug abuse epidemiology* (pp. 171-203). Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Bachman, J.G., & Wallace, J.M., Jr. (2000). Religion and drug use. In R. Carson-DeWitt (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of drugs, alcohol, and addictive behavior*, second edition. Macmillan Publishing.
- Johnston, L.D. (2000). The epidemiology of drug use. In W.B. Hansen, S.M. Giles, & M.D. Fearnow-Kenney (Eds.), *Improving prevention effectiveness* (pp. 9-22). Greensboro, NC: Tanglewood Research, Inc.
- (Johnston, L.D., uncredited, 2000). The United States country report on drug use patterns among 10th grade students. In Hibell, B., et al. (Eds.) *The 1999 ESPAD report: Alcohol and other drug use among students in 30 European countries*. Stockholm: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, and the Council of Europe.
- Schulenberg, J., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (2000). "Spread your wings and fly": The course of well-being and substance use during the transition to young adulthood. In L. J. Crockett & R. K. Silbereisen (Eds.), *Negotiating adolescence in times of social change*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1998). Epidemiology of substance abuse in adolescence. In P.J. Ott, R.E. Tarter, & R.T. Ammerman (Eds.), *Sourcebook on substance abuse: Etiology, epidemiology, assessment, and treatment.* Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M (1997). The recanting of earlier-reported drug use by young adults. In L. Harrison & A. ughes (Eds.), *The Validity of self-reported drug use: Improving the accuracy of survey estimates*. (NIDA Research Monograph 167), pp. 59-80. NIH Publication 97-4147. Washington D.C.: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Schulenberg, J., Wadsworth, K. N., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Johnston, L. D. (1997). Adolescent risk factors for binge drinking during the transition to young adulthood: Variable- and pattern-centered approaches to change. In G.A. Marlatt and G.R. VandenBos (Eds.), *Addictive Behaviors: Readings on etiology, prevention, and treatment* (pp. 129-165). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association and was reported in 1997's personal statement)]
- (Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G., uncredited, 1997). United States country report. In B. Hibell et al. (Eds.), *The ESPAD report: Alcohol and other drug use among students in 26 European countries*. Stockholm: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN).
- Schulenberg, J., Maggs, J., & Hurrelmann, K. (1997). Negotiating developmental transitions during adolescence and young adulthood: Health risks and opportunities. In J. Schulenberg, J. Maggs, & K. Hurrelmann (Eds.), *Health risks and developmental transitions during adolescence*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr., & Williams, D.R. (1997). Religion and adolescent health. In J. Schulenberg, J.L. Maggs, & K. Hurrelmann (Eds.), *Health risks and developmental transitions during adolescence*. Cambridge University Press.
- Maggs, J., Schulenberg, J., & Hurrelmann, K. (1997). Developmental transitions during adolescence: Health promotion implications. In J. Schulenberg, J. Maggs, & K. Hurrelmann (Eds.), *Health risks and developmental transitions during adolescence*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Schulenberg, J. (1996). Transitions in alcohol and other drug use and abuse during late adolescence and young adulthood. In J.A. Graber, J. Brooks-Gunn, & A.C. Petersen (Eds.), *Transitions through adolescence: Interpersonal domains and contexts* (pp. 111-140). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Hansen, W.B., & O'Malley, P.M. (1996). Drug use. In R.J. DiClemente, W.B. Hansen, & L.E. Ponton (Eds.), *Handbook of adolescent health risk behavior* (pp. 161-192). New York: Plenum Press.
- Allen, W.R., & Wallace, J.M., Jr. (1995). Campus racial environment and African American college student outcomes. In L. Morris & G. Oyemade (Eds.), *One-third of a nation: African American perspectives*. Washington, DC: Howard University Press.
- Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1995). American adolescents' views on family and work: Historical trends from 1976-1992. In P. Noack, M. Hofer, & J. Youniss (Eds.), *Psychological responses to social change: Human development in changing environments*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr., Bachman, J.G., O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (1995). Racial/ethnic differences in adolescent drug use: Exploring possible explanations. In G. Botwin, S. Schinke, & M. Orlandi (Eds.), *Drug abuse prevention with multi-ethnic youth* (pp. 59-80). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- (O'Malley, P.M. et al., 1995, uncredited). Epidemiology of injection drug use. In Normand, J., Vlahov, D., & Moses, L.E. (Eds). *Preventing HIV transmission: The role of sterile needles and bleach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- O'Malley, P.M. (1994). Commentary: Assumptions and features of longitudinal designs. In R. Zucker, G. Boyd, & J. Howard (Eds.), *The development of alcohol problems: Exploring the biopsychosocial matrix of risk* (pp. 427-435). NIAAA Research Monograph 26 (NIH Pub. No. 94-3495). Washington, DC: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
- Bachman, J.G. (1994). Incorporating trend data to aid in the causal interpretation of individual-level correlations among variables: Examples focusing on the recent decline in marijuana use. In L. Collins & L. Seitz (Eds.), *Advances in data analysis for prevention intervention research*. NIDA Research Monograph No. 142 (pp. 112-139). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

- Schulenberg, J., & Ebata, A. T. (1994). Adolescence in the United States. In K. Hurrelmann (Ed.), *International handbook of adolescence* (pp. 414-430). Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Wallace, J.M., Jr., & Bachman, J.G. (1993). Validity of self-reports in student based studies on minority populations: Issues and concerns. In M. De La Rosa & J.L. Andrados (Eds.), *Drug abuse among minority youth: Advances in research and methodology*. NIDA Research Monograph No. 130 (pp. 167-200). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1992). Illicit drug use, smoking, and drinking by America's high school students, college students, and young adults, 1975-1987: Overview of key findings. In R. L. Bloom (Ed.) *Changing lives: Studies in human development and professional helping*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
- Johnston, L.D. (1992). How epidemiology helps us to grasp the phenomenon of drug use. In *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference contra spem in spem: Drugs and Alcoholism against Life*. Vatican City: The Vatican.
- Johnston, L.D. (1991). Contributions of drug epidemiology to the field of drug abuse prevention. In W. Bukoski (Ed.) *Drug abuse prevention research: Methodological issues* (NIDA Research Monograph No. 107, pp. 57-80). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1991). Quantitative and qualitative changes in cocaine use among American high school seniors, college students, and young adults. In C. Schade & S. Schober (Eds.), *The epidemiology of cocaine use*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 110, pp. 19-44). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Bachman, J.G. (1991). School dropouts. In R.M. Lerner, A.C. Petersen, & J. Brooks-Gunn (Eds.) *Encyclopedia of adolescence*. New York, NY: Garland.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1991). How changes in drug use are linked to perceived risks and disapproval: Evidence from national studies that youth and young adults respond to information about the consequences of drug use. In R.L. Donohew, H. Sypher, & W. Bukoski (Eds.), *Persuasive communication and drug abuse prevention* (pp. 133-156). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Johnston, L.D. (1991). Toward a theory of drug epidemics. In R.L. Donohew, H. Sypher, & W. Bukoski (Eds.), *Persuasive communication and drug abuse prevention* (pp. 93-132). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Johnston, L.D. (1990). America's war on drugs: What we should have learned by now. *Action strategies for the 90s: The Great Lakes leadership conference on substance abuse prevention*. (Keynote address, Conference Proceedings.) Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan School of Public Health, pp. 85-104.
- Johnston, L.D. (1989). America's drug problem in the media: Is it real or is it MemorexTM? In P. Shoemaker (Ed.), *Communication campaigns about drugs: Government, media, and the public* (pp. 97-111). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1986). Recent findings from Monitoring the Future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth. In F.M. Andrews (Ed.), *Research on the quality of life* (pp. 215-234). Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.
- Johnston, L.D. (1985). The etiology and prevention of substance use: What can we learn from recent historical changes? In C.L. Jones & R.J. Battjes (Eds.), *Etiology of drug abuse: Implications for prevention*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 56, pp. 155-177). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D. (1985). Techniques for reducing measurement error in surveys of drug use. In L. N. Robins (Ed.), *Studying drug abuse* (pp. 117-136). New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Johnston, L.D., & Harrison, L.D. (1985). An international perspective on alcohol use among youth. In U. Rydberg (Ed.), *Alcohol and the developing brain* (pp. 161-170). New York: Raven Press.
- Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1985). Issues of validity and population coverage in student surveys of drug use. In B.A. Rouse, N.J. Kozel, & L.G. Richards (Eds.), *Self-report methods of estimating drug use: Meeting current challenges to validity*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 57, pp. 31-54). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

- O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1985). Cocaine use among American adolescents and young adults. In N.J. Kozel & E.H. Adams (Eds.), *Cocaine use in America: Epidemiologic and clinical perspectives*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 61, pp. 50-75). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Bachman, J.G. (1982). Family relationships and self-esteem. In M. Rosenberg & H. Kaplan (Eds.), *The social psychology of the self-concept*. Arlington Heights, IL: AMH Press.
- Johnston, L.D. (1982). A review and analysis of recent changes in marijuana use by American young people. In *Marijuana: The national impact on education* (pp. 8-13). New York: American Council on Marijuana.
- Johnston, L.D. (1981). Frequent marijuana use: Correlates, possible effects, and reasons for using and quitting. In R. deSilva, R. Dupont, & G. Russell (Eds.), *Treating the marijuana dependent person* (pp. 8-14). New York: American Council on Marijuana.
- Johnston, L.D., Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1980). Drug use among American high school students. In L. Brill & C. Winick (Eds.), *The yearbook of substance use and abuse* (Vol. 2). New York: Human Sciences Press.
- Brooke, E., & Johnston, L.D. (1979). *The assessment of drug abuse. In Resource book on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs* (pp. 33-51; published in English, French, and Spanish). Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Eveland, L.K. (1978). Drugs and delinquency: A search for causal connections. In D.G. Kandel (Ed.), *Longitudinal research on drug use: Empirical findings and methodological issues* (pp. 137-156). Washington, DC: Hemisphere Publishing.
- Johnston, L.D. (1977). Introduction to the use of follow-up studies. In L. Johnston, D. Nurco, & L. Robins (Eds.), *Conducting follow-up research on drug treatment programs*. (NIDA Treatment Program Monograph Series No. 2, pp. 1-8). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D. (1977). Problems of data acquisition in longitudinal studies. In L. Richards & L.B. Blevens (Eds.), *The epidemiology of drug abuse: Current issues.* (NIDA Research Monograph No. 10, pp. 60-67). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D. (1977). Survey data as contributors to estimation of heroin and other narcotics use. In J.D. Rittenhouse (Ed.), *The epidemiology of heroin and other narcotics*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 16, pp. 103-108). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D., Nurco, D., & Robins, L. (1977). Reporting and utilizing the results of a follow-up study. In L.
 Johnston, D. Nurco, & L. Robins (Eds.), Conducting follow-up research on drug treatment programs.
 (NIDA Treatment Program Monograph Series No. 2, pp. 139-144). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Johnston, L.D., & Bachman, J.G. (1976). Educational institutions and adolescent development. In J. Adams (Ed.), *Understanding adolescence* (3rd rev. ed., pp. 290-315). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Johnston, L.D. (1975). Defining the term "polydrug use." In J. Elinson & D. Nurco (Eds.), *Operational definitions in socio-behavioral drug use research*. (NIDA Research Monograph No. 2, pp. 36-39). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

TESTIMONY

- Johnston, L. D. (2002, June 25). Written and oral testimony presented at hearings on the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, held by the Subcommittee for Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, of the Committee on Government Reform, U. S. House of Representatives. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L. D. (2002, June 20). Written testimony on the National Youth Media Anti-Drug Media Campaign for the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government of the House Appropriations Committee, U.S. House of Representatives. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L. D. (2002, June 19). Written and oral testimony presented at hearings on the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, held by the Treasury and General Government Subcommittee on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (2000, Sept. 19). Written and oral testimony presented at hearings on "Drug trends in America," held by the House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, of the Government Reform Committee, U.S. House of Representatives. Published in the Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1999, October 14). Written and oral testimony presented before the House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources in oversight hearings on the National Youth Media Anti-Drug Campaign. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1995, December 19). Written and oral testimony presented to the Judiciary Committee, United States Senate, at a hearing on Recent trends in youthful drug use. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1995, November 9). Written and oral testimony presented before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, at hearings on H.R. 1271, The Family Privacy Protection Act. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1993, March 31). The continuing need for prevention at the school and community levels. Delivered before the House Subcommittee on Select Education and Civil Rights, on the reauthorization of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. In The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1995, March 16). Problems which would be created by H.R. 11, Title IV, The Family Privacy Protection Act. Written and oral testimony delivered to the House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology in hearings on H.R. 11. Published in The Congressional Record.
- Johnston, L.D. (1991, November 15). Advertising and tobacco use: Some considerations. Prepared testimony delivered before the Consumer Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in hearings on the Tobacco Product Education and Health Protection Act of 1991. Published in The Congressional Record, Washington: GPO ISBN 0-16-039764-2, pp. 44-53.
- Johnston, L.D. (1988, June 16). The need for a shift in national strategy toward drug abuse prevention. Prepared testimony delivered before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Relations in hearings on drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment. Published in The Congressional Record, 134:89, D774.
- Johnston, L.D. (1988, June 14). Demand reduction in the war on drugs: Some recommendations. Prepared testimony delivered before the Senate Armed Services Committee in hearings on the relationship between demand reduction and the role of the military in addressing the problem of drug abuse. Published in The Congressional Record, 134:87, D756.
- Johnston, L.D. (1986, August 1). Adolescent smoking and the issue of cigarette advertising. Prepared testimony delivered before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, in oversight hearings on cigarette advertising and promotion. Published in Advertising of tobacco products (pp. 860-886). Washington, DC: GPO (Serial No. 99-167).
- Johnston, L.D. (1985, May 21). Adolescent alcohol use and the fairness doctrine. Prepared testimony delivered before the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance. Published in Beer and wine advertising: Impact of electronic media (pp. 372-387). Washington, DC: GPO (Serial No. 99-16).

- Johnston, L.D. (1985, February 7). Alcohol advertising and trends in alcohol consumption. Prepared testimony delivered before the Senate Subcommittee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Published in Alcohol Advertising (pp. 312-324). Washington, DC: GPO (Serial No. 99-16).
- Johnston, L.D. (1980). Marijuana use and the effects of marijuana decriminalization. Prepared testimony delivered before the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. In Health consequences of marijuana use (pp. 51-70). Washington, DC: GPO (Serial No. 96-54).
- O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (1988, March). Drinking and driving among American high school seniors: Extent and nature of the problems. Prepared testimony delivered at hearing on the problem of drinking and driving held by the National Commission Against Drunk Driving and the National Highway Safety Transportation Administration, Fort Worth, TX, 9 pp. (Available from the authors.)

MONITORING THE FUTURE OCCASIONAL PAPERS

(Published by the Project)

Paper Title No

- The Monitoring the Future project: Design and procedures. J.G. Bachman and L.D. Johnston, 1978, 67 pp.
- Concern for others and its relationship to specific attitudes on race relations, sex roles, ecology, and population control. A.R. Herzog, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1978, 42 pp.
- High school seniors' preferences for sharing work and family responsibilities between husband and wife. A.R. Herzog, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1979, 58 pp.
- Fewer rebels, fewer causes: A profile of today's college freshmen. J.G. Bachman and L.D. Johnston, 1979, 30 pp.
- Developing composite measures of drug use: Comparisons among lifetime, annual, and monthly prevalence reports for thirteen classes of drugs. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 1979, 64 pp.
- Description of a special survey using a single combined form of the Monitoring the Future questionnaires. A.R. Herzog and J.G. Bachman, 1979, 35 pp.
- 7 Ecological concerns among high school seniors: 1976-1979. J.D. Miller and J.G. Bachman, 1980, 28 pp.
- 8 Correlates of drug use, part I: Selected measures of background, recent experiences, and lifestyle orientations. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 1980, 134 pp.
- When four months equal a year: An exploration of inconsistencies in students' monthly versus yearly reports of drug use. J.G. Bachman and P.M. O'Malley, 1980, 12 pp.
- High school seniors' occupational plans and values: Trends in sex differences 1976 through 1980. A.R. Herzog, 1980. (Available in reprint from Sociology of Education, 1982, 13 pp.)
- 11 Changes in drug use after high school as a function of role status and social environment. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 1981, 92 pp.
- Trends in high school seniors' views of the military. J.G. Bachman, 1981, 28 pp.
- Marijuana decriminalization: The impact on youth 1975-1980. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1981, 85 pp.
- Period, age, and cohort effects on substance use among American youth 1976-1982. P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1983, 50 pp.
- Student drug use, attitudes, and beliefs in the Department of Defense Dependent Schools class of 1982. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and M.L. Davis-Sacks, 1983, 72 pp.
- The impacts of response styles on black-white differences in self-esteem: An analysis of six samples of youth. J.G. Bachman and P.M. O'Malley, 1983, 30 pp.
- The Monitoring the Future follow-up surveys: A description of key experiences during the first years after high school. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and D.E. Bare, 1985, 135 pp.
- 19 Changes in marijuana use linked to changes in perceived risks and disapproval. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and R.H. Humphrey, 1986, 28 pp.
- Correlates of employment among high school seniors. J.G. Bachman, D. E. Bare, and E.I. Frankie, 1986, 105 pp.
- Change and consistency in the correlates of drug use among high school seniors: 1975-1986. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 1986, 21 pp.
- Differentiation of period, age, and cohort effects on drug use 1976-1986. P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1988, 62 pp.
- Sex differences in adolescents' health-threatening behaviors: What accounts for them? A.R. Herzog, J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1987, 36 pp.
- Student drug use in America: Differences among high schools 1986-1987. P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1988, 37 pp.
- Drug use among American college students and their noncollege age peers. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 1988, 40 pp.

- Reducing drug use in America: A perspective, a strategy, and some promising approaches. L.D. Johnston, 1988, 57 pp.
- Minimum drinking age laws effects on American youth 1976-1987. P.M. O'Malley and A.C. Wagenaar, 1990, 68 pp.
- Linking trends in cocaine use to perceived risks, disapproval, and lifestyle factors: An analysis of high school seniors, 1976-1988. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1990, 42 pp.
- Drug use among black, white, Hispanic, native American, and Asian American high school seniors (1976-1989): Prevalence, trends, and correlates. J.G. Bachman, J.M. Wallace, Jr., C. Kurth, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1990, 63 pp.
- The second worldwide survey of drug and alcohol use among students in the Department of Defense dependents school system 1982-1987. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Harrison, 1989, 104 pp.
- Part-time work by high school seniors: Sorting out correlates and possible consequences. J.G. Bachman, and J. Schulenberg, 1992, revised, 154 pp.
- The Monitoring the Future project after seventeen years: Design and procedures. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1991, 110 pp.
- Aims and objectives of the Monitoring the Future study. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, J. Schulenberg, and J.G. Bachman, 1996, revised, 125pp.
- Changes in drug use during the post-high school years. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, L.D. Johnston, W.L. Rodgers, and J. Schulenberg, 1992, 168 pp.
- Historical trends in attitudes and preferences regarding family, work, and the future among American adolescents: National data from 1976-1992. J. Schulenberg, J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1994, 62 pp.
- The Monitoring the Future project after twenty-two years: Design and procedures. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 1996, 89 pp.
- Changes in drug use during ages 18-32. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, L.D. Johnston, W.L. Rodgers, J. Schulenberg, J. Lim, and K.N. Wadsworth, 1996, 87 pp.
- Trends in military propensity and the propensity-enlistment relationship. J.G. Bachman, P. Freedman-Doan, D.R. Segal, and P.M. O'Malley, 1997, 68 pp.
- Military propensity and enlistment: Cross-sectional and panel analyses of correlates and predictors. J.G. Bachman, D.R. Segal, P. Freedman-Doan, and P.M. O'Malley, 1998, 163 pp.
- Comparing drug-using behaviors among high school graduates entering military service, college, and civilian employment. J.G. Bachman, P. Freedman-Doan, L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and D.R. Segal, 1999, 33 pp..
- Life-paths into young adulthood and the course of substance use and well-being: Inter- and intra-cohort comparisons. J. Schulenberg, P. M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 1998, 64 pp.
- Reasons for use, abstention, and quitting illicit drug use by American adolescents. A report commissioned for the final report of the Drugs-Violence Task Force of the National Sentencing Commission. L.D. Johnston, 1998, 27 pp.
- Cigarette brand preferences among adolescents. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and J. Schulenberg, 1999, 37 pp.
- Acting out and lighting up: Understanding the links among school misbehavior, academic achievement, and cigarette use. A.L. Bryant, J. Schulenberg, J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 2000, 29 pp.
- Mediators of parental influences on adolescent substance use: Grade, gender, and ethnic comparisons (1994-1996). C. Pilgrim, J. Schulenberg, P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston, 2000, 48 pp.
- Consistency and change in correlates of youth substance use, 1976-1997. T.N. Brown, J. Schulenberg, J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, and L.D. Johnston, 2001, 34 pp.
- Analyses showing how religiosity, social activities, and drug-related beliefs mediate relationships between post-high school experiences and substance use. J.G. Bachman, P.M. O'Malley, J.E. Schulenberg, L.D. Johnston, A.L. Bryant, A.C. Merline, P. Freedman-Doan, N.J. Ridenour, and T.C. Hart, 2001. [Supplement to The Decline of Substance Use in Young Adulthood by Bachman et al.]
- A developmental perspective on alcohol and other drug use during adolescence and the transition to young adulthood. J. Schulenberg and J.L. Maggs, 2001, 70 pp.
- The aims and objectives of the Monitoring the Future study and progress toward fulfilling them. 3rd ed. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, J. Schulenberg, and J.G. Bachman, 2001, 139 pp.

- Demographic subgroup trends for various licit and illicit drugs, 1975-2000. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 2001, 225 pp.
- The Monitoring the Future project after 27 years: Design and procedures. J.G. Bachman, L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley, 2001, 58 pp.
- Demographic subgroup trends for various licit and illicit drugs, 1975-2001. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, 2002, available: http://monitoringthefuture.org/

APPENDIX B

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 1	6,843	16,795	17,142	15 , 676	15,483	16,261
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	83%	86%	86%	83%	84%
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
# Public Schools	121	119	120	118	125	124
# Private Schools	18	20	24	21	21	20
Total # Schools	139	139	144	139	146	144
Total # Students 1	6 , 763	15 , 929	15 , 876	14,824	15,963	15,780
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	82%

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES (continued)

	1999	2000	2001
# Public Schools	124	116	117
# Private Schools	19	18	17
Total # Schools	143	134	134
Total # Students 1	4,056	13,286	13,304
Student Response Rate (%) *	83%	83%	82%

^{*} 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.