

ICPSR 29961

**Research on Pathways to
Desistance [Maricopa County, AZ
and Philadelphia County, PA]:
Subject Measures, 2000-2010**

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Frequencies for 48 Month Follow-up Data

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTES

The following measures were implemented to protect the confidentiality of the study's respondents. ICPSR made these decisions in conjunction with the Principal Investigator and his staff.

1. Several questions asked for the specific relationship of family members and friends in multiple sections. These were recoded into broader categories; i.e., "Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)", "Female relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, girl cousin)".
2. Due to small frequency counts ethnicity groups other than White, African American, and Hispanic were combined together and merged with the group "Other".
3. In the original files, dummy identification codes were present on variables grouping respondents that attended the same school or detention facility, or belonged to the same gang. Although the codes were already de-identified a decision was made to mask the valid data.
4. The specifics concerning household size and composition were recoded. The total number of persons living in the same household was top-coded at nine. With the exception of biological parents, siblings, and grandparents other household members specific relationships were grouped together to form broader categories.
5. The specific ages of a respondent's children (if any) were masked.
6. The section on "Self-Reported Offending" asked a series of six questions about multiple specific crimes and delinquent acts. The series of questions were masked for all respondents for the crimes of forcible sex on another person and for killing another person.

VARIABLE GROUP CROSSWALK ACROSS WAVES

Note: Like variables across waves share the same variable name with the exception of the first two characters which designate what wave the variable is from (i.e., S0 for the baseline; S1 for the 6 Month follow-up; S2 for the 12 Month follow-up; continuing on upto S9 for the 72 month follow-up and SA for variables part of the 84 Month follow-up data.

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Research on Pathways to Desistance [Maricopa County, AZ and Philadelphia County, PA]: Subject Measures, 2000-2010

Variable Description and Frequencies

Note: Frequencies displayed for the variables are not weighted. They are purely descriptive and may not be representative of the study population. Please review any sampling or weighting information available with the study.

Summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation) may not be available for every variable in the codebook. Conversely, a listing of frequencies in table format may not be present for every variable in the codebook either. However, all variables in the dataset are present and display sufficient information about each variable. These decisions are made intentionally and are at the discretion of the archive producing this codebook.

48 Month Follow-Up

LINEID: Line Identification Number

This variable was created by ICPSR to provide an exact line number to each case so that the file may be returned, if needed, to its original order as it was received from ICPSR.

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1-4 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

CASEID: S7 IntInfo: Subject ID

The variable CASEID was assigned a unique, random identification number by the Principal Investigator. This ID number is the same number for the respondent in each of the 11 waves of this study. Please use this variable when attempting to merge multiple data- files to one another. This number will also be the same to identify respondents across the Pathways data series.

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 5-9 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7INTCOMPSTAT: S7 IntInfo: Interview completion status

Completion status of the interview.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Complete	1214	89.7 %
2	Partial	1	0.1 %
4	Incomplete	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 10-10 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7QVERSION: S7 IntInfo: Version number associated with programming changes to the interview

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
01.16	-	172	12.7 %
01.17	-	186	13.7 %
01.18	-	162	12.0 %
01.19	-	631	46.6 %
01.20	-	57	4.2 %
01.21	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
INC	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	0	0.0 %
Inc	-	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 11-15 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

S7INTYR: S7 IntInfo: Year of Interview

What year did the interview take place in?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2004	-	36	2.7 %
2005	-	625	46.2 %
2006	-	549	40.5 %
2007	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 16-19 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201

S7INTLOC: S7 IntInfo: Interview location

Where did this interview take place?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Subject's home	605	44.7 %
2	At the placement	349	25.8 %
3	Somewhere else	261	19.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 20-23 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7PLCCOD: S7 IntInfo: Interview location - facility code

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	349	25.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	NA: Interview not conducted at the placement	866	64.0 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 349 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 24-28 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201 , -101

S7PLCTYPE: S7 IntInfo: Interview location - facility type

What type of facility did the interview take place in?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	Residential treatment center (centralized staff, institutional setting)	6	0.4 %
14	Secure	12	0.9 %
15	Jail / Prison	312	23.0 %
16	Detention	18	1.3 %
20	Other	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	NA: Interview conducted not at placement	866	64.0 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 349 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 29-32 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201 , -101

S7NMONTHS: S7 IntInfo: Number of months covered in the recall period

Number of months in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	7	0.5 %
10	-	52	3.8 %
11	-	256	18.9 %
12	-	580	42.8 %
13	-	257	19.0 %
14	-	62	4.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 33-36 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7DAYSINRP: S7 IntInfo: Number of days covered in the recall period

Number of days in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
171	-	1	0.1 %
268	-	1	0.1 %
271	-	1	0.1 %
273	-	2	0.1 %
274	-	1	0.1 %
275	-	1	0.1 %
276	-	1	0.1 %
289	-	1	0.1 %
291	-	2	0.1 %
293	-	1	0.1 %
294	-	1	0.1 %
295	-	2	0.1 %
297	-	1	0.1 %
298	-	2	0.1 %
299	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
300	-	2	0.1 %
302	-	2	0.1 %
303	-	3	0.2 %
304	-	25	1.8 %
306	-	7	0.5 %
318	-	2	0.1 %
319	-	3	0.2 %
320	-	4	0.3 %
321	-	7	0.5 %
322	-	7	0.5 %
323	-	3	0.2 %
324	-	6	0.4 %
325	-	6	0.4 %
326	-	7	0.5 %
327	-	2	0.1 %
328	-	5	0.4 %
329	-	11	0.8 %
330	-	2	0.1 %
331	-	6	0.4 %
332	-	9	0.7 %
333	-	8	0.6 %
334	-	84	6.2 %
335	-	65	4.8 %
336	-	1	0.1 %
337	-	19	1.4 %
348	-	1	0.1 %
349	-	11	0.8 %
350	-	23	1.7 %
351	-	17	1.3 %
352	-	14	1.0 %
353	-	24	1.8 %
354	-	23	1.7 %
355	-	16	1.2 %
356	-	25	1.8 %
357	-	19	1.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 37-40 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7SITE: S7 DEM: Study Site Location

The geographic site where the subject is located.

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Philadelphia	700	51.7 %
2	Phoenix	654	48.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 41-41 (width: 1; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SGEND: S7 DEM: Subject gender

Subject's gender.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	1042	77.0 %
2	Female	173	12.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 42-45 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7AGE: S7 DEM: Subject Age as of the interview date - Truncated

Subject's age at the time of the interview (Truncated); interview date minus the subject's DOB truncated to a whole number.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	149	11.0 %
19	-	236	17.4 %
20	-	367	27.1 %
21	-	362	26.7 %
22	-	99	7.3 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 46-49 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7CTAGE: S7 DEM: Subject Age as of the interview date - Continuous

Subject's age at the time of the interview (Continuous); interview date minus the subject's DOB as a continuous variable.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1215	89.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 50-54 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7BL_ETH: S7 DEM: Ethnicity stated at Baseline

Ethnicity (from baseline).

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 55-59 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7ETHN_R: S7 DEM: Subjects Ethnicity - Recoded

Recoded ethnicity; self-reported ethnicity collapsed into 4 groups.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	White	274	20.2 %
2	Black	561	41.4 %
3	Hispanic	454	33.5 %
4	Other	65	4.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 60-63 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7JOBQ_MIL01: S7 Military: Been on active duty for military training/service during recall period

Have you been on active duty for military training/service during the recall period?

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1207	89.1 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 64-67 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -147 , -9 , -8

S7JOBQ_MIL02: S7 Military: Attempted to enlist in the military during recall period but unable

Did you attempt to enlist in the military but were unable to during the recall period

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1132	83.6 %
1	Yes	82	6.1 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 68-71 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -147 , -9 , -8

S7JOBQ_VOT01: S7 Voting: Is registered to vote

Are you registered to vote?

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	667	49.3 %
1	Yes	540	39.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 72-75 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -147 , -9 , -8

S7JOBQ_VOT02: S7 Voting: Voted in any election during recall period

Did you vote in any election during the recall period?

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	356	26.3 %
1	Yes	184	13.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-148	Skipped: Not registered to vote	674	49.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 540 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 76-79 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -148 , -147 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_PARDTH: S7 FamStr: Biological parents passed away during recall period

Whether either biological parent passed away in the recall period.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1202	88.8 %
1	Yes - Mom	8	0.6 %
2	Yes - Dad	4	0.3 %
3	Yes - Both	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 80-83 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_PMONDTN: S7 FamStr: Primary caregiver pass away during recall period

Whether a primary caregiver passed away in the recall period.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	111	8.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject didnt have a primary caregiver	1104	81.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 111 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 84-87 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7ARMSA_MEXAM: S7 ARSMA: Consider yourself to be Mexican American

Background Mexican American.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	896	66.2 %
1	Yes	318	23.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 88-91 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7AOS: S7 ARSMA: Anglo Orientation Subscale

Anglo Orientation - General; Mean of 11 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often
- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often
- (5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	0	0.0 %
2.09	-	1	0.1 %
2.55	-	3	0.2 %
2.73	-	1	0.1 %
2.82	-	1	0.1 %
2.91	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Moderately	5	0.4 %
3.09	-	8	0.6 %
3.18	-	7	0.5 %
3.27	-	3	0.2 %
3.36	-	9	0.7 %
3.45	-	7	0.5 %
3.55	-	12	0.9 %
3.64	-	11	0.8 %
3.73	-	19	1.4 %
3.82	-	17	1.3 %
3.91	-	31	2.3 %
4.00	More or very often	13	1.0 %
4.09	-	22	1.6 %
4.18	-	13	1.0 %
4.27	-	23	1.7 %
4.36	-	20	1.5 %
4.45	-	20	1.5 %
4.55	-	12	0.9 %
4.64	-	15	1.1 %
4.73	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.80	-	1	0.1 %
4.82	-	15	1.1 %
4.91	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 92-98 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ANGAFF: S7 ARSMA: Anglo Affiliation Subscale

Anglo Orientation - Affiliation; Mean of 3 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often
- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often
- (5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	25	1.8 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.67	-	19	1.4 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	21	1.6 %
2.33	-	38	2.8 %
2.67	-	27	2.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Moderately	58	4.3 %
3.33	-	26	1.9 %
3.67	-	30	2.2 %
4.00	More or very often	18	1.3 %
4.33	-	22	1.6 %
4.67	-	5	0.4 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 99-105 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ENGLNG: S7 ARSMA: English Language Subscale

Anglo Orientation - Language; Mean of 8 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often
- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often
- (5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	1	0.1 %
2.88	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Moderately	4	0.3 %
3.13	-	4	0.3 %
3.25	-	5	0.4 %
3.38	-	7	0.5 %
3.50	-	3	0.2 %
3.63	-	9	0.7 %
3.75	-	10	0.7 %
3.88	-	6	0.4 %
4.00	More or very often	25	1.8 %
4.13	-	16	1.2 %
4.25	-	19	1.4 %
4.38	-	12	0.9 %
4.50	-	22	1.6 %
4.63	-	15	1.1 %
4.75	-	27	2.0 %
4.88	-	15	1.1 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	113	8.3 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 106-112 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7MOS: S7 ARSMA: Mexican Orientation Subscale

Mexican Orientation - General; Mean of 12 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often

- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often
- (5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.17	-	2	0.1 %
1.42	-	4	0.3 %
1.50	-	4	0.3 %
1.58	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.73	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	11	0.8 %
1.92	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	15	1.1 %
2.08	-	5	0.4 %
2.17	-	11	0.8 %
2.25	-	7	0.5 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %
2.42	-	6	0.4 %
2.50	-	12	0.9 %
2.58	-	13	1.0 %
2.67	-	10	0.7 %
2.75	-	10	0.7 %
2.83	-	12	0.9 %
2.92	-	8	0.6 %
3.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
3.08	-	5	0.4 %
3.17	-	7	0.5 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	5	0.4 %
3.42	-	7	0.5 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.58	-	5	0.4 %
3.67	-	7	0.5 %
3.75	-	4	0.3 %
3.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.92	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.00	More or very often	9	0.7 %
4.08	-	2	0.1 %
4.17	-	2	0.1 %
4.25	-	2	0.1 %
4.33	-	7	0.5 %
4.42	-	5	0.4 %
4.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.58	-	4	0.3 %
4.67	-	5	0.4 %
4.75	-	3	0.2 %
4.83	-	2	0.1 %
4.92	-	4	0.3 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 113-119 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7MEXAFF: S7 ARSMA: Mexican Affiliation Subscale

Mexican Orientation - Affiliation; Mean of 3 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often
- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often
- (5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	7	0.5 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Moderately	19	1.4 %
3.33	-	16	1.2 %
3.67	-	35	2.6 %
4.00	More or very often	39	2.9 %
4.33	-	40	3.0 %
4.67	-	34	2.5 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	118	8.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 120-126 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SPALNG: S7 ARSMA: Spanish Language Subscale

Mexican Orientation - Language; Mean of 9 items.

MEASURE: Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II)

The Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-II; Cuellar, Arnold, and Maldonado, 1995) was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's cultural orientation toward Mexican and Anglo cultures. This instrument was only administered to adolescents who identified themselves as Mexican-American. The scale contains 48 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all" to "Extremely often or almost always," with higher scores indicating greater cultural orientation.

- (1) Not at all
- (2) Very little or not very often
- (3) Moderately
- (4) More or very often

(5) Extremely often or almost always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	28	2.1 %
1.11	-	10	0.7 %
1.22	-	16	1.2 %
1.33	-	7	0.5 %
1.44	-	16	1.2 %
1.56	-	7	0.5 %
1.67	-	8	0.6 %
1.78	-	10	0.7 %
1.89	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	7	0.5 %
2.11	-	12	0.9 %
2.22	-	10	0.7 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %
2.44	-	6	0.4 %
2.56	-	7	0.5 %
2.67	-	7	0.5 %
2.78	-	5	0.4 %
2.89	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	Moderately	8	0.6 %
3.11	-	6	0.4 %
3.22	-	6	0.4 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.44	-	7	0.5 %
3.56	-	5	0.4 %
3.67	-	8	0.6 %
3.78	-	3	0.2 %
3.88	-	1	0.1 %
3.89	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	More or very often	3	0.2 %
4.11	-	5	0.4 %
4.22	-	6	0.4 %
4.33	-	4	0.3 %
4.44	-	4	0.3 %
4.56	-	3	0.2 %
4.67	-	5	0.4 %
4.78	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.89	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	38	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	897	66.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 316 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 127-133 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7BSISOM: S7 BSI: Somatization

The mean of the individual items which comprise the somatization subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	469	34.6 %
0.14	-	140	10.3 %
0.29	-	70	5.2 %
0.43	-	34	2.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.57	-	36	2.7 %
0.71	-	22	1.6 %
0.86	-	10	0.7 %
1.00	A little bit	7	0.5 %
1.14	-	10	0.7 %
1.29	-	10	0.7 %
1.43	-	3	0.2 %
1.57	-	8	0.6 %
1.71	-	5	0.4 %
1.86	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Moderately	0	0.0 %
2.14	-	5	0.4 %
2.29	-	4	0.3 %
2.43	-	4	0.3 %
2.86	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 134-140 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SOM_T: S7 BSI: Somatization Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the somatization subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety

(ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	815	60.2 %
1	Clinical range	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 141-144 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIOC: S7 BSI: Obsessive-Compulsive

The mean of the individual items which comprise the obsessive-compulsive subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	247	18.2 %
0.17	-	125	9.2 %
0.33	-	97	7.2 %
0.50	-	68	5.0 %
0.67	-	69	5.1 %
0.83	-	55	4.1 %
1.00	A little bit	34	2.5 %
1.17	-	31	2.3 %
1.33	-	29	2.1 %
1.50	-	16	1.2 %
1.67	-	15	1.1 %
1.83	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	Moderately	14	1.0 %
2.17	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.83	-	5	0.4 %
3.00	Quite a bit	7	0.5 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	5	0.4 %
3.83	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 145-151 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7OC_T: S7 BSI: Obsessive-Compulsive Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the obsessive-compulsive subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	798	58.9 %
1	Clinical range	48	3.5 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 152-155 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700, -202, -201, -98, -97, -9, -8

S7BSIIS: S7 BSI: Interpersonal Sensitivity

The mean of the individual items which comprise the interpersonal sensitivity subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something

is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	511	37.7 %
0.25	-	123	9.1 %
0.33	-	1	0.1 %
0.50	-	66	4.9 %
0.75	-	55	4.1 %
1.00	A little bit	27	2.0 %
1.25	-	19	1.4 %
1.50	-	10	0.7 %
1.75	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
2.25	-	5	0.4 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.75	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	Quite a bit	2	0.1 %
3.25	-	2	0.1 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 156-162 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7IS_T: S7 BSI: Interpersonal Sensitivity Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the interpersonal sensitivity subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	828	61.2 %
1	Clinical range	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 163-166 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIDEP: S7 BSI: Depression

The mean of the individual items which comprise the depression subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something

is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	394	29.1 %
0.17	-	111	8.2 %
0.33	-	83	6.1 %
0.50	-	50	3.7 %
0.67	-	46	3.4 %
0.83	-	29	2.1 %
1.00	A little bit	30	2.2 %
1.17	-	21	1.6 %
1.33	-	15	1.1 %
1.50	-	12	0.9 %
1.67	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	10	0.7 %
2.00	Moderately	12	0.9 %
2.17	-	8	0.6 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	3	0.2 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 167-173 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7DEP_T: S7 BSI: Depression Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the depression subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4= "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms.

The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	808	59.7 %
1	Clinical range	38	2.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 174-177 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIANX: S7 BSI: Anxiety

The mean of the individual items which comprise the anxiety subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-

report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	391	28.9 %
0.17	-	125	9.2 %
0.33	-	96	7.1 %
0.50	-	73	5.4 %
0.67	-	51	3.8 %
0.83	-	28	2.1 %
1.00	A little bit	15	1.1 %
1.17	-	17	1.3 %
1.33	-	16	1.2 %
1.50	-	10	0.7 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.83	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Moderately	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 178-184 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ANX_T: S7 BSI: Anxiety Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the anxiety subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 ="not at all" to 4="extremely") in the past week by various symptoms.

The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	825	60.9 %
1	Clinical range	21	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 185-188 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIHOS: S7 BSI: Hostility

The mean of the individual items which comprise the hostility subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms.

The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	Not at all	269	19.9 %
0.2	-	195	14.4 %
0.4	-	113	8.3 %
0.6	-	70	5.2 %
0.8	-	63	4.7 %
1.0	A little bit	34	2.5 %
1.2	-	21	1.6 %
1.4	-	16	1.2 %
1.6	-	22	1.6 %
1.8	-	14	1.0 %
2.0	Moderately	3	0.2 %
2.2	-	8	0.6 %
2.4	-	4	0.3 %
2.6	-	3	0.2 %
2.8	-	1	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	4	0.3 %
3.2	-	2	0.1 %
3.4	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.8	-	2	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.0	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 189-195 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -98.0 , -97.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7HOS_T: S7 BSI: Hostility Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the hostility subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 ="not at all" to 4="extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	824	60.9 %
1	Clinical range	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 196-199 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIPHB: S7 BSI: Phobic Anxiety

The mean of the individual items which comprise the phobic anxiety subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4= "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	Not at all	607	44.8 %
0.2	-	97	7.2 %
0.4	-	41	3.0 %
0.6	-	30	2.2 %
0.8	-	26	1.9 %
1.0	A little bit	16	1.2 %
1.2	-	10	0.7 %
1.4	-	3	0.2 %
1.6	-	8	0.6 %
1.8	-	1	0.1 %
2.0	Moderately	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.2	-	1	0.1 %
2.6	-	1	0.1 %
2.8	-	2	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.4	-	1	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.0	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 200-206 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -98.0 , -97.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7PHB_T: S7 BSI: Phobic Anxiety Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the phobic anxiety subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychotism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	829	61.2 %
1	Clinical range	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 207-210 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIPAR: S7 BSI: Paranoid Ideation

The mean of the individual items which comprise the paranoid ideation subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 ="not at all" to 4="extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	Not at all	255	18.8 %
0.2	-	128	9.5 %
0.4	-	89	6.6 %
0.6	-	94	6.9 %
0.8	-	66	4.9 %
1.0	A little bit	40	3.0 %
1.2	-	38	2.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.4	-	39	2.9 %
1.6	-	19	1.4 %
1.8	-	15	1.1 %
2.0	Moderately	17	1.3 %
2.2	-	15	1.1 %
2.4	-	15	1.1 %
2.6	-	3	0.2 %
2.8	-	6	0.4 %
3.0	Quite a bit	3	0.2 %
3.2	-	1	0.1 %
3.4	-	2	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.0	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 211-217 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -98.0 , -97.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7PAR_T: S7 BSI: Paranoid Ideation Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the paranoid ideation subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	814	60.1 %
1	Clinical range	32	2.4 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 218-221 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIPSY: S7 BSI: Psychoticism

The mean of the individual items which comprise the psychoticism subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	Not at all	464	34.3 %
0.2	-	109	8.1 %
0.4	-	82	6.1 %
0.6	-	61	4.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.8	-	35	2.6 %
1.0	A little bit	19	1.4 %
1.2	-	13	1.0 %
1.4	-	18	1.3 %
1.6	-	9	0.7 %
1.8	-	10	0.7 %
2.0	Moderately	4	0.3 %
2.2	-	7	0.5 %
2.4	-	10	0.7 %
2.6	-	2	0.1 %
2.8	-	1	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.2	-	1	0.1 %
3.4	-	1	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.0	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 222-228 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -98.0 , -97.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7PSY_T: S7 BSI: Psychoticism Clinically Significant

The mean of the clinically significant individual items which comprise the psychoticism subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4= "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something

is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	810	59.8 %
1	Clinical range	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 229-232 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7SIGSI: S7 BSI: Global Severity Index

Global Severity Index - GSI; this score is the mean of all of the subscale scores.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4= "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
0.02	-	59	4.4 %
0.04	-	46	3.4 %
0.06	-	44	3.2 %
0.08	-	52	3.8 %
0.09	-	40	3.0 %
0.11	-	41	3.0 %
0.13	-	36	2.7 %
0.15	-	29	2.1 %
0.17	-	26	1.9 %
0.19	-	30	2.2 %
0.21	-	26	1.9 %
0.23	-	18	1.3 %
0.25	-	22	1.6 %
0.26	-	19	1.4 %
0.28	-	16	1.2 %
0.30	-	15	1.1 %
0.32	-	16	1.2 %
0.34	-	12	0.9 %
0.36	-	7	0.5 %
0.38	-	13	1.0 %
0.40	-	17	1.3 %
0.42	-	13	1.0 %
0.43	-	5	0.4 %
0.45	-	10	0.7 %
0.47	-	12	0.9 %
0.49	-	6	0.4 %
0.51	-	11	0.8 %
0.53	-	5	0.4 %
0.55	-	8	0.6 %
0.57	-	8	0.6 %
0.58	-	4	0.3 %
0.60	-	5	0.4 %
0.62	-	7	0.5 %
0.64	-	7	0.5 %
0.66	-	6	0.4 %
0.68	-	10	0.7 %
0.70	-	7	0.5 %
0.72	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.74	-	4	0.3 %
0.75	-	3	0.2 %
0.77	-	4	0.3 %
0.79	-	3	0.2 %
0.81	-	5	0.4 %
0.83	-	7	0.5 %
0.85	-	2	0.1 %
0.87	-	2	0.1 %
0.89	-	6	0.4 %
0.91	-	4	0.3 %
0.92	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 233-239 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7GSI_T: S7 BSI: GSI Clinically Significant

Global Severity Index - GSI; this score is the mean of all of the clinically significant subscale scores.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	824	60.9 %
1	Clinical range	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 240-243 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIPST: S7 BSI: Positive Symptom Total

Positive Symptoms Total - PST; a count of the number of items endorsed at a level higher than 0.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	87	6.4 %
2	-	68	5.0 %
3	-	65	4.8 %
4	-	60	4.4 %
5	-	48	3.5 %
6	-	43	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	43	3.2 %
8	-	40	3.0 %
9	-	29	2.1 %
10	-	30	2.2 %
11	-	29	2.1 %
12	-	19	1.4 %
13	-	27	2.0 %
14	-	18	1.3 %
15	-	26	1.9 %
16	-	17	1.3 %
17	-	12	0.9 %
18	-	16	1.2 %
19	-	17	1.3 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
21	-	9	0.7 %
22	-	12	0.9 %
23	-	14	1.0 %
24	-	9	0.7 %
25	-	9	0.7 %
26	-	5	0.4 %
27	-	5	0.4 %
28	-	8	0.6 %
29	-	5	0.4 %
30	-	10	0.7 %
31	-	9	0.7 %
32	-	5	0.4 %
33	-	4	0.3 %
34	-	4	0.3 %
35	-	3	0.2 %
36	-	6	0.4 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	3	0.2 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
46	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 244-247 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIPSD: S7 BSI: Positive Symptom Distress Index

Positive Symptoms Distress Index; the sum of all item values divided by the PST.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4= "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little bit
- (2) Moderately
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Extremely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.00	A little bit	238	17.6 %
1.03	-	1	0.1 %
1.04	-	1	0.1 %
1.06	-	1	0.1 %
1.07	-	5	0.4 %
1.08	-	6	0.4 %
1.09	-	1	0.1 %
1.10	-	4	0.3 %
1.11	-	4	0.3 %
1.13	-	4	0.3 %
1.14	-	4	0.3 %
1.15	-	2	0.1 %
1.16	-	4	0.3 %
1.17	-	7	0.5 %
1.18	-	4	0.3 %
1.20	-	12	0.9 %
1.21	-	2	0.1 %
1.22	-	4	0.3 %
1.23	-	2	0.1 %
1.24	-	2	0.1 %
1.25	-	18	1.3 %
1.26	-	2	0.1 %
1.27	-	4	0.3 %
1.28	-	1	0.1 %
1.29	-	10	0.7 %
1.30	-	3	0.2 %
1.31	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	21	1.6 %
1.36	-	8	0.6 %
1.37	-	2	0.1 %
1.38	-	4	0.3 %
1.39	-	3	0.2 %
1.40	-	7	0.5 %
1.41	-	1	0.1 %
1.42	-	4	0.3 %
1.43	-	7	0.5 %
1.44	-	2	0.1 %
1.45	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.46	-	4	0.3 %
1.47	-	2	0.1 %
1.48	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	34	2.5 %
1.51	-	2	0.1 %
1.54	-	2	0.1 %
1.56	-	7	0.5 %
1.57	-	5	0.4 %
1.58	-	1	0.1 %
1.59	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 248-254 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -98.00 , -97.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7BSIDX1: S7 BSI: Subscale Diagnosis Significant

Number of subscales which reach clinical significance.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	740	54.7 %
1	-	48	3.5 %
2	-	21	1.6 %
3	-	13	1.0 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 255-258 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7BSIDX: S7 BSI: Clinically Significant

Marker for cases which reach clinical significance on 2 or more subscale.

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisara, 1983) is a 53-item self-report inventory in which participants rate the extent to which they have been bothered (0 = "not at all" to 4 = "extremely") in the past week by various symptoms. The BSI has nine subscales designed to assess individual symptom groups: somatization (SOM, e.g., "Faintness or dizziness"), obsessive-compulsive (OC, e.g., "Having to check and double-check what you do"), interpersonal sensitivity (INT, e.g., "Feeling inferior to others"), depression (DEP, e.g., "Feeling no interest in things"), anxiety (ANX, e.g., "Feeling tense or keyed up"), hostility (HOS, e.g., "Having urges to break or smash things"), phobic anxiety (PHOB, e.g., "Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie"), paranoid ideation (PAR, e.g., "Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements"), and psychoticism (PSY, e.g., "The idea that something is wrong with your mind"). The BSI also includes three scales that capture global psychological distress.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not clinically significant	788	58.2 %
1	Clinical range	58	4.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	Invalid Test	367	27.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 846 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 259-262 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -98 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7CADPRE: S7 CarAdlt: Domains of Social Support

Domains of social support; Count of number of domains with at least 1 person mentioned.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	200	14.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	40	3.0 %
2	-	34	2.5 %
3	-	38	2.8 %
4	-	48	3.5 %
5	-	75	5.5 %
6	-	156	11.5 %
7	-	404	29.8 %
8	-	220	16.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 263-266 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CADFM: S7 CarAdlt: Domains of Social Support - Family

Domains of social support - family; Count of number of domains with at least 1 family member mentioned.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	84	6.2 %
1	-	58	4.3 %
2	-	46	3.4 %
3	-	65	4.8 %
4	-	65	4.8 %
5	-	92	6.8 %
6	-	142	10.5 %
7	-	302	22.3 %
8	-	161	11.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,015 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 267-270 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CADNFM: S7 CarAdlt: Domains of Social Support - Non-Family

Domains of social support - non family; Count of number of domains with at least 1 non-family member mentioned.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	705	52.1 %
1	-	105	7.8 %
2	-	49	3.6 %
3	-	43	3.2 %
4	-	31	2.3 %
5	-	16	1.2 %
6	-	22	1.6 %
7	-	36	2.7 %
8	-	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,015 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 271-274 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CADETH: S7 CarAdlt: Domains with either Family or Non-Family support

Domains of social support; Count of domains that have either a family member or a nonfamily member based on the relationship code supplied.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in

which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1	0.1 %
1	-	39	2.9 %
2	-	34	2.5 %
3	-	38	2.8 %
4	-	49	3.6 %
5	-	76	5.6 %
6	-	158	11.7 %
7	-	402	29.7 %
8	-	218	16.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,015 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 275-278 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CADRNG: S7 CarAdlt: Total Number of Adults Mentioned

Total Number of Adults Mentioned.

MEASURE:Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring

Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	25	1.8 %
2	-	25	1.8 %
3	-	26	1.9 %
4	-	28	2.1 %
5	-	38	2.8 %
6	-	39	2.9 %
7	-	124	9.2 %
8	-	83	6.1 %
9	-	51	3.8 %
10	-	41	3.0 %
11	-	52	3.8 %
12	-	39	2.9 %
13	-	47	3.5 %
14	-	61	4.5 %
15	-	33	2.4 %
16	-	31	2.3 %
17	-	25	1.8 %
18	-	22	1.6 %
19	-	19	1.4 %
20	-	23	1.7 %
21	-	21	1.6 %
22	-	13	1.0 %
23	-	10	0.7 %
24	-	19	1.4 %
25	-	7	0.5 %
26	-	6	0.4 %
27	-	8	0.6 %
28	-	9	0.7 %
29	-	10	0.7 %
30	-	7	0.5 %
31	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
32	-	4	0.3 %
33	-	5	0.4 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	8	0.6 %
36	-	5	0.4 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	3	0.2 %
44	-	5	0.4 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,015 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 279-282 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CADMDV: S7 CarAdlt: Maximum Diversity within Domains

Maximum diversity within domain; Count of adults mentioned in the domain with the highest number of adults mentioned.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would

tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	263	19.4 %
2	-	244	18.0 %
3	-	183	13.5 %
4	-	97	7.2 %
5	-	92	6.8 %
6	-	17	1.3 %
7	-	16	1.2 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	54	4.0 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	5	0.4 %
20	-	17	1.3 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
90	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,015 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 283-286 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800, -300, -202, -201, -100, -99, -98

S7CADDIV: S7 CarAdlt: Diversity of Social Support

Diversity of social support; Count of unique adults mentioned based on the name of the adult.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	200	14.8 %
1	-	432	31.9 %
2	-	317	23.4 %
3	-	191	14.1 %
4	-	60	4.4 %
5	-	10	0.7 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 287-290 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7DEPSUP: S7 CarAdlt: Depth of Social Support - Number of unique adults mentioned 3 or more times

Depth of social support; Count of adults mentioned more than 2 times.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	339	25.0 %
1	-	808	59.7 %
2	-	68	5.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 291-294 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7CADNFD: S7 CarAdlt: Diversity of Non-Family Social Support

Diversity of non-family support; Count of unique non-family members mentioned across all 8 domains.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	906	66.9 %
1	-	227	16.8 %
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 295-298 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7DEPNFS: S7 CarAdlt: Depth of Non-Family Social Support - Number of Adults mentioned more than 2 times

Depth of non-family support; Count of non-family adults mentioned more than 2 times.

MEASURE: Caring Adult

The Contact with Caring Adults inventory was derived from several sources for this study (Nakkula, et al., 1990; Phillips and Springer, 1992; Institute of Behavioral Science, 1990). It assesses the type and range of supportive adults in the adolescent's life. This support is assessed across eight domains: adults you admire and want to be like, adults you could talk to if you needed information or advice about something, adults you could talk to about trouble at home, adults you would tell about an award or if you did something well, adults with whom you can talk about important decisions, adults you can depend on for help, adults you feel comfortable talking about problems with, special adults who care about your feelings. This measure asks youth to identify the total number of adults who are supportive in each domain as well as to nominate the person that they are most likely to turn to within each domain. These endorsements are summarized across the eight different domains in three ways - the total domains with a person named, the diversity of the individuals named across the domains, and the depth of the pool of individuals named across the domains. The first of the dimensions calculated, Domains of Social Support, provides the number of different domains for which at least one caring adult is present. Diversity of Caring Adults, the second dimension of social support, identifies the unique individuals mentioned across all eight domains. Diversity of Caring Adults is further refined by also calculating the number of caring adults mentioned in the particular domain in which the youth identifies the highest number of caring adults (Maximum Diversity Within Domains). Finally, the Depth of Social Support assesses the number of caring adults who are mentioned in more than two domains, and further distinguishes between sources of support that are familial versus non-familial.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1087	80.3 %
1	-	124	9.2 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 299-302 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7DEMO_FMCRIM: S7 FamCrim: Anyone in family involved in criminal activity during recall period

Marker for whether any family members were involved in criminal activity in the recall period.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1012	74.7 %
1	Yes	192	14.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	11	0.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,204 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 303-306 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCREL: S7 FamCrim: Rel01 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

Relationship of family member 1 involved in crime to the subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	18	1.3 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	93	6.9 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	1	0.1 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	67	4.9 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	5	0.4 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 192 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 307-310 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCARR: S7 FamCrim: Rel01 - Was relative involved in crime arrested

Whether relative 1 involved in criminal activity was arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	41	3.0 %
1	Yes	148	10.9 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 189 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 311-314 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCJAI: S7 FamCrim: Rel01 - Was relative involved in crime jailed

Whether relative 1 involved in criminal activity was jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	13	1.0 %
1	Yes	135	10.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	44	3.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 148 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 315-318 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCATH: S7 FamCrim: Rel01 - Does relative involved in crime live at home address

Whether relative 1 involved in criminal activity lives at home of subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	137	10.1 %
1	Yes	54	4.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 191 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 319-322 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCREL: S7 FamCrim: Rel02 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

Relationship of family member 2 involved in crime to the subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	4	0.3 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	23	1.7 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	1	0.1 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	35	2.6 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	4	0.3 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-97	Not Applicable	123	9.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 69 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 323-326 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCARR: S7 FamCrim: Rel02 - Was relative involved in crime arrested

Whether relative 2 involved in criminal activity was arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	29	2.1 %
1	Yes	40	3.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	123	9.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 69 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 327-330 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600, -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCJAI: S7 FamCrim: Rel02 - Was relative involved in crime jailed

Whether relative 2 involved in criminal activity was jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	29	2.1 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	123	9.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 40 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 331-334 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600, -202, -201, -103, -102, -101, -9, -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCATH: S7 FamCrim: Rel02 - Does relative involved in crime live at home address

Whether relative 2 involved in criminal activity lives at home of subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	58	4.3 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	123	9.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 69 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 335-338 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCREL: S7 FamCrim: Rel03 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

Relationship of family member 3 involved in crime to the subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	2	0.1 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	7	0.5 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	1	0.1 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	12	0.9 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	123	9.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-97	Not Applicable	46	3.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 23 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 339-342 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCARR: S7 FamCrim: Rel03 - Was relative involved in crime arrested

Whether relative 3 involved in criminal activity was arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	169	12.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 23 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 343-346 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCJAI: S7 FamCrim: Rel03 - Was relative involved in crime jailed

Whether relative 3 involved in criminal activity was jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	7	0.5 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	169	12.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 347-350 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCATH: S7 FamCrim: Rel03 - Does relative involved in crime live at home address

Whether relative 3 involved in criminal activity lives at home of subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	169	12.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 23 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 351-354 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCREL: S7 FamCrim: Rel04 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

Relationship of family member 4 involved in crime to the subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	1	0.1 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	4	0.3 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	6	0.4 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	1	0.1 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	169	12.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-97	Not Applicable	11	0.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 12 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 355-358 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCARR: S7 FamCrim: Rel04 - Was relative involved in crime arrested

Whether relative 4 involved in criminal activity was arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	180	13.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 12 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 359-362 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCJAI: S7 FamCrim: Rel04 - Was relative involved in crime jailed

Whether relative 4 involved in criminal activity was jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	6	0.4 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	180	13.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 6 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 363-366 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCATH: S7 FamCrim: Rel04 - Does relative involved in crime live at home address

Whether relative 4 involved in criminal activity lives at home of subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	180	13.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 12 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 367-370 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCREL: S7 FamCrim: Rel05 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

Relationship of family member 5 involved in crime to the subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	2	0.1 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	1	0.1 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	3	0.2 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	1	0.1 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	180	13.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
-97	Not Applicable	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 371-374 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCARR: S7 FamCrim: Rel05 - Was relative involved in crime arrested

Whether relative 5 involved in criminal activity was arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	184	13.6 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 375-378 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCJAI: S7 FamCrim: Rel05 - Was relative involved in crime jailed

Whether relative 5 involved in criminal activity was jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	3	0.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	184	13.6 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 379-382 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCATH: S7 FamCrim: Rel05 - Does relative involved in crime live at home address

Whether relative 5 involved in criminal activity lives at home of subject.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	184	13.6 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1023	75.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 383-386 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7CRIMEATH: S7 FamCrim: A recall period marker for any family members involved in crime and living at subj home address

Marker for any family member involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - family member(s) involved in crime but none live at subj home address	85	6.3 %
1	Yes - at least one family member involved in crime also lives at subj home address	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 387-390 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -104 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -100

S7FCATH: S7 FamCrim: A recall period count of the number of family members involved in crime and living at subj home address

Count of family members living at the subject's home address involved in crime.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	85	6.3 %
1	-	26	1.9 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 391-394 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -104 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -100

S7CRIMEATH_REL1: S7 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 1 if living at subj home address

Relationship of person 1 involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	3	0.2 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	25	1.8 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	3	0.2 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	85	6.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 31 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 395-398 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -101 , -100 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7CRIMEATH_REL2: S7 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 2 if living at subj home address

Relationship of person 2 involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	4	0.3 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	1	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	36	2.7 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	75	5.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 399-402 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -101 , -100 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7CRIMEATH_REL3: S7 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 3 if living at subj home address

Relationship of person 3 involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	1	0.1 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	0	0.0 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	11	0.8 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 403-406 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -600 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -101 , -100 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7CRIMEATH_REL4: S7 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 4 if living at subj home address

Relationship of person 4 involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	1	0.1 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	1	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	4	0.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	110	8.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 407-410 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -101 , -100 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7CRIMEATH_REL5: S7 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 5 if living at subj home address

Relationship of person 5 involved in crime that lives at the subject's home address.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	0	0.0 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	1	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	1	0.1 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	114	8.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 411-414 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -101 , -100 , -97 , -9 , -8

S7PCRIMEATH: S7 FamCrim: Proportion family members involved in crime that live at subj home address

Proportion of family members living at the subject's home address involved in crime.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	-	85	6.3 %
0.5	-	5	0.4 %
0.8	-	1	0.1 %
1.0	-	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-500.0	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101.0	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100.0	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 415-421 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -101.0 , -100.0

S7FAMJAILATH_COUNT: S7 FamCrim: Count of family members that were jailed and living at subj home address

Count of family members living at the subject's home address who were jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	35	2.6 %
1	-	62	4.6 %
2	-	16	1.2 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 422-425 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -101 , -100

S7PJAILEDATH: S7 FamCrim: Proportion family members involved in crime, live at subj home address and were jailed

Proportion of family members living at the subject's home address who have been jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	35	2.6 %
0.20	-	1	0.1 %
0.50	-	13	1.0 %
0.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.00	-	65	4.8 %
	Missing Data		
-500.00	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101.00	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100.00	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 426-432 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -101.00 , -100.00

S7ARRDAD: S7 FamCrim: Biological father arrested or jailed in recall period

Biological father arrested or jailed in recall period.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Biological father was not arrested or jailed	110	8.1 %
1	Biological father was arrested or jailed	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 433-436 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -100

S7ARRMOM: S7 FamCrim: Biological mother arrested or jailed in recall period

Biological mother arrested or jailed in recall period.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Biological mother was not arrested or jailed	116	8.6 %
1	Biological mother was arrested or jailed	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 437-440 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -100

S7ARRBTH: S7 FamCrim: Both biological parents arrested or jailed in recall period

Both biological parents arrested or jailed in recall period.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Neither biological parent arrested or jailed	110	8.1 %
1	Both biological parents were arrested or jailed	0	0.0 %
2	Biological mother or biological father arrested or jailed, but not both	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	341	25.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	2	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	756	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 116 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 441-444 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -100

S7LIVCAL_MAINFREEID: S7 LivCal: Recall Period - Unique ID associated with main community location

Recall Period - Unique ID associated with main community location.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1013	74.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Unknown: Main community location mistakenly set to an institution	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,013 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 445-449 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -112 , -102

S7LIVCAL_MAINFREETYPE: S7 LivCal: Recall Period - Main community location type

Recall Period - Main community location type.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Own place	208	15.4 %
2	Private home: birth/adoptive family/partners home	573	42.3 %
3	Private home: foster family	0	0.0 %
4	Private home: friends/partners family	75	5.5 %
5	Private home: other relatives	121	8.9 %
7	Group home, supervised living in community	4	0.3 %
11	Shelter/emergency shelter	4	0.3 %
12	Place to place, different people	4	0.3 %
13	Streets/homeless	4	0.3 %
17	College Dorm	5	0.4 %
18	Community Location NOS	3	0.2 %
96	Other (specify)	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Unknown: Main community location mistakenly set to an institution	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,013 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 450-453 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7HOMEQ_HHNUM: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in S7LivCal_MainLocID)

Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in S7LivCal_MainLocID).

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	32	2.4 %
1	-	130	9.6 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	163	12.0 %
4	-	137	10.1 %
5	-	86	6.4 %
6	-	47	3.5 %
7	-	29	2.1 %
8	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	9 or More	19	1.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
-99	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 454-457 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -600 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7HOMEQ_BIOFATHER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological father living in the household

Recall Period - Biological father living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	737	54.4 %
1	Yes	122	9.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 458-461 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_BIOMOTHER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological mother living in the household

Recall Period - Biological mother living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	458	33.8 %
1	Yes	401	29.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 462-465 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_BIOSISTER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological sister living in the household

Recall Period - Biological sister living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	616	45.5 %
1	Yes	243	17.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 466-469 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_BIOBROTHER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological brother living in the household

Recall Period - Biological brother living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	613	45.3 %
1	Yes	246	18.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 470-473 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_BIOGRANDMOTHER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological grandmother living in the household

Recall Period - Biological grandmother living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	778	57.5 %
1	Yes	81	6.0 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 474-477 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_BIOGRANDFATHER: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Biological grandfather living in the household

Recall Period - Biological grandfather living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	833	61.5 %
1	Yes	26	1.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 478-481 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_OTHDAD: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Other fathers (step, adopted, foster) living in the household

Recall Period - Other fathers (step, adopted, foster) living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	772	57.0 %
1	Yes	87	6.4 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 482-485 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_OTHMOM: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Other mothers (step, adopted, foster) living in the household

Recall Period - Other mothers (step, adopted, foster) living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	842	62.2 %
1	Yes	17	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 486-489 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_OTHSIB: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Other siblings (step, adopted, foster) living in the household

Recall Period - Other siblings (step, adopted, foster) living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	838	61.9 %
1	Yes	21	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 490-493 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_SIGOTH: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Significant others (gf, bf, fiance, parent of child) living in the household

Recall Period - A significant other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend, parent of child) living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	638	47.1 %
1	Yes	221	16.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 494-497 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_CHILD: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Your child / step-child living in the household

Recall Period - Your own child / step-child living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	695	51.3 %
1	Yes	164	12.1 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 498-501 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_RELATIVE: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Other relatives living in the household

Recall Period - Other relatives (aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, male cousin, female cousin, some other relative) living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	666	49.2 %
1	Yes	193	14.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 502-505 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_FRIEND: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Friends living in the household

Recall Period - Friends / roommates living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	801	59.2 %
1	Yes	58	4.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 506-509 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7HOMEQ_OTHERS: S7 HHComp: Recall Period - Others living in the household

Recall Period - Any other person living in the household.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	717	53.0 %
1	Yes	142	10.5 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	2	0.1 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	353	26.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 859 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 510-513 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7PEERCHAR_NFRND: S7 CharFriends: Number of close friends

How many close friends subject has.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	235	17.4 %
1	-	271	20.0 %
2	-	272	20.1 %
3	-	186	13.7 %
4	-	121	8.9 %
5	-	64	4.7 %
6	-	20	1.5 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	18	1.3 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 514-517 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -99 , -98

S7FRIENDS1_SAMEAS: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview

Friend1 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Same friend as friend 1 from previous interview	264	19.5 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	100	7.4 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	48	3.5 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	16	1.2 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	549	40.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 518-521 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS1_GENFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	673	49.7 %
2	Female	304	22.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 522-525 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS1_AGEFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Age

Age of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	1	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	6	0.4 %
17	-	50	3.7 %
18	-	99	7.3 %
19	-	149	11.0 %
20	-	152	11.2 %
21	-	126	9.3 %
22	-	86	6.4 %
23	-	64	4.7 %
24	-	38	2.8 %
25	-	29	2.1 %
26	-	27	2.0 %
27	-	20	1.5 %
28	-	12	0.9 %
29	-	14	1.0 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	6	0.4 %
32	-	11	0.8 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	7	0.5 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
39	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	6	0.4 %
41	-	5	0.4 %
42	-	5	0.4 %
43	-	3	0.2 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	4	0.3 %
46	-	5	0.4 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %
52	-	3	0.2 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	2	0.1 %
59	-	4	0.3 %
63	-	2	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 972 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 526-529 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7FR1_ARRESTREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Has this friend EVER been arrested

Marker for friend 1 ever being arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been arrested	492	36.3 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	482	35.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	238	17.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 974 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 530-533 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FR1_JAILEDREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Has this friend EVER been in jail

Marker for friend 1 ever in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in jail	582	43.0 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	390	28.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	238	17.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	5	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 972 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 534-537 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FR1_MHRECORD: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Has this friend EVER been in a mental health facility

Marker for friend 1 ever being in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in a mental health facility	819	60.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	207	15.3 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has been in MH	5	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 831 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 538-541 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FRIENDS1_CONT: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 1.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	538	39.7 %
2	3-6 times per week	152	11.2 %
3	2 times per week	82	6.1 %
4	1 time per week	78	5.8 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	40	3.0 %
6	1 time per month	38	2.8 %
7	Less than monthly	49	3.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 542-545 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8

S7FR1_DRUGUSEREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend1 - Has this friend EVER used drugs

Marker for friend 1 ever using drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never used drugs	568	41.9 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	392	29.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	238	17.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	17	1.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 546-549 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FRIENDS2_SAMEAS: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview

Friend2 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Same friend as friend 1 from previous interview	116	8.6 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	91	6.7 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	45	3.3 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	17	1.3 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	437	32.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	271	20.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 706 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 550-553 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8

S7FRIENDS2_GENFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	522	38.6 %
2	Female	184	13.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	271	20.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 706 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 554-557 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS2_AGEFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Age

Age of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	3	0.2 %
17	-	48	3.5 %
18	-	72	5.3 %
19	-	85	6.3 %
20	-	95	7.0 %
21	-	93	6.9 %
22	-	73	5.4 %
23	-	35	2.6 %
24	-	36	2.7 %
25	-	20	1.5 %
26	-	15	1.1 %
27	-	14	1.0 %
28	-	18	1.3 %
29	-	10	0.7 %
30	-	5	0.4 %
31	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
32	-	5	0.4 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	6	0.4 %
35	-	3	0.2 %
36	-	5	0.4 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	4	0.3 %
39	-	4	0.3 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
41	-	4	0.3 %
42	-	5	0.4 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	3	0.2 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
76	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	271	20.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 702 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 558-561 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7FR2_ARRESTREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Has this friend EVER been arrested

Marker for friend 2 ever being arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been arrested	370	27.3 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	334	24.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	509	37.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 704 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 562-565 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FR2_JAILEDREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Has this friend EVER been in jail

Marker for friend 2 ever in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in jail	416	30.7 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	288	21.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	509	37.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 704 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 566-569 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FR2_MHRECORD: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Has this friend EVER been in a mental health facility

Marker for friend 2 ever being in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in a mental health facility	587	43.4 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	9	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	444	32.8 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has been in MH	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 596 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 570-573 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS2_CONT: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 2.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	336	24.8 %
2	3-6 times per week	123	9.1 %
3	2 times per week	63	4.7 %
4	1 time per week	74	5.5 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	45	3.3 %
6	1 time per month	34	2.5 %
7	Less than monthly	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	271	20.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 706 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 574-577 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8

S7FR2_DRUGUSEREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend2 - Has this friend EVER used drugs

Marker for friend 2 ever using drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never used drugs	403	29.8 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	294	21.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	509	37.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	9	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 697 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 578-581 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FRIENDS3_SAMEAS: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview

Friend3 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Same friend as friend 1 from previous interview	42	3.1 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	39	2.9 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	28	2.1 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	18	1.3 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	307	22.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	543	40.1 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 434 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 582-585 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS3_GENFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	328	24.2 %
2	Female	106	7.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	543	40.1 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 434 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 586-589 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS3_AGEFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Age

Age of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	6	0.4 %
17	-	22	1.6 %
18	-	38	2.8 %
19	-	57	4.2 %
20	-	63	4.7 %
21	-	49	3.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
22	-	33	2.4 %
23	-	38	2.8 %
24	-	24	1.8 %
25	-	13	1.0 %
26	-	11	0.8 %
27	-	3	0.2 %
28	-	14	1.0 %
29	-	5	0.4 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	3	0.2 %
32	-	4	0.3 %
33	-	3	0.2 %
34	-	5	0.4 %
35	-	3	0.2 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	5	0.4 %
39	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
62	-	3	0.2 %
71	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	543	40.1 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 433 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 590-593 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -202, -201, -102, -101

S7FR3_ARRESTREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Has this friend EVER been arrested

Marker for friend 3 ever being arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been arrested	217	16.0 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	212	15.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	781	57.7 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 429 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 594-597 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FR3_JAILEDREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Has this friend EVER been in jail

Marker for friend 3 ever in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in jail	245	18.1 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	184	13.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	781	57.7 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 429 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 598-601 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7FR3_MHRECORD: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Has this friend EVER been in a mental health facility

Marker for friend 3 ever being in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in a mental health facility	362	26.7 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	672	49.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has been in MH	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 370 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 602-605 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS3_CONT: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 3.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	196	14.5 %
2	3-6 times per week	78	5.8 %
3	2 times per week	47	3.5 %
4	1 time per week	43	3.2 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	25	1.8 %
6	1 time per month	20	1.5 %
7	Less than monthly	25	1.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	543	40.1 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 434 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 606-609 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FR3_DRUGUSEREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend3 - Has this friend EVER used drugs

Marker for friend 3 ever using drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never used drugs	231	17.1 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	200	14.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	781	57.7 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 431 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 610-613 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS4_SAMEAS: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview

Friend4 - Was this friend mentioned in last interview.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Same friend as friend 1 from previous interview	15	1.1 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	12	0.9 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	23	1.7 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	17	1.3 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	180	13.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	729	53.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 614-617 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS4_GENFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	175	12.9 %
2	Female	73	5.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	729	53.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 248 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 618-621 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS4_AGEFR: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Age

Age of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	15	1.1 %
18	-	22	1.6 %
19	-	23	1.7 %
20	-	45	3.3 %
21	-	31	2.3 %
22	-	16	1.2 %
23	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
24	-	15	1.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	12	0.9 %
27	-	5	0.4 %
28	-	2	0.1 %
29	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
32	-	3	0.2 %
34	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	3	0.2 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	4	0.3 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
88	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	729	53.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 248 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 622-625 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101

S7FR4_ARRESTREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Has this friend EVER been arrested

Marker for friend 4 ever being arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been arrested	136	10.0 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	111	8.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	967	71.4 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 626-629 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FR4_JAILEDREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Has this friend EVER been in jail

Marker for friend 4 ever in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in jail	156	11.5 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	91	6.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	967	71.4 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 630-633 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FR4_MHRECORD: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Has this friend EVER been in a mental health facility

Marker for friend 4 ever being in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never been in a mental health facility	205	15.1 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	834	61.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 634-637 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRIENDS4_CONT: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 4.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	112	8.3 %
2	3-6 times per week	52	3.8 %
3	2 times per week	19	1.4 %
4	1 time per week	26	1.9 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	14	1.0 %
6	1 time per month	11	0.8 %
7	Less than monthly	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	729	53.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 248 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 638-641 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7FR4_DRUGUSEREC: S7 CharFriends: Friend4 - Has this friend EVER used drugs

Marker for friend 4 ever using drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No - friend has never used drugs	138	10.2 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	107	7.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	967	71.4 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 245 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 642-645 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRARR: S7 CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested

Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	331	24.4 %
1	-	327	24.2 %
2	-	193	14.3 %
3	-	78	5.8 %
4	-	48	3.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 646-649 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7ARRDEN: S7 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	271	20.0 %
2	-	272	20.1 %
3	-	186	13.7 %
4	-	248	18.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 650-653 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7PFRARR: S7 CharFriends: Proportion of 4 closest friends ever arrested

The proportion of the 4 closest friends who have been arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	331	24.4 %
0.25	-	59	4.4 %
0.33	-	50	3.7 %
0.50	-	150	11.1 %
0.67	-	50	3.7 %
0.75	-	39	2.9 %
1.00	-	298	22.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 654-660 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7FRJAIL: S7 CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever in jail

Count of 4 closest friends ever in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	414	30.6 %
1	-	306	22.6 %
2	-	155	11.4 %
3	-	71	5.2 %
4	-	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 661-664 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7JAIDEN: S7 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	271	20.0 %
2	-	272	20.1 %
3	-	186	13.7 %
4	-	248	18.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 665-668 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7PFRJAI: S7 CharFriends: Proportion of 4 closest friends ever in jail

The proportion of the 4 closest friends who have been in jail.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	414	30.6 %
0.25	-	64	4.7 %
0.33	-	53	3.9 %
0.50	-	131	9.7 %
0.67	-	36	2.7 %
0.75	-	36	2.7 %
1.00	-	243	17.9 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 669-675 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7FRDRUG: S7 CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever used drugs

Count of 4 closest friends ever used drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	439	32.4 %
1	-	244	18.0 %
2	-	172	12.7 %
3	-	79	5.8 %
4	-	42	3.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 976 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 676-679 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7DRUDEN: S7 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-drugs

Denominator for number of friends who had ever used drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	271	20.0 %
2	-	272	20.1 %
3	-	186	13.7 %
4	-	248	18.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 680-683 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7PFRDRU: S7 CharFriends: Proportion of 4 closest friends ever used drugs

The proportion of the 4 closest friends who have ever used drugs.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	439	32.4 %
0.25	-	39	2.9 %
0.33	-	36	2.7 %
0.50	-	107	7.9 %
0.67	-	40	3.0 %
0.75	-	43	3.2 %
1.00	-	272	20.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Not enough values present to receive score	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 976 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 684-691 (width: 8; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7FRMHOS: S7 CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever in a mental health facility

Count of 4 closest friends ever in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	804	59.4 %
1	-	31	2.3 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	207	15.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 836 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 692-695 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7MHODEN: S7 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-mental health facility

Denominator for number of friends who had ever in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	237	17.5 %
2	-	228	16.8 %
3	-	162	12.0 %
4	-	209	15.4 %
Missing Data			
-400	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	207	15.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 836 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 696-699 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7PFRMHO: S7 CharFriends: Proportion of 4 closest friends ever in mental health facility

The proportion of the 4 closest friends who have ever in a mental health facility.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	804	59.4 %
0.25	-	12	0.9 %
0.33	-	7	0.5 %
0.50	-	8	0.6 %
1.00	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-400.00	MH question not asked in this version	172	12.7 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	207	15.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 836 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 700-707 (width: 8; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7WALDEN: S7 Walden: Self-Regulation Scale

Walden self-regulation scale; Mean of the 9 items included.

MEASURE: Children's Emotional Intensity Child Report (Walden)

The Children's Emotion Regulation scale was adapted for this study to serve as a self-report measure of the adolescent's ability to regulate emotions (Walden, Harris, Weiss, and Catron, 1995). Only a subset (n=12) of the 33 original items contained in this scale are included in the Pathway's version. Examples of items are "I know things to do to make myself more happy," and "I can change my feelings by thinking of something else". Participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all like me" to "Really like me". Higher scores indicate a better ability to regulate emotion.

- (1) Not at all like me
- (2) A little like me
- (3) Kind of like me
- (4) Really like me

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all like me	7	0.5 %
1.22	-	7	0.5 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.44	-	10	0.7 %
1.56	-	15	1.1 %
1.67	-	11	0.8 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.78	-	24	1.8 %
1.89	-	30	2.2 %
2.00	A little bit like me	60	4.4 %
2.11	-	55	4.1 %
2.22	-	48	3.5 %
2.33	-	54	4.0 %
2.44	-	60	4.4 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	77	5.7 %
2.67	-	74	5.5 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.78	-	65	4.8 %
2.89	-	95	7.0 %
3.00	Kind of like me	116	8.6 %
3.11	-	65	4.8 %
3.22	-	31	2.3 %
3.33	-	41	3.0 %
3.44	-	34	2.5 %
3.56	-	31	2.3 %
3.67	-	43	3.2 %
3.78	-	33	2.4 %
3.89	-	27	2.0 %
4.00	Really like me	92	6.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 708-714 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7COM6MO: S7 ComIn: Involvement in Community Activities - Recall period

Involvement in community activities; count of endorsed activities, independent of the recency of involvement.

MEASURE: Community Involvement

The Community Involvement scale (Elliot, 1990) was modified for this study to assess the adolescent's involvement in structured community activities. Scores indicate the extent of an adolescent's involvement in four different community organizations (e.g., sports teams, scouts, church related groups, and volunteer work).

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	836	61.7 %
1	-	144	10.6 %
2	-	26	1.9 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into ComInv measure	202	14.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,013 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 715-718 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -666 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7DV_VICTIM: S7 DV: Marker for victim of domestic violence

Victim of domestic violence; marker for at least one victim item endorsed

MEASRE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you

ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	460	34.0 %
1	Yes	457	33.8 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-300	Cannot determine - some questions not answered	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 719-722 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -900, -800, -500, -400, -300, -202, -201, -100

S7DV_PERPETRATOR: S7 DV: Marker for perpetrator of domestic violence

Perpetrator of domestic violence; marker for at least one perpetrator item endorse

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year

between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	470	34.7 %
1	Yes	447	33.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-300	Cannot determine - some questions not answered	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 723-726 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_VIC_PHYS: S7 DV: Count of victim - physical items endorsed

Victim of domestic violence - physical; count of physical domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the victim

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	685	50.6 %
1	-	81	6.0 %
2	-	62	4.6 %
3	-	39	2.9 %
4	-	28	2.1 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-998	Refuse	1	0.1 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 727-730 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_VIC_EMOT: S7 DV: Count of victim - emotional items endorsed

Victim of domestic violence - emotional; count of emotional domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the victim

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the

person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	495	36.6 %
1	-	179	13.2 %
2	-	87	6.4 %
3	-	58	4.3 %
4	-	44	3.2 %
5	-	24	1.8 %
6	-	16	1.2 %
7	-	9	0.7 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 731-734 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_VIC_SEXUAL: S7 DV: Count of victim - sexual items endorsed

Victim of domestic violence - sexual; count of sexual domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the victim

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships

is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	907	67.0 %
1	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	8	0.6 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 916 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 735-738 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_PERP_PHYS: S7 DV: Count of perpetrator - physical items endorsed

Perpetrator of domestic violence - physical; count of physical domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the perpetrator

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	740	54.7 %
1	-	69	5.1 %
2	-	43	3.2 %
3	-	24	1.8 %
4	-	9	0.7 %
5	-	13	1.0 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
9	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	-	1	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-998	Refuse	1	0.1 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 739-742 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_PERP_EMOT: S7 DV: Count of perpetrator - emotional items endorsed

Perpetrator of domestic violence - emotional; count of emotional domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the perpetrator

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic

relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	496	36.6 %
1	-	174	12.9 %
2	-	116	8.6 %
3	-	73	5.4 %
4	-	24	1.8 %
5	-	14	1.0 %
6	-	14	1.0 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 743-746 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7DV_PERP_SEXUAL: S7 DV: Count of perpetrator - sexual items endorsed

Perpetrator of domestic violence - sexual; count of sexual domestic violence items endorsed where subject is the perpetrator

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has

shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	916	67.7 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 747-750 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7PERP_PHYS_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was perpetrator of physical abuse towards main partner

Perpetrator - physical abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	150	11.1 %
Missing Data			
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	DVSum1 skipped: sub didnt physically abuse partner	602	44.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 162 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 751-754 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -103 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7VIC_PHYS_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was victim of physical abuse from the main partner

Victim - physical abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	22	1.6 %
1	Yes	183	13.5 %
	Missing Data		
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	DVSum2 skipped: partner didnt physically abuse subject	559	41.3 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 755-758 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -104 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7PERP_EMO_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was perpetrator of emotional abuse towards main partner

Perpetrator - emotional abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the

person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	359	26.5 %
Missing Data			
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	DVSum3 skipped: sub didnt emotionally abuse partner	392	29.0 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 371 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 759-762 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -105 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7VIC_EMO_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was victim of emotional abuse from the main partner

Victim - emotional abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and

contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	20	1.5 %
1	Yes	351	25.9 %
Missing Data			
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	DVSum4 skipped: Partner did not emotionally abuse subject	393	29.0 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 371 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 763-766 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7PERP_SEX_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was perpetrator of sexual abuse towards main partner

Perpetrator - sexual abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward

strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-107	DVSum5 skipped: Subject did not sexually abuse partner	763	56.4 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 767-770 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -107 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7VIC_SEX_MRP: S7 DV: Whether subject was victim of sexual abuse from the main partner

Victim - sexual abuse with main romantic partner

MEASURE: Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Inventory, adapted for this study, is designed to measure four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur within the past year between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). Previous research has shown that both physical and psychological aggression within intimate relationships is associated with alcohol and other substance abuse (Leonard, 1993), violence toward strangers (Fagan and Browne, 1990), and a variety of mental health diagnostic categories (Holzworth-Munroe et al., 2000). Accordingly, we include four domains of intimate partner violence and victimization: physical violence (e.g., "Has your partner grabbed, pushed, or shoved you?"), psychological aggression (e.g., "Have you called your partner stupid, fat or ugly?"), controlling behavior (e.g., "Has your partner restricted your use of the car or telephone?"), and injury (e.g., "Have you ever passed out from being hit by your partner?"). We also include items on sexual coercion (e.g., "Have you used physical force your partner to have sex with you?"), but distinguish it from physical violence. The items included here were adapted from prior studies that measure intimate partner violence in a variety of samples and contexts (Moffitt et al., 1997, 2000; Straus et al., 1996). The items can be scaled in several ways, including (a) variety, prevalence and frequency, (b) seriousness, and (c) reciprocity within relationships.

We also use this section to determine whether the romantic relationship asked about earlier in the interview had violence. We ask whether any of a) the reported physical violence, b) the psychological or aggression or controlling behavior or c) sexual coercion involved the partner named earlier as the most significant romantic relationship during the follow-up period. The name of this individual is pulled forward from earlier responses to make sure that the subject is referring to the person named earlier. We also differentiate whether the research participant was the victim, perpetrator, or both regarding each of these types of aggression in the identified relationship. These questions allow for a characterization of the earlier named relationship as involving physical violence (Y/N) or nonphysical aggression (Y/N) and/or sexual coercion (Y/N). It also allows for each of these characterizations to be crossed by whether the research participant was the perpetrator or victim.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-900	Skipped by mistake - sub not in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-400	Measure not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-108	DVSum6 skipped: Partner has not sexually abused subject	756	55.8 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	161	11.9 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 8 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 771-774 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -900 , -800 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -108 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLID: S7 Education: Unique ID associated with the primary school (independent of type)

The unique ID marker associated with the primary school. It can be used to link the primary school with the follow-up data from the school calendar for that school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	458	33.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 458 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 775-779 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -109 , -107 , -102

S7SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE: S7 Education: Primary school - type

The school type associated with the primary school (e.g., regular public, charter, institution, etc.).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Regular/public	35	2.6 %
2	Parochial/private	1	0.1 %
3	Private approved	2	0.1 %
4	Institution school	202	14.9 %
5	Alternative public	19	1.4 %
6	Trade/vocation	45	3.3 %
7	College/junior college	63	4.7 %
8	Charter school	39	2.9 %
9	Home-schooling	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	GED program	45	3.3 %
96	Other (specify)	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 458 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 780-783 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE_SPEC: S7 Education: Primary school - institution type specified

This variable will only have a value if the school type is 4 (institution), and provides the specific type of schooling the subject received in the institution (e.g., GED classes, online courses, etc.).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Institution: Online or Correspondence	2	0.1 %
2	Institution: College	6	0.4 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	101	7.5 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	93	6.9 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-108	NA: This is a community based school	256	18.9 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 202 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 784-787 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLCOUNT: S7 Education: Number of months subject attended the primary school

A count of the number of months the subject attended the primary

school, based on the school calendar data.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	49	3.6 %
2	-	51	3.8 %
3	-	51	3.8 %
4	-	31	2.3 %
5	-	54	4.0 %
6	-	35	2.6 %
7	-	35	2.6 %
8	-	24	1.8 %
9	-	34	2.5 %
10	-	25	1.8 %
11	-	18	1.3 %
12	-	20	1.5 %
13	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	24	1.8 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 434 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 788-791 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -109 , -107 , -102

S7SCHCAL_MAINFREEID: S7 Education: Community school - Unique ID associated with community school attended the most

The unique ID associated with the primary community school. It can be used to link the primary community school with the school calendar monthly data (where the school ID is plotted by month).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	268	19.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	190	14.0 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 268 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 792-796 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102

S7SCHCAL_MAINFREETYPE: S7 Education: Community school - Primary community school - type

The school type associated with the primary school (e.g., regular public, charter school, GED classes, etc.).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Regular/public	40	3.0 %
2	Parochial/private	1	0.1 %
3	Private approved	2	0.1 %
4	Institution school	0	0.0 %
5	Alternative public	21	1.6 %
6	Trade/vocation	45	3.3 %
7	College/junior college	63	4.7 %
8	Charter school	41	3.0 %
9	Home-schooling	5	0.4 %
10	GED program	48	3.5 %
96	Other (specify)	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	190	14.0 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 268 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 797-800 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7SCHCAL_MAINFREECOUNT: S7 Education: Community school - Number of months subject attended the primary community school

A count of the number of months the subject attended the primary school, based on the school calendar data.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	26	1.9 %
2	-	37	2.7 %
3	-	33	2.4 %
4	-	16	1.2 %
5	-	33	2.4 %
6	-	21	1.6 %
7	-	17	1.3 %
8	-	11	0.8 %
9	-	22	1.6 %
10	-	20	1.5 %
11	-	10	0.7 %
12	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	190	14.0 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	12	0.9 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 256 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 801-804 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102

S7SCH_REGQHOMEWORK: S7 Education: Community school - Hours per week spent on homework

Hours per week spent on homework - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	None, or Homework given but none done	15	1.1 %
1	Less than one hour	30	2.2 %
2	One to five hours	79	5.8 %
3	Six to ten hours	31	2.3 %
4	More than ten hours	21	1.6 %
7	NA (No homework assigned)	74	5.5 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	948	70.0 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 250 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 805-808 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ18: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week on Student govt

Student Government activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	232	17.1 %
1	-	3	0.2 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 809-812 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ19: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week athletic teams

Athletic Teams activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	224	16.5 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	7	0.5 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 813-816 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ20: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week sport team

Cheerleading or other sport-related team activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	243	17.9 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 817-820 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ21: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week music/band

Music/Band activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	243	17.9 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 821-824 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ22: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week school clubs

School Clubs activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	239	17.7 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 825-828 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ23: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week National Honors Soc

National Honor Society activities participated in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	242	17.9 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 829-832 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ24: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week newspaper/yearbook

Newspaper/Yearbook activities in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	241	17.8 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 833-836 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ25: S7 Education: Community school - Days per week attend events

Attending athletic events, plays or school dances in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	222	16.4 %
1	-	14	1.0 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 242 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 837-840 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_REGQ_SCHQ26: S7 Education: Community school - How important participate in these activities

[If any time is more than 0] How important was it for you to participate in these activities in - community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	0	0.0 %
2	Not too important	5	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	12	0.9 %
4	Pretty important	7	0.5 %
5	Very important	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-113	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	212	15.7 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 841-844 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -113 , -112 , -9 , -8

S7TTOTEXA: S7 Education: Community school - Total Number Extracurricular School Activities

Total number extracurricular community school activities.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	206	15.2 %
1	-	20	1.5 %
2	-	14	1.0 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 243 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 845-848 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7SCHTCH: S7 Education: Community school - Bonding to Teachers

Bonding to teachers; mean of 3 items in the scale for community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers

treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Disagree	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	22	1.6 %
3.33	-	40	3.0 %
3.67	-	32	2.4 %
4.00	Agree	92	6.8 %
4.33	-	20	1.5 %
4.67	-	7	0.5 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 849-855 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCHATC: S7 Education: Community school - School Orientation

School orientation; mean of 7 items in the scale for community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	5	0.4 %
2.86	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	3	0.2 %
3.14	-	7	0.5 %
3.29	-	5	0.4 %
3.43	-	9	0.7 %
3.57	-	14	1.0 %
3.71	-	20	1.5 %
3.86	-	22	1.6 %
4.00	Agree	72	5.3 %
4.14	-	10	0.7 %
4.29	-	12	0.9 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.43	-	13	1.0 %
4.57	-	13	1.0 %
4.71	-	10	0.7 %
4.86	-	9	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 856-862 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCH_HSSATISFACTION: S7 Education: Community school - Satisfaction with School - Community School

Satisfaction - Community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	2	0.1 %
1.5	-	3	0.2 %
2.0	Disagree	5	0.4 %
2.5	-	6	0.4 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	22	1.6 %
3.5	-	41	3.0 %
4.0	Agree	131	9.7 %
4.5	-	16	1.2 %
5.0	Strongly agree	21	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-800.0	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9.0	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 863-869 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7SCH_HSENGAGEMENT: S7 Education: Community school - High School Engagement - Community School

Engagement - Community school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	0	0.0 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.25	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
2.75	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	10	0.7 %
3.25	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.50	-	23	1.7 %
3.75	-	25	1.8 %
4.00	Agree	95	7.0 %
4.25	-	16	1.2 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	27	2.0 %
4.75	-	9	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly agree	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	13	1.0 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	953	70.4 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 247 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 870-876 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCHCAL_MAINDETID: S7 Education: Institutional school - Unique ID associated with the primary institution school

The unique ID marker associated with the primary institutional school.

It can be used to link the primary institutional school with the school calendar monthly data (where the school ID is plotted by month).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	210	15.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	248	18.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 877-881 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S7SCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE: S7 Education: Institutional school - Primary institution school - type

The school type associated with the primary institution school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	Institution school	210	15.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	248	18.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 882-885 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S7SCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE_SPEC: S7 Education: Institutional school - Primary institution school - institution type specified

The specific type of schooling the subject received in the institution
(e.g., GED classes, online courses, etc.).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Institution: Online or Correspondence	2	0.1 %
2	Institution: College	6	0.4 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	101	7.5 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	101	7.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	248	18.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 886-889 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7SCHCAL_MAINDETCOUNT: S7 Education: Institutional school - Number of months subject attended the primary institution school

A count of the number of months the subject attended the primary institutional school based on the school calendar data.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	27	2.0 %
2	-	24	1.8 %
3	-	21	1.6 %
4	-	17	1.3 %
5	-	22	1.6 %
6	-	14	1.0 %
7	-	18	1.3 %
8	-	13	1.0 %
9	-	12	0.9 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	8	0.6 %
12	-	14	1.0 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	248	18.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	12	0.9 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	755	55.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 198 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 890-893 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S7SCH_DETQ_DETHWRK: S7 Education: Institutional school - Hours per week spent on homework

Hours per week spent on homework - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	None	71	5.2 %
1	Less than one hour	22	1.6 %
2	One to Five hours	30	2.2 %
3	One to ten hours	5	0.4 %
4	More than 10 hours	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	24	1.8 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 894-897 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_DETQ_DETACT0: S7 Education: Institutional school - Involved in any activities

Involved activities in - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	115	8.5 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	29	2.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 898-901 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_DETQ_DETDYS1: S7 Education: Institutional school - Days per week on activity 1

Number of days participated in activities - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	7	0.5 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	29	2.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	116	8.6 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 902-905 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_DETQ_DETDYS2: S7 Education: Institutional school - Days per week on activity 2

Number of days participated in activities - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	29	2.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-114	Skipped: Only involved in one school activity	11	0.8 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	116	8.6 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 906-909 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_DETQ_DETDYS3: S7 Education: Institutional school - Days per week on activity 3

Number of days participated in activities - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	29	2.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-115	Skipped: Only involved in two school activities	4	0.3 %
-114	Skipped: Only involved in one school activity	11	0.8 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	116	8.6 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 910-913 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -115 , -114 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_DETQ_DETQ26: S7 Education: Institutional school - How important participate in these activities

Importance to subject to participate in these school activities in - institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	1	0.1 %
2	Not too important	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Somewhat important	4	0.3 %
4	Pretty important	3	0.2 %
5	Very important	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	29	2.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	116	8.6 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	50	3.7 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1004	74.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 16 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 914-917 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S7DETTCH: S7 Education: Institutional school - Bonding to Teachers

Bonding to teachers - institutional school; mean of 3 items in the scale for institutional school

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	0	0.0 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.33	-	13	1.0 %
2.67	-	8	0.6 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	17	1.3 %
3.33	-	36	2.7 %
3.67	-	17	1.3 %
4.00	Agree	34	2.5 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.67	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	22	1.6 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1054	77.8 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 137 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 918-924 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7DETATC: S7 Education: Institutional school - School Orientation

School orientation - institutional school; mean of 7 items in the scale
for institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	0	0.0 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	2	0.1 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	3	0.2 %
3.14	-	9	0.7 %
3.29	-	4	0.3 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.43	-	10	0.7 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.57	-	10	0.7 %
3.71	-	11	0.8 %
3.83	-	1	0.1 %
3.86	-	10	0.7 %
4.00	Agree	42	3.1 %
4.14	-	7	0.5 %
4.29	-	5	0.4 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.43	-	1	0.1 %
4.57	-	4	0.3 %
4.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.71	-	2	0.1 %
4.86	-	3	0.2 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	22	1.6 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1054	77.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 138 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 925-931 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCH_DETSATISFACTION: S7 Education: Institutional school - Satisfaction with School

Satisfaction - Institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	1	0.1 %
1.5	-	3	0.2 %
2.0	Disagree	8	0.6 %
2.5	-	10	0.7 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	26	1.9 %
3.5	-	24	1.8 %
4.0	Agree	57	4.2 %
4.5	-	6	0.4 %
5.0	Strongly agree	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-800.0	Data missing: Data cleaning	22	1.6 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1054	77.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 138 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 932-938 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.0, -202.0, -201.0, -100.0, -9.0, -8.0

S7SCH_DETENGAGEMENT: S7 Education: Institutional school - High School Engagement

Engagement - Institutional school.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	0	0.0 %
2.00	Disagree	4	0.3 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	10	0.7 %
3.25	-	6	0.4 %
3.50	-	21	1.6 %
3.75	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Agree	60	4.4 %
4.25	-	3	0.2 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	7	0.5 %
4.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.75	-	3	0.2 %
5.00	Strongly agree	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	22	1.6 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1054	77.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 138 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 939-945 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ01: S7 Education: College - Since graduating/GED have you applied to college/university

Since you graduated from high school or obtained your GED have you applied to a college or university?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	400	29.5 %
1	Yes	152	11.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	661	48.8 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 552 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 946-949 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ35: S7 Education: College - Have you applied to college/university during recall period

Have you applied to a college / university during the recall period?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-400	Not available in this version	1208	89.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 950-953 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ02: S7 Education: College - Type of college applied to (4yr or 2yr)

What type of college did you apply to?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Four year college or university	30	2.2 %
2	Two year, technical, or vocational college	122	9.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	661	48.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 954-957 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ03: S7 Education: College - Status of college application

What is the status of your application?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Accepted	122	9.0 %
2	Rejected	2	0.1 %
3	Waiting list	4	0.3 %
4	Havent heard	13	1.0 %
96	Other	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	661	48.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 958-961 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -99 , -98

S7SCH_COLQ_FINPARENTS: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Parents

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Parents

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	121	8.9 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	661	48.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 962-965 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINRELATIVE: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Relatives

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Relatives

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	144	10.6 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 151 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 966-969 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINGRANTS: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Grants

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Grants

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	88	6.5 %
1	Yes	63	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 151 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 970-973 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINSCHOLARSHIPS: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Scholarships

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Scholarship

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	112	8.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	39	2.9 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 151 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 974-977 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINLOANS: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Loans

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Financial loans

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	82	6.1 %
1	Yes	69	5.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 151 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 978-981 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINSAVINGS: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Personal savings

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Personal savings

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	110	8.1 %
1	Yes	42	3.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	661	48.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 982-985 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_FINOTHER: S7 Education: College - Source of financing for college: Other

Where sources of income did you receive to attend college?

Other sources

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	126	9.3 %
1	Yes	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	402	29.7 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 151 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 986-989 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ07: S7 Education: College - Last semester, frequency of attending/participate in extracurricular activities

During your last semester at college, about how frequently did you attend and/or participate in school-sponsored functions or extracurricular activities where you interacted with students from the college?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	25	1.8 %
2	Once or twice a month	4	0.3 %
3	Once or twice a week	2	0.1 %
4	More than twice a week	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 990-993 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ08: S7 Education: College - Last semester, frequency of attending parties/social gatherings

During your last semester at college, about how frequently did you attend parties or social gatherings where you interacted with students from the college?

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	23	1.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	8	0.6 %
3	Once or twice a week	5	0.4 %
4	More than twice a week	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 994-997 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ09: S7 Education: College - How often raise hand during lecture when dont understand something

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Raised your hand during lecture when you'd understand something.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	3	0.2 %
2	Once or twice a month	8	0.6 %
3	Once or twice a week	13	1.0 %
4	More than twice a week	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 998-1001 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ10: S7 Education: College - How often contact professor outside of class for course-related issues

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Contacted a professor outside of class to discuss course-related issues.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	10	0.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	9	0.7 %
3	Once or twice a week	11	0.8 %
4	More than twice a week	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1002-1005 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ11: S7 Education: College - How often contact professor outside of class to socialize/discuss personal problem

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Contacted professors outside of class to socialize informally or discuss a personal problem.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	26	1.9 %
2	Once or twice a month	4	0.3 %
3	Once or twice a week	4	0.3 %
4	More than twice a week	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1006-1009 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ12: S7 Education: College - How often use campus library

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Use the campus library.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	10	0.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	5	0.4 %
3	Once or twice a week	9	0.7 %
4	More than twice a week	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1010-1013 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ13: S7 Education: College - How often study with friends/classmates

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Study with friends / classmates.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	11	0.8 %
2	Once or twice a month	11	0.8 %
3	Once or twice a week	8	0.6 %
4	More than twice a week	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1014-1017 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ14: S7 Education: College - How often seek help from formal tutor

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Seek help from a formal tutor (faculty or student).

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	22	1.6 %
2	Once or twice a month	3	0.2 %
3	Once or twice a week	7	0.5 %
4	More than twice a week	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1018-1021 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ15: S7 Education: College - How often use college career placement services

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Use college career placement services.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	28	2.1 %
2	Once or twice a month	2	0.1 %
3	Once or twice a week	4	0.3 %
4	More than twice a week	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1022-1025 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ16: S7 Education: College - How often visit academic advisor to discuss your progress

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Visit an academic advisor to discuss your progress.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	13	1.0 %
2	Once or twice a month	7	0.5 %
3	Once or twice a week	11	0.8 %
4	More than twice a week	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1026-1029 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ17: S7 Education: College - How often speak to financial aid counselor about money matters

How frequently you do or did the following things while enrolled in college?

Speak to a financial aid counselor about money matters.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	12	0.9 %
2	Once or twice a month	13	1.0 %
3	Once or twice a week	6	0.4 %
4	More than twice a week	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1030-1033 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ18: S7 Education: College - Ever been placed on academic probation because you were struggling with class

Ever been placed on academic probation because you were struggling with class

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	30	2.2 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1034-1037 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ22: S7 Education: College - Currently enrolled in college

Currently enrolled in college

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1038-1041 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -120 , -119 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ24: S7 Education: College - I dont have much in common with other students

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

I dont have much in common with other students

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	9	0.7 %
2	Disagree	8	0.6 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	5	0.4 %
4	Agree	0	0.0 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1042-1045 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ25: S7 Education: College - I dont think I can really be myself here

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

I don't think I can really be myself here

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	14	1.0 %
2	Disagree	5	0.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	2	0.1 %
4	Agree	0	0.0 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 21 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1046-1049 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ26: S7 Education: College - Overall my experiences here are very different from what I expected before coming

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

Overall my experiences here are very different from what I expected before coming

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	5	0.4 %
2	Disagree	5	0.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	11	0.8 %
4	Agree	1	0.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1050-1053 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ27: S7 Education: College - I am doing less well in college than I would like

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

I am doing less well in college than I would like

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	11	0.8 %
2	Disagree	4	0.3 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	5	0.4 %
4	Agree	2	0.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1054-1057 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ28: S7 Education: College - I am having problems paying for my college education

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

I am having problems paying for my college education

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	8	0.6 %
2	Disagree	9	0.7 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	3	0.2 %
4	Agree	2	0.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1058-1061 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ29: S7 Education: College - I have too little time to do schoolwork

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

I have too little time to do my schoolwork

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	8	0.6 %
2	Disagree	6	0.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	0.4 %
4	Agree	2	0.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1062-1065 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ30: S7 Education: College - Compared with my college peers, I feel less prepared for college

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

Compared with my college peers, I feel less prepared for college

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	9	0.7 %
2	Disagree	7	0.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	5	0.4 %
4	Agree	1	0.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1066-1069 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLQ_CQ31: S7 Education: College - My high school prepared me well for college work

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

My high school prepared me well for college and work

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	5	0.4 %
2	Disagree	8	0.6 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4	0.3 %
4	Agree	5	0.4 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1070-1073 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -122 , -120 , -118 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_COLSATISFACTION: S7 Education: College - Satisfaction with School

Satisfaction with college

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

- (1) Very Satisfied
- (2) Somewhat Satisfied
- (3) Somewhat Dissatisfied
- (4) Very Dissatisfied

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Very satisfied	10	0.7 %
2.00	Somewhat satisfied	9	0.7 %
3.00	Somewhat dissatisfied	3	0.2 %
4.00	Very dissatisfied	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-800.00	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-700.00	Data missing: Result of an error in the interview programming	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-122.00	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	15	1.1 %
-120.00	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	513	37.9 %
-118.00	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1074-1080 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -700.00 , -400.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -122.00 , -120.00 , -118.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCH_COLENGAGEMENT: S7 Education: College - College Engagement

College engagement - Mean of 9 items

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

- (1) Never
- (2) Once or twice a month
- (3) Once or twice a week
- (4) More than twice a week

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	1	0.1 %
1.11	-	1	0.1 %
1.22	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	4	0.3 %
1.56	-	3	0.2 %
1.78	-	3	0.2 %
1.89	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Once or twice a month	2	0.1 %
2.11	-	1	0.1 %
2.22	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.89	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Once or twice a week	1	0.1 %
3.44	-	2	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	More than twice a week	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
-120.00	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	515	38.0 %
-100.00	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	662	48.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1081-1087 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -700.00 , -400.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -120.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SCHOOL_PERFORMANCE: S7 Education: School Performance/Grades

School performance (based on average grades) during the recall period.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Mostly A's	34	2.5 %
2	About half As and half Bs	83	6.1 %
3	Mostly Bs	49	3.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	About half Bs and half Cs	59	4.4 %
5	Mostly Cs	27	2.0 %
6	About half Cs and half Ds	12	0.9 %
7	Mostly Ds	4	0.3 %
8	Mostly below Ds	4	0.3 %
9	No grades given	157	11.6 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	26	1.9 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	01.14+: Skipped if not enrolled in school in recall period	755	55.8 %
-99	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 429 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1088-1091 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -104 , -99 , -98

S7SCH_BEHAVIOR: S7 Education: Count of academic or Behavioral Problems in School (suspension/expulsion, truancy, academic problems limiting college enrollment)

Academic or Behavioral problems during the recall period.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	402	29.7 %
1	-	69	5.1 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-108	Skipped: Not enrolled in school in recall period	740	54.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 475 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1092-1095 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -108

S7JOBCAL_NWEEKSF: S7 JobCal: FACILITY : Total weeks worked in recall period across all facility jobs

FACILITY : Total weeks worked in recall period across all facility jobs.

MEASURE: Employment

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	1038	76.7 %
2.17	-	25	1.8 %
4.33	-	18	1.3 %
6.50	-	9	0.7 %
8.67	-	12	0.9 %
9.75	-	1	0.1 %
10.83	-	4	0.3 %
13.00	-	15	1.1 %
15.17	-	9	0.7 %
17.33	-	6	0.4 %
19.50	-	7	0.5 %
21.67	-	7	0.5 %
23.83	-	3	0.2 %
26.00	-	10	0.7 %
28.17	-	7	0.5 %
30.33	-	7	0.5 %
34.67	-	9	0.7 %
36.83	-	1	0.1 %
39.00	-	1	0.1 %
41.17	-	5	0.4 %
43.33	-	4	0.3 %
45.50	-	7	0.5 %
47.67	-	2	0.1 %
49.83	-	3	0.2 %
52.00	-	3	0.2 %
54.17	-	1	0.1 %
58.50	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1096-1102 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -888.00 , -201.00

S7JOBCAL_NWEEKSC: S7 JobCal: COMMUNITY: Total weeks worked in recall period across all community only jobs

COMMUNITY: Total weeks worked in recall period across all community jobs.

MEASURE: Employment

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	3	0.2 %
28.17	-	1	0.1 %
34.67	-	1	0.1 %
49.83	-	1	0.1 %
52.00	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-400.00	Not available in this version	1208	89.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1103-1109 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -888.00 , -400.00 , -201.00

S7JOBCAL_NWEEKSU: S7 JobCal: UNDER-THE-TABLE: Total weeks worked in recall period across all under-the-table only jobs

UNDER-THE-TABLE: Totals weeks worked in recall period across all under-the-table only jobs.

MEASURE: Employment

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-400.00	Not available in this version	1208	89.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1110-1116 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -888.00 , -400.00 , -201.00 , -167.00 , -166.00

S7JOBCAL_NWEEKSCU: S7 JobCal: COMMUNITY & UNDER-THE-TABLE: Total weeks worked in recall period across all community and under-the-table jobs

COMMUNITY & UNDER-THE-TABLE: Total weeks worked in recall period across all community and under-the-table jobs.

MEASURE: Employment

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	555	41.0 %
2.17	-	48	3.5 %
4.33	-	46	3.4 %
6.50	-	13	1.0 %
8.67	-	60	4.4 %
9.75	-	1	0.1 %
10.83	-	21	1.6 %
13.00	-	34	2.5 %
15.17	-	17	1.3 %
16.25	-	1	0.1 %
17.33	-	28	2.1 %
18.42	-	3	0.2 %
19.50	-	19	1.4 %
21.67	-	20	1.5 %
22.75	-	1	0.1 %
23.83	-	23	1.7 %
26.00	-	16	1.2 %
27.08	-	1	0.1 %
28.17	-	14	1.0 %
29.25	-	1	0.1 %
30.33	-	26	1.9 %
31.42	-	1	0.1 %
32.50	-	22	1.6 %
33.58	-	1	0.1 %
34.67	-	22	1.6 %
35.75	-	1	0.1 %
36.83	-	16	1.2 %
37.92	-	1	0.1 %
39.00	-	15	1.1 %
40.08	-	3	0.2 %
41.17	-	21	1.6 %
42.25	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
43.33	-	13	1.0 %
44.42	-	1	0.1 %
45.50	-	27	2.0 %
46.58	-	2	0.1 %
47.67	-	30	2.2 %
49.83	-	23	1.7 %
52.00	-	38	2.8 %
53.08	-	1	0.1 %
54.17	-	8	0.6 %
56.33	-	18	1.3 %
58.50	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1117-1123 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -888.00 , -201.00 , -167.00 , -166.00

S7EXPWIT: S7 ExpV: Witnessed score

Exposure to Violence - Witnessed; count of items subject witnessed.

MEASURE: Exposure to Violence (ETV)

The Exposure to Violence Inventory (ETV; Selner-O'Hagan, Kindlon, Buka, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1998) was modified for this study to assess the frequency of exposure to violent events. Items from the ETV document the types of violence the adolescent has both experienced (i.e., Victim - 6 items, e.g., "Have you been chased where you thought you might be seriously hurt in the past N months?") and observed (i.e., Witnessed - 7 items, e.g., "Have you seen someone else being raped, an attempt made to rape someone or any other type of sexual attack in the past N months?"). Higher scores indicate a greater exposure to violence.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	694	51.3 %
1	-	191	14.1 %
2	-	114	8.4 %
3	-	88	6.5 %
4	-	55	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	49	3.6 %
6	-	20	1.5 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1124-1127 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -100

S7EXPVIC: S7 ExpV: Victim score

Exposure to Violence - Victim; count of items where subject was victim.

MEASURE: Exposure to Violence (ETV)

The Exposure to Violence Inventory (ETV; Selner-O'Hagan, Kindlon, Buka, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1998) was modified for this study to assess the frequency of exposure to violent events. Items from the ETV document the types of violence the adolescent has both experienced (i.e., Victim - 6 items, e.g., "Have you been chased where you thought you might be seriously hurt in the past N months?") and observed (i.e., Witnessed - 7 items, e.g., "Have you seen someone else being raped, an attempt made to rape someone or any other type of sexual attack in the past N months?"). Higher scores indicate a greater exposure to violence.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1023	75.6 %
1	-	121	8.9 %
2	-	40	3.0 %
3	-	23	1.7 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1128-1131 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -100

S7EXPTOT: S7 ExpV: Total score - witnessed plus victim

Exposure to Violence - Total; sum of the victim and witness scales endorsed.

MEASURE: Exposure to Violence (ETV)

The Exposure to Violence Inventory (ETV; Selner-O'Hagan, Kindlon, Buka, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1998) was modified for this study to assess the frequency of exposure to violent events. Items from the ETV document the types of violence the adolescent has both experienced (i.e., Victim - 6 items, e.g., "Have you been chased where you thought you might be seriously hurt in the past N months?") and observed (i.e., Witnessed - 7 items, e.g., "Have you seen someone else being raped, an attempt made to rape someone or any other type of sexual attack in the past N months?"). Higher scores indicate a greater exposure to violence.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	657	48.5 %
1	-	183	13.5 %
2	-	126	9.3 %
3	-	75	5.5 %
4	-	73	5.4 %
5	-	32	2.4 %
6	-	33	2.4 %
7	-	16	1.2 %
8	-	8	0.6 %
9	-	9	0.7 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1132-1135 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -100

S7FRDQLT: S7 FQual: Friendship - Quality of Relationship

Friendship Quality of Relationship; mean of 10 items in the scale, at least 7 must contain valid data.

MEASURE: Friendship Quality

The items in the Friendship Quality scale are an adaptation of those included in the Quality of Relationships Inventory (Pierce, et al. 1994). The original scale was designed to measure interpersonal support from a single romantic partner but our adaptation changed the focus to a global rating regarding the youth's five closest friends (participant's are asked to average the rating across these closest friends). The scale contains 10 items which vary the context of support offered (e.g. "How much can you count on the people for help with a problem", "How close do you think you will be to these people in ten years" and "How much do you depend on these friends"). The youth responds on a 4-point likert scale ranging from "not at all" to "very much".

- (1) Not at all
- (2) A little
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Very much

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	A little	7	0.5 %
2.10	-	7	0.5 %
2.20	-	9	0.7 %
2.30	-	18	1.3 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	14	1.0 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	17	1.3 %
2.60	-	29	2.1 %
2.70	-	42	3.1 %
2.80	-	45	3.3 %
2.90	-	52	3.8 %
3.00	Quite a bit	53	3.9 %
3.10	-	57	4.2 %
3.20	-	54	4.0 %
3.30	-	74	5.5 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	65	4.8 %
3.44	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	63	4.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.60	-	63	4.7 %
3.70	-	95	7.0 %
3.80	-	60	4.4 %
3.90	-	57	4.2 %
4.00	Very much	87	6.4 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into FriendQuality section	238	17.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 977 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1136-1142 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7FUTURE: S7 FOI: Future Orientation Inventory Scale

Future Outlook Inventory; mean of the eight items included in the computation; 7 items in the scale are not considered in the total score.

MEASURE: Future Outlook Inventory (FOI)

The Future Outlook Inventory is a 15-item scale used in this study to assess the degree each participant gives consideration to future planning. The scale was developed by Cauffman and Woolard (1999; unpublished), using items from the Life Orientation Task (Scheier and Carver, 1985), the Zimbardo Time Perspective Scale (Zimbardo, 1980), and the Consideration of Future Consequences Scale (Strathman, Gleicher, Boninger, and Edwards, 1994). The Future Outlook Inventory asks participants to rank from 1 to 4 (1=Never True to 4=Always True) the degree to which each statement reflects how they usually are (e.g., I will keep working at difficult, boring tasks if I know they will help me get ahead later). Higher scores indicate a greater degree of future consideration and planning.

- (1) Never true
- (2) Rarely true
- (3) Often true
- (4) Always true

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never True	1	0.1 %
1.13	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	4	0.3 %
1.38	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.50	-	14	1.0 %
1.63	-	13	1.0 %
1.75	-	30	2.2 %
1.88	-	31	2.3 %
2.00	Rarely True	56	4.1 %
2.13	-	75	5.5 %
2.25	-	83	6.1 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	88	6.5 %
2.50	-	125	9.2 %
2.57	-	2	0.1 %
2.63	-	111	8.2 %
2.75	-	106	7.8 %
2.88	-	103	7.6 %
3.00	Often True	78	5.8 %
3.13	-	61	4.5 %
3.25	-	68	5.0 %
3.38	-	36	2.7 %
3.50	-	39	2.9 %
3.63	-	29	2.1 %
3.75	-	17	1.3 %
3.88	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Always True	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1143-1149 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7GANG_OGNG1: S7 Gang: Still a member of gang from the last interview

Still a member of gang from the last interview.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	23	1.7 %
1	Yes	77	5.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Not in a gang during last interview	1111	82.1 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 100 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1150-1153 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -202, -201, -101, -9, -8

S7GANG_LASTGANG_CODE: S7 Gang: Unique ID associated with the gang from the last interview

Unique ID associated with the gang from the last interview.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	23	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-107	Skipped: Subject responded Refuse to still in gang item	1	0.1 %
-106	Skipped: Subject responded DK to still in gang item	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 23 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1154-1158 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9992, -9991, -9982, -9981, -9972, -9971, -202, -201, -107, -106, -102, -101

S7GANG_LASTGANG_WHENLEFT: S7 Gang: Recall period month (s7m#) subject left the gang from the last interview

Recall period month (s#m#) subject left the gang from the last interview.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
DATE UNKNOWN	-	8	0.6 %
IntCompStat = 2	-	1	0.1 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	139	10.3 %
NA: DK if still member	-	1	0.1 %
NA: Has not left gang	-	77	5.7 %
NA: Not in gang last RP	-	1112	82.1 %
NA: Subj refused question	-	1	0.1 %
S7M01	-	5	0.4 %
S7M02	-	3	0.2 %
S7M05	-	1	0.1 %
S7M06	-	2	0.1 %
S7M07	-	1	0.1 %
S7M11	-	1	0.1 %
S7M12	-	1	0.1 %
SUBJ DOES NOT KNOW DATE	-	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1159-1183 (width: 25; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

S7GANG_NGNG1: S7 Gang: Join a gang during this recall period

Join a gang during this recall period.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1121	82.8 %
1	Yes	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,136 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1184-1187 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_CURRENT_CODE: S7 Gang: Unique ID associated with the gang that is the focus of all followup items

Unique ID associated with the gang that is the focus of all followup items.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	88	6.5 %
	Missing Data		
-9991	PA: Subj doesnt know name of the gang	1	0.1 %
-9982	AZ: Subj refused to provide name of gang	2	0.1 %
-9981	PA: Subj refused to provide name of gang	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 88 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1188-1192 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9992 , -9991 , -9982 , -9981 , -9972 , -9971 , -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103

S7GANG_GANG5: S7 Gang: How many members in gang (associated with gang from current_code)

How many members in gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
50	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	2	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
250	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
1000	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1193-1197 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9999 , -9998 , -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102

S7GANG_GANG6: S7 Gang: Age oldest member of gang (associated with gang from current_code)

Age oldest member of gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
28	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
71	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
78	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1198-1201 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -99 , -98

S7GANG_GANG7: S7 Gang: Have any colors (associated with gang from current_code)

Have any colors (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1202-1205 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG8: S7 Gang: Have any rules (associated with gang from current_code)

Have any rules (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1206-1209 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG9: S7 Gang: Share money (associated with gang from current_code)

Share money (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1210-1213 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG10: S7 Gang: Share drugs (associated with gang from current_code)

Share drugs (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1214-1217 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG11: S7 Gang: Have punishments breaking rules (associated with gang from current_code)

Have punishments breaking rules (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	77	5.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1218-1221 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG12: S7 Gang: How often contact (associated with gang from current_code)

How often contact (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	31	2.3 %
2	3-6 times per week	9	0.7 %
3	twice per week	5	0.4 %
4	Once per week	5	0.4 %
5	Less weekly, ore than monthly	4	0.3 %
6	Once per month	8	0.6 %
7	Less than monthly	26	1.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 88 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1222-1225 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GNGNOW: S7 Gang: Still member new gang (associated with gang from current_code)

Still member new gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	90	6.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 92 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1226-1229 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_CURRENT_WHENLEFT: S7 Gang: Recall period month (s7m#) subject left the current gang (associated with gang from current_code)

Recall period month (s7m#) subject left the current gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
IntCompStat = 2	-	1	0.1 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	139	10.3 %
NA: Has not left new gang	-	90	6.6 %
NA: Not in any gang in RP	-	1121	82.8 %
S7M02	-	1	0.1 %
S7M08	-	1	0.1 %
SKIPPED: Gate = DK	-	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1230-1254 (width: 25; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

S7GANG_GANG13: S7 Gang: Position in the gang (associated with gang from current_code)

Position in the gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Leader	4	0.3 %
2	Not leader, but one of the top people	17	1.3 %
3	Member	63	4.7 %
4	Something else (other)	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 90 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1255-1258 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG16: S7 Gang: How important to you (associated with gang from current_code)

How important to you (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not at all	30	2.2 %
1	A little bit	14	1.0 %
2	Moderately	21	1.6 %
3	Quite a bit	16	1.2 %
4	Extremely	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 91 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1259-1262 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7GANG_GANG17: S7 Gang: How many friend not members (associated with gang from current_code)

How many friends not members (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	None (all are members)	9	0.7 %
2	A few are not	40	3.0 %
3	Half are not	19	1.4 %
4	Most are not	12	0.9 %
5	All (none are members)	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Subject responded DontKnow to new gang item (ngng1)	1	0.1 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1121	82.8 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 91 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1263-1266 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7GNGINV: S7 GANG: Involved in a gang during the recall period

Involved in a gang during the recall period.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1121	82.8 %
1	Yes	92	6.8 %
	Missing Data		
-300	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1267-1270 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7SOCCAP17: S7 GunAccess: Person wants to buy a gun he/she can

If a young person in this neighborhood wants to buy a gun, he/she can.

MEASURE: Gun Accessibility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Agree	100	7.4 %
2	Agree	507	37.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	207	15.3 %
4	Disagree	135	10.0 %
5	Strongly Disagree	45	3.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	202	14.9 %
-9	Dont Know	19	1.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 994 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1271-1274 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SOCCAP18: S7 GunAccess: How much to buy a 9mm gun

How much would it cost to buy a 9mm gun?

MEASURE: Gun Accessibility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	18	1.3 %
60	-	7	0.5 %
70	-	4	0.3 %
75	-	6	0.4 %
80	-	11	0.8 %
90	-	4	0.3 %
100	-	69	5.1 %
120	-	5	0.4 %
125	-	3	0.2 %
130	-	2	0.1 %
135	-	1	0.1 %
140	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	74	5.5 %
160	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	3	0.2 %
200	-	65	4.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
225	-	2	0.1 %
240	-	1	0.1 %
250	-	71	5.2 %
275	-	4	0.3 %
280	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	72	5.3 %
325	-	1	0.1 %
350	-	46	3.4 %
375	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	51	3.8 %
450	-	16	1.2 %
475	-	2	0.1 %
500	-	22	1.6 %
600	-	4	0.3 %
650	-	1	0.1 %
800	-	4	0.3 %
900	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	432	31.9 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	202	14.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 581 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1275-1278 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101

S7SOCCAP19: S7 GunAccess: How much to buy a .38

How much would it cost to buy a .38?

MEASURE: Gun Accessibility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
40	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	27	2.0 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	6	0.4 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	3	0.2 %
75	-	9	0.7 %
80	-	16	1.2 %
90	-	4	0.3 %
100	-	67	4.9 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	6	0.4 %
125	-	4	0.3 %
150	-	88	6.5 %
170	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	8	0.6 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	95	7.0 %
225	-	5	0.4 %
250	-	67	4.9 %
260	-	1	0.1 %
275	-	3	0.2 %
280	-	4	0.3 %
300	-	68	5.0 %
325	-	1	0.1 %
350	-	17	1.3 %
375	-	3	0.2 %
380	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	17	1.3 %
450	-	4	0.3 %
475	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	7	0.5 %
600	-	1	0.1 %
700	-	1	0.1 %
800	-	1	0.1 %
850	-	1	0.1 %
900	-	1	0.1 %
995	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-999	Dont Know	461	34.0 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	202	14.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 552 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1279-1282 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101

S7HEADIN: S7 HeadInj: Head Injury in the recall period where lost consciousness or needed medical treatment

A marker for the presence of a head injury which caused unconsciousness or needed medical attention.

MEASURE: Head Injury

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1177	86.9 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1283-1286 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7HEADINJ_HEADN: S7 HeadInj: Number of head injuries in recall period where lost consciousness or needed medical treatment

Number of head injuries in recall period where lost consciousness or needed medical treatment.

MEASURE: Head Injury

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1177	86.9 %
1	-	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1287-1290 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7HC1: S7 HC: Have health insurance

Do you have health insurance?

MEASURE: Health Care

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes, on my own	38	2.8 %
2	Yes, through college	4	0.3 %
3	Yes, through my job	107	7.9 %
4	Yes, through my parents plan	148	10.9 %
5	Yes, through my spouses plan	10	0.7 %
6	Yes, qualified for medical assistance	337	24.9 %
7	No	552	40.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	19	1.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,196 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1291-1294 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7HC2: S7 HC: When need to see doctor for checkup/sick, where do you go

When you need to see a doctor for a check-up or when you are sick, where do you usually go?

MEASURE: Health Care

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Hospital Emergency Room	209	15.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Private Doctors office	316	23.3 %
3	Student Health Center (if youth is in school)	6	0.4 %
4	Hospital Clinic	155	11.4 %
5	Another clinic (not a hospital)	166	12.3 %
6	I dont have any place to go	168	12.4 %
97	NA - in secure setting entire recall period	182	13.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	13	1.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,202 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1295-1298 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98

S7HC3: S7 HC: Rate overall health

Generally speaking, how would you rate your overall health?

MEASURE: Health Care

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Execelent	409	30.2 %
2	Good	615	45.4 %
3	Fair	173	12.8 %
4	Poor	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1299-1302 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7HIV1: S7 HIV: Number times had unprotected sex in recall period

How many times in the recall period have you had unprotected sex
(by that we mean, sex without a condom)?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	523	38.6 %
1	-	50	3.7 %
2	-	59	4.4 %
3	-	42	3.1 %
4	-	27	2.0 %
5	-	37	2.7 %
6	-	21	1.6 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	47	3.5 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	7	0.5 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	15	1.1 %
16	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	28	2.1 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	12	0.9 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	25	1.8 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	7	0.5 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	31	2.3 %
52	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	8	0.6 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
72	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	3	0.2 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
85	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
96	-	1	0.1 %
99	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	49	3.6 %
105	-	1	0.1 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
112	-	1	0.1 %
116	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	20	1.5 %
-998	Refused	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,192 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1303-1306 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107

S7HIV2: S7 HIV: Number different partners had unprotected sex with in recall period

[If more than once] About how many different partners did you do this with?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	464	34.3 %
2	-	75	5.5 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	22	1.6 %
5	-	10	0.7 %
6	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Had unprotected sex one or fewer times	596	44.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 619 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1307-1310 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -101

S7HIV3: S7 HIV: Number times injected drugs in recall period

How many times in the recall period have you injected drugs?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1190	87.9 %
1	-	9	0.7 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
260	-	1	0.1 %
320	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1311-1314 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107

S7HIV4: S7 HIV: Number times shared a needle in recall period

[If more than once] About how many times in the recall period have you shared a needle to inject drugs?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	19	1.4 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Injected drugs 0 times	1192	88.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 23 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1315-1318 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -103 , -102

S7HIV5: S7 HIV: Number people shared needle with in recall period

About how many people did you share the needle with?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Injected drugs but did not share needles	19	1.4 %
-102	Skipped: Injected drugs 0 times	1192	88.0 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1319-1322 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -103 , -102

S7HIV6: S7 HIV: Any sex partners inject drugs in recall period

To the best of your knowledge, do/did any of your sex partners in the recall period inject drugs?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1194	88.2 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1323-1326 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -9 , -8

S7HIV7: S7 HIV: Traded sex for drugs/money/other in recall period

Have you traded sex for drugs, money, or other things in the recall period?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1204	88.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	9	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1327-1330 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -9 , -8

S7HIV8: S7 HIV: Number times traded sex for drugs/money/other in recall period

[If yes] How many times did you trade sex for drugs, money, or other things in the recall period?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Did not trade sex for drugs/other	1205	89.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1331-1334 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -104

S7HIV9: S7 HIV: Number different people traded sex with in recall period

With how many different people did you trade sex for drugs, money, or other things in the recall period?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Did not trade sex for drugs/other	1205	89.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 9 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1335-1338 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -104

S7HIV10: S7 HIV: Ever been told that sex partner was HIV positive

Have you ever been told by anyone that one of your sex partners was HIV positive?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1211	89.4 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1339-1342 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7HIV11: S7 HIV: Number different partners that were HIV positive

[If yes] How many different partners were HIV positive?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Skipped: Sex partner did not say they had HIV	1211	89.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 3 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1343-1346 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -105

S7HIV12: S7 HIV: Ever been tested for HIV

Have you ever been tested for HIV?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	292	21.6 %
1	Yes	916	67.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1347-1350 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7HIV13: S7 HIV: Ever been tested for STDs

Have you ever been tested for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (like syphilis, gonorrhea, or herpes)?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	316	23.3 %
1	Yes	894	66.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1351-1354 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RLG1: S7 Religion: During recall period how often attend religious service

During recall period how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious activities?

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	726	53.6 %
2	Several times a year	178	13.1 %
3	Once or twice per month	103	7.6 %
4	Once a week	176	13.0 %
5	Several times per week	30	2.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1355-1358 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RLG2: S7 Religion: How important has religion been in your life

How important has religion been in your life?

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	202	14.9 %
2	Not too important	200	14.8 %
3	Somewhat important	365	27.0 %
4	Pretty important	187	13.8 %
5	Very important	256	18.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1359-1362 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RLG3: S7 Religion: I experience Gods love and caring on a regular basis

I experience God's love and caring on a regular basis.

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5- point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all true	192	14.2 %
2	Not very true	137	10.1 %
3	Somewhat true	391	28.9 %
4	Pretty true	217	16.0 %
5	Completely true	271	20.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1363-1366 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RLG4: S7 Religion: I experience a close personal relationship to God

I experience a close personal relationship to God.

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5- point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance

(e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all true	193	14.3 %
2	Not very true	171	12.6 %
3	Somewhat true	388	28.7 %
4	Pretty true	198	14.6 %
5	Completely true	257	19.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-8	Refused	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1367-1370 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RLG5: S7 Religion: Religion helps me to deal with my problems

Religion helps me to deal with my problems.

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Levine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all true	282	20.8 %
2	Not very true	211	15.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Somewhat true	346	25.6 %
4	Pretty true	156	11.5 %
5	Completely true	214	15.8 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refused	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1371-1374 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7RELIGN: S7 Religion: Importance of Spirituality

Importance of spirituality; Mean of three items.

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

- (1) Not at all true
- (2) Not very true
- (3) Somewhat true
- (4) Pretty true
- (5) Completely true

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all true	169	12.5 %
1.33	-	13	1.0 %
1.67	-	33	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.00	Not very true	100	7.4 %
2.33	-	73	5.4 %
2.67	-	92	6.8 %
3.00	Somewhat true	222	16.4 %
3.33	-	61	4.5 %
3.67	-	82	6.1 %
4.00	Pretty true	102	7.5 %
4.33	-	56	4.1 %
4.67	-	33	2.4 %
5.00	Competely true	172	12.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8.00	Refusal	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1375-1381 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PUNOTH: S7 PainCost: Certainty of Punishment - Other

Certainty of punishment - others; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is compromised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?"). \

(0) No chance

(10) Absolutely certain to be caught

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	No chance	19	1.4 %
0.14	-	3	0.2 %
0.29	-	2	0.1 %
0.43	-	3	0.2 %
0.71	-	4	0.3 %
0.86	-	4	0.3 %
1.00	-	6	0.4 %
1.14	-	2	0.1 %
1.29	-	4	0.3 %
1.43	-	6	0.4 %
1.57	-	3	0.2 %
1.71	-	5	0.4 %
1.86	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	-	10	0.7 %
2.14	-	9	0.7 %
2.29	-	4	0.3 %
2.43	-	11	0.8 %
2.57	-	15	1.1 %
2.71	-	13	1.0 %
2.86	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	-	17	1.3 %
3.14	-	24	1.8 %
3.29	-	10	0.7 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.43	-	16	1.2 %
3.57	-	26	1.9 %
3.71	-	33	2.4 %
3.86	-	25	1.8 %
4.00	-	19	1.4 %
4.14	-	22	1.6 %
4.29	-	51	3.8 %
4.43	-	20	1.5 %
4.57	-	26	1.9 %
4.71	-	27	2.0 %
4.86	-	25	1.8 %
5.00	-	77	5.7 %
5.14	-	30	2.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.29	-	30	2.2 %
5.43	-	24	1.8 %
5.57	-	28	2.1 %
5.71	-	34	2.5 %
5.83	-	1	0.1 %
5.86	-	28	2.1 %
6.00	-	27	2.0 %
6.14	-	26	1.9 %
6.29	-	15	1.1 %
6.43	-	26	1.9 %
6.57	-	15	1.1 %
6.71	-	15	1.1 %
6.86	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99.00	Dont Know	23	1.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,191 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1382-1388 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S7PUNYOU: S7 PainCost: Certainty of Punishment - You

Certainty of punishment - you; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is compromised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

(0) No chance

(10) Absolutely certain to be caught

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	No chance	62	4.6 %
0.14	-	4	0.3 %
0.29	-	1	0.1 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.57	-	6	0.4 %
0.71	-	9	0.7 %
0.86	-	2	0.1 %
1.00	-	9	0.7 %
1.14	-	5	0.4 %
1.29	-	7	0.5 %
1.43	-	19	1.4 %
1.57	-	7	0.5 %
1.71	-	12	0.9 %
1.86	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	-	15	1.1 %
2.14	-	15	1.1 %
2.29	-	6	0.4 %
2.43	-	10	0.7 %
2.57	-	13	1.0 %
2.71	-	9	0.7 %
2.86	-	20	1.5 %
3.00	-	9	0.7 %
3.14	-	11	0.8 %
3.29	-	17	1.3 %
3.43	-	13	1.0 %
3.57	-	18	1.3 %
3.71	-	16	1.2 %
3.86	-	15	1.1 %
4.00	-	17	1.3 %
4.14	-	13	1.0 %
4.29	-	33	2.4 %
4.43	-	13	1.0 %
4.57	-	10	0.7 %
4.71	-	15	1.1 %
4.86	-	15	1.1 %
5.00	-	79	5.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.14	-	14	1.0 %
5.29	-	15	1.1 %
5.43	-	19	1.4 %
5.57	-	12	0.9 %
5.71	-	31	2.3 %
5.86	-	13	1.0 %
6.00	-	14	1.0 %
6.14	-	19	1.4 %
6.29	-	15	1.1 %
6.43	-	23	1.7 %
6.57	-	15	1.1 %
6.71	-	15	1.1 %
6.86	-	14	1.0 %
7.00	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99.00	Dont Know	23	1.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,191 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1389-1395 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S7SOCCST: S7 PainCost: Social Costs of Punishment

Social costs of punishment; Mean of 6 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (1) Very unlikely
- (2) Somewhat unlikely
- (3) Neither likely nor unlikely
- (4) Somewhat likely
- (5) Very likely

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Very unlikely	35	2.6 %
1.17	-	2	0.1 %
1.20	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	5	0.4 %
1.40	-	6	0.4 %
1.50	-	18	1.3 %
1.60	-	19	1.4 %
1.67	-	21	1.6 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	27	2.0 %
1.83	-	10	0.7 %
2.00	Somewhat unlikely	30	2.2 %
2.17	-	15	1.1 %
2.20	-	14	1.0 %
2.33	-	20	1.5 %
2.40	-	25	1.8 %
2.50	-	15	1.1 %
2.60	-	34	2.5 %
2.67	-	17	1.3 %
2.80	-	35	2.6 %
2.83	-	23	1.7 %
3.00	Neither likely or unlikely	92	6.8 %
3.17	-	45	3.3 %
3.20	-	69	5.1 %
3.33	-	41	3.0 %
3.40	-	96	7.1 %
3.50	-	33	2.4 %
3.60	-	70	5.2 %
3.67	-	42	3.1 %
3.80	-	49	3.6 %
3.83	-	28	2.1 %
4.00	Somewhat likely	91	6.7 %
4.17	-	19	1.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.20	-	43	3.2 %
4.33	-	11	0.8 %
4.40	-	21	1.6 %
4.50	-	5	0.4 %
4.60	-	18	1.3 %
4.67	-	16	1.2 %
4.75	-	2	0.1 %
4.80	-	10	0.7 %
4.83	-	5	0.4 %
5.00	Very likely	32	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1396-1402 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7WGTCST: S7 PainCost: Punishment Costs - Weight

Punishment costs - weight; Mean of 18 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is compromised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (1) Not at all
- (2) A little
- (3) Quite a bit
- (4) Very much

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	31	2.3 %
1.06	-	1	0.1 %
1.08	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	4	0.3 %
1.75	-	2	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
1.88	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	1	0.1 %
1.94	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	A little	29	2.1 %
2.08	-	2	0.1 %
2.12	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	2	0.1 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.21	-	2	0.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.28	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	3	0.2 %
2.31	-	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	2	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	9	0.7 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.57	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.61	-	2	0.1 %
2.63	-	2	0.1 %
2.65	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.72	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	3	0.2 %
2.76	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	661	48.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 553 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1403-1409 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7VARCST: S7 PainCost: Punishment Costs - Variety

Punishment costs - variety; Count of 18 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	57	4.2 %
1	-	41	3.0 %
2	-	22	1.6 %
3	-	18	1.3 %
4	-	10	0.7 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	9	0.7 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	6	0.4 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
11	-	11	0.8 %
12	-	14	1.0 %
13	-	38	2.8 %
14	-	47	3.5 %
15	-	50	3.7 %
16	-	62	4.6 %
17	-	69	5.1 %
18	-	135	10.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	604	44.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 610 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1410-1413 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7MATCST: S7 PainCost: Punishment Costs (13) - Material Issues

Punishment costs (13) - material issues; Sum of 13 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court

sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?"}}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more."}), and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	140	10.3 %
1	-	11	0.8 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	6	0.4 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	36	2.7 %
9	-	43	3.2 %
10	-	52	3.8 %
11	-	57	4.2 %
12	-	74	5.5 %
13	-	150	11.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	604	44.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 610 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1414-1417 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7FRECST: S7 PainCost: Punishment Costs (5) - Freedom Issues

Punishment costs (5) - freedom issues; Sum of 5 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is compromised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court

sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?"}}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more."}), and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	60	4.4 %
1	-	44	3.2 %
2	-	26	1.9 %
3	-	29	2.1 %
4	-	93	6.9 %
5	-	358	26.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	604	44.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 610 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1418-1421 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7STLRWD: S7 PainCost: Social Rewards of Crime - Stealing

Social rewards of crime - stealing; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	275	20.3 %
1.20	-	35	2.6 %
1.40	-	41	3.0 %
1.60	-	38	2.8 %
1.80	-	54	4.0 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	496	36.6 %
2.20	-	135	10.0 %
2.40	-	68	5.0 %
2.60	-	34	2.5 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	16	1.2 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	15	1.1 %
3.20	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	1	0.1 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Strongly agree	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1422-1428 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7FGTRWD: S7 PainCost: Social Rewards of Crime - Fighting

Social rewards of crime - fighting; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is compromised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things,

other people my age will respect me more."}), and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	239	17.7 %
1.20	-	15	1.1 %
1.40	-	28	2.1 %
1.60	-	24	1.8 %
1.80	-	33	2.4 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	416	30.7 %
2.20	-	147	10.9 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	95	7.0 %
2.60	-	86	6.4 %
2.75	-	2	0.1 %
2.80	-	58	4.3 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	43	3.2 %
3.20	-	4	0.3 %
3.40	-	8	0.6 %
3.60	-	4	0.3 %
3.80	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Strongly agree	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1429-1435 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -600.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ROBRWD: S7 PainCost: Social Rewards of Crime - Robbery

Social rewards of crime - robbery; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more."}), and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	321	23.7 %
1.20	-	13	1.0 %
1.40	-	30	2.2 %
1.60	-	22	1.6 %
1.80	-	38	2.8 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	535	39.5 %
2.20	-	109	8.1 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	51	3.8 %
2.60	-	41	3.0 %
2.80	-	30	2.2 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	15	1.1 %
3.20	-	2	0.1 %
3.40	-	2	0.1 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Strongly agree	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1436-1442 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PERRWD: S7 PainCost: Personal Rewards of Crime

Personal Rewards of crime; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (0) No fun or kick at all
(10) A great deal of fun or kick

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	No fun or kick at all	558	41.2 %
0.14	-	17	1.3 %
0.29	-	33	2.4 %
0.43	-	33	2.4 %
0.57	-	27	2.0 %
0.71	-	73	5.4 %
0.83	-	1	0.1 %
0.86	-	17	1.3 %
1.00	-	22	1.6 %
1.14	-	25	1.8 %
1.29	-	10	0.7 %
1.43	-	42	3.1 %
1.57	-	10	0.7 %
1.71	-	9	0.7 %
1.86	-	10	0.7 %
2.00	-	10	0.7 %
2.14	-	16	1.2 %
2.29	-	13	1.0 %
2.43	-	12	0.9 %
2.57	-	10	0.7 %
2.71	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.86	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	-	11	0.8 %
3.14	-	9	0.7 %
3.29	-	9	0.7 %
3.43	-	6	0.4 %
3.57	-	12	0.9 %
3.71	-	10	0.7 %
3.86	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	-	8	0.6 %
4.14	-	5	0.4 %
4.29	-	13	1.0 %
4.43	-	5	0.4 %
4.57	-	6	0.4 %
4.71	-	4	0.3 %
4.86	-	7	0.5 %
5.00	-	18	1.3 %
5.14	-	3	0.2 %
5.17	-	1	0.1 %
5.29	-	10	0.7 %
5.43	-	9	0.7 %
5.57	-	6	0.4 %
5.71	-	4	0.3 %
5.86	-	6	0.4 %
6.00	-	3	0.2 %
6.14	-	3	0.2 %
6.29	-	5	0.4 %
6.43	-	5	0.4 %
6.57	-	6	0.4 %
6.71	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1443-1449 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S7DEMO_PRGNOW: S7 Pregnancy: Currently pregnant

Are you currently pregnant? (females only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	148	10.9 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
7	Suspected but not confirmed	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1042	77.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 173 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1450-1453 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_HOWPRG: S7 Pregnancy: Number of months along in current pregnancy

How many months pregnant are you? (females only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	1-3 months	4	0.3 %
2	4-6 months	9	0.7 %
3	7-9 months	9	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Not currently pregnant	151	11.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1042	77.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1454-1457 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_PREGRP: S7 Pregnancy: Been pregnant during recall period (other than current pregnancy if currently pregnant)

Have you been pregnant during the recall period (other than current pregnancy if you are currently pregnant)? (females only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	142	10.5 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1042	77.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 173 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1458-1461 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_PRGENDRP: S7 Pregnancy: How did pregnancy end (refers to pregnancy from SS7Demo_PregRP)

How did this pregnancy end? (females only)

(refers to pregnancy from SS#Demo_PregRP)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Live birth	18	1.3 %
2	Still birth, miscarriage or abortion	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Was not pregnant any other time during recall period	142	10.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1042	77.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 31 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1462-1465 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_ABORTION: S7 Pregnancy: Did you have an abortion in the recall period

Did you have an abortion in the recall period? (females only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-103	Skipped: Was not pregnant any other time during recall period	142	10.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1042	77.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 31 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1466-1470 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -101

S7DEMO_WIFPRG: S7 Pregnancy: Is wife currently pregnant

Is your wife currently pregnant? (males only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	26	1.9 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
7	NA	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-105	Skipped: Subject is not married, or marital status is unknown	1014	74.9 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	173	12.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 28 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1471-1474 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -600 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -105 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_GFPRG: S7 Pregnancy: Any girlfriends currently pregnant with your child

Do you have any girlfriends who are currently pregnant with your child? (males only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	957	70.7 %
1	Yes	77	5.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	173	12.8 %
-9	Dont Know	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,034 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1475-1478 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7DEMO_GFPRN: S7 Pregnancy: Number of girlfriends currently pregnant with your child

How many girlfriends are currently pregnant with your child? (males only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	76	5.6 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if girlfriend is pregnant	8	0.6 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	957	70.7 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	173	12.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 77 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1479-1482 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -99 , -98

S7DEMO_GFWHWR: S7 Pregnancy: Number of months along wife/girlfriend is in current pregnancy

How many months pregnant is she? (males only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	1-3 months	18	1.3 %
2	4-6 months	31	2.3 %
3	7-9 months	28	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if girlfriend is pregnant	8	0.6 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	957	70.7 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	173	12.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 77 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1483-1486 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD01 OMIT: S7 Children: Child01 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child01 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	329	24.3 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	8	0.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 366 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1487-1490 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD01 OMITWHY: S7 Children: Child01 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child01 - Why should this child not be asked about anymore?

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not a biological child or no longer in relationship with child's bio parent	34	2.5 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	337	24.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1491-1494 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100

S7CHLD01_ALIVE: S7 Children: Child01 - Is this child alive

Child01 - Is this child alive.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	8	0.6 %
1	Yes	444	32.8 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	18	1.3 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	5	0.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 452 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1495-1498 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -202, -201, -9, -8

S7CHLD01_AGE: S7 Children: Child01 - Age

Child01 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	295	21.8 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	36	2.7 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	6	0.4 %
-526	Age unknown	26	1.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 295 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1499-1503 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -526, -400, -202, -201, -100, -99, -98

S7CHLD01_BIO: S7 Children: Child01 - Is this your biological child

Child01 - Is this your biological child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	37	2.7 %
1	Yes	437	32.3 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-506	Biological relationship unknown	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 474 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1504-1507 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -506, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD01_LIVWNW: S7 Children: Child01 - Does this child live with you

Child01 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	56	4.1 %
1	Yes	65	4.8 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	354	26.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 121 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1508-1511 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD01_LIVWRP: S7 Children: Child01 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child01 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	163	12.0 %
1	Yes	157	11.6 %
6	Omit	36	2.7 %
7	Deceased	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	3	0.2 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	3	0.2 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 364 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1512-1515 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD01_CONTNW: S7 Children: Child01 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child01 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	86	6.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	11	0.8 %
3	2 times per week	6	0.4 %
4	1 time per week	5	0.4 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	3	0.2 %
7	Less than monthly	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	354	26.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 121 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1516-1519 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD01_CONTRP: S7 Children: Child01 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	178	13.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	29	2.1 %
3	2 times per week	19	1.4 %
4	1 time per week	17	1.3 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	21	1.6 %
6	1 time per month	9	0.7 %
7	Less than monthly	56	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	18	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	8	0.6 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	732	54.1 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	5	0.4 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	11	0.8 %
-9	Don't Know	10	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 329 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1520-1523 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD02 OMIT: S7 Children: Child02 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child02 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	99	7.3 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	51	3.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 104 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1524-1527 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD02 OMITWHY: S7 Children: Child02 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child02 - Why should this child not be asked about anymore?

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not a biological child or no longer in relationship with child's bio parent	5	0.4 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	51	3.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	101	7.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1528-1531 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100

S7CHLD02_ALIVE: S7 Children: Child02 - Is this child alive

Child02 - Is this child alive.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	148	10.9 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1532-1535 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -202, -201, -9, -8

S7CHLD02_AGE: S7 Children: Child02 - Age

Child02 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	89	6.6 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	4	0.3 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	3	0.2 %
-526	Age unknown	6	0.4 %
-400	Not asked in this version	51	3.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 89 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1536-1540 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -526, -400, -202, -201, -100, -99, -98

S7CHLD02_BIO: S7 Children: Child02 - Is this your biological child

Child02 - Is this your biological child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	149	11.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-506	Biological relationship unknown	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 155 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1541-1544 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -506, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD02_LIVWNW: S7 Children: Child02 - Does this child live with you

Child02 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	25	1.8 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 56 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1545-1548 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD02_LIVWRP: S7 Children: Child02 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child02 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	41	3.0 %
1	Yes	52	3.8 %
6	Omit	5	0.4 %
7	Deceased	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	1	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	2	0.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	51	3.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 102 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1549-1552 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD02_CONTNW: S7 Children: Child02 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child02 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	43	3.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	4	0.3 %
3	2 times per week	2	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	2	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	1	0.1 %
7	Less than monthly	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	101	7.5 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 56 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1553-1556 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD02_CONTRP: S7 Children: Child02 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child02 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	57	4.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	8	0.6 %
3	2 times per week	2	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	8	0.6 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	6	0.4 %
6	1 time per month	3	0.2 %
7	Less than monthly	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1056	78.0 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	3	0.2 %
-400	Not asked in this version	51	3.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	5	0.4 %
-9	Don't Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 95 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1557-1560 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD03 OMIT: S7 Children: Child03 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child03 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	17	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 21 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1561-1564 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD03 OMITWHY: S7 Children: Child03 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child03 - Why should this child not be asked about anymore?

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not a biological child or no longer in relationship with child's bio parent	2	0.1 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	17	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	19	1.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1565-1568 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7CHLD03_ALIVE: S7 Children: Child03 - Is this child alive

Child03 - Is this child alive.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1569-1572 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD03_AGE: S7 Children: Child03 - Age

Child03 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-526	Age unknown	1	0.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	17	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 18 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1573-1577 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -526, -400, -202, -201, -100, -99, -98)

S7CHLD03_BIO: S7 Children: Child03 - Is this your biological child

Child03 - Is this your biological child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1578-1581 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -506, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8)

S7CHLD03_LIVWNW: S7 Children: Child03 - Does this child live with you

Child03 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	18	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 20 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1582-1585 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8)

S7CHLD03_LIVWRP: S7 Children: Child03 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child03 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	8	0.6 %
1	Yes	9	0.7 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	17	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 17 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1586-1589 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8)

S7CHLD03_CONTNW: S7 Children: Child03 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child03 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	16	1.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	2	0.1 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	18	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 20 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1590-1593 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD03_CONTRP: S7 Children: Child03 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child03 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	5	0.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	5	0.4 %
3	2 times per week	1	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	2	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1176	86.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	17	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 17 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1594-1597 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD04 OMIT: S7 Children: Child04 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child04 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 3 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1598-1601 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD04 OMITWHY: S7 Children: Child04 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child04 - Why should this child not be asked about anymore?

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not a biological child or no longer in relationship with child's bio parent	1	0.1 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1602-1605 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7CHLD04_ALIVE: S7 Children: Child04 - Is this child alive

Child04 - Is this child alive.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 6 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1606-1609 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD04_AGE: S7 Children: Child04 - Age

Child04 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1610-1614 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -526 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CHLD04_BIO: S7 Children: Child04 - Is this your biological child

Child04 - Is this your biological child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 6 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1615-1618 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -506 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD04_LIVWNW: S7 Children: Child04 - Does this child live with you

Child04 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1619-1622 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD04_LIVWRP: S7 Children: Child04 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child04 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
6	Omit	1	0.1 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1623-1626 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD04_CONTNW: S7 Children: Child04 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child04 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	2	0.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	1	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1627-1630 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD04_CONTRP: S7 Children: Child04 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child04 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	0	0.0 %
2	3-6 times per week	1	0.1 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1209	89.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
-9	Don't Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1631-1634 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05 OMIT: S7 Children: Child05 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child05 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1635-1638 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

S7CHLD05 OMITWHY: S7 Children: Child05 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child05 - Why should this child not be asked about anymore?

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not a biological child or no longer in relationship with child's bio parent	0	0.0 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1639-1642 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100

S7CHLD05 ALIVE: S7 Children: Child05 - Is this child alive

Child05 - Is this child alive.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1643-1646 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05_AGE: S7 Children: Child05 - Age

Child05 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1647-1651 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -526 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

S7CHLD05_BIO: S7 Children: Child05 - Is this your biological child

Child05 - Is this your biological child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1652-1655 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -506 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05_LIVWNW: S7 Children: Child05 - Does this child live with you

Child05 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1656-1659 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05_LIVWRP: S7 Children: Child05 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child05 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-400	Not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1660-1663 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05_CONTNW: S7 Children: Child05 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child05 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	1	0.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1664-1667 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD05_CONTRP: S7 Children: Child05 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child05 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1214	89.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1668-1671 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7CHLD_COUNT: S7 Children: Count - Count of living, not omitted children reported in this recall period

Count - Count of living, not omitted children reported in this recall period.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	770	56.9 %
1	-	310	22.9 %
2	-	108	8.0 %
3	-	23	1.7 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1672-1675 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S7MORDIS: S7 MorThk: Moral Disengagement Overall

Moral Disengagement Overall.

MEASURE: Moral Thinking

The Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement (Bandura, Barbarelli, Caprara, & Pastorelli, 1996) was used for this study to measure the adolescent's attitudes concerning the treatment of others. The self-report measure contains 32 items to which participants respond on a 3-point Likert scale ranging from "Disagree" to "Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater moral detachment. Items from the scale tap the following eight dimensions: moral justification (e.g., "It is alright to beat someone who bad mouths your family."), euphemistic language (e.g., "Slapping and shoving someone is just a way of joking."), advantageous comparison (e.g., "It is okay to insult a classmate because beating him/her is worse."), displacement of responsibility (e.g., "Kids cannot be blamed for using bad words when all their friends do it."), diffusion of responsibility (e.g., "A kid in a gang should not be blamed for the trouble the gang causes."), distorting consequences (e.g., "Teasing someone does not really hurt them."), attribution of blame (e.g., "If kids fight and misbehave in school it is their teacher's fault."), and dehumanization (e.g., "Some people deserve to be treated like animals").

- (1) Disagree
- (2) Neither Agree nor Disagree
- (3) Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Disagree	14	1.0 %
1.03	-	45	3.3 %
1.06	-	107	7.9 %
1.09	-	40	3.0 %
1.13	-	90	6.6 %
1.16	-	46	3.4 %
1.19	-	60	4.4 %
1.22	-	42	3.1 %
1.25	-	65	4.8 %
1.28	-	41	3.0 %
1.31	-	49	3.6 %
1.34	-	37	2.7 %
1.35	-	1	0.1 %
1.38	-	42	3.1 %
1.41	-	32	2.4 %
1.44	-	37	2.7 %
1.47	-	27	2.0 %
1.50	-	31	2.3 %
1.53	-	29	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.56	-	25	1.8 %
1.59	-	24	1.8 %
1.63	-	35	2.6 %
1.66	-	25	1.8 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.69	-	14	1.0 %
1.72	-	20	1.5 %
1.75	-	22	1.6 %
1.78	-	20	1.5 %
1.81	-	17	1.3 %
1.84	-	14	1.0 %
1.88	-	14	1.0 %
1.91	-	8	0.6 %
1.94	-	12	0.9 %
1.97	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Neither Agree nor disagree	23	1.7 %
2.03	-	14	1.0 %
2.06	-	12	0.9 %
2.09	-	15	1.1 %
2.13	-	6	0.4 %
2.16	-	9	0.7 %
2.19	-	7	0.5 %
2.22	-	5	0.4 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.28	-	4	0.3 %
2.31	-	4	0.3 %
2.34	-	3	0.2 %
2.38	-	2	0.1 %
2.41	-	3	0.2 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1676-1682 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7MORAL: S7 MorThk: Moral Disengagement Count

Moral Disengagement - count (a count of all items for which the subject responded "agree"). This summary score can range from zero to 32.

MEASURE: Moral Thinking

The Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement (Bandura, Barbarelli, Caprara, & Pastorelli, 1996) was used for this study to measure the adolescent's attitudes concerning the treatment of others. The self-report measure contains 32 items to which participants respond on a 3-point Likert scale ranging from "Disagree" to "Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater moral detachment. Items from the scale tap the following eight dimensions: moral justification (e.g., "It is alright to beat someone who bad mouths your family."), euphemistic language (e.g., "Slapping and shoving someone is just a way of joking."), advantageous comparison (e.g., "It is okay to insult a classmate because beating him/her is worse."), displacement of responsibility (e.g., "Kids cannot be blamed for using bad words when all their friends do it."), diffusion of responsibility (e.g., "A kid in a gang should not be blamed for the trouble the gang causes."), distorting consequences (e.g., "Teasing someone does not really hurt them."), attribution of blame (e.g., "If kids fight and misbehave in school it is their teacher's fault."), and dehumanization (e.g., "Some people deserve to be treated like animals.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	128	9.5 %
1	-	278	20.5 %
2	-	207	15.3 %
3	-	122	9.0 %
4	-	94	6.9 %
5	-	82	6.1 %
6	-	50	3.7 %
7	-	48	3.5 %
8	-	45	3.3 %
9	-	32	2.4 %
10	-	21	1.6 %
11	-	17	1.3 %
12	-	19	1.4 %
13	-	12	0.9 %
14	-	8	0.6 %
15	-	9	0.7 %
16	-	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
17	-	6	0.4 %
18	-	5	0.4 %
19	-	7	0.5 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1683-1686 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH40: S7 Motivate: In my neighborhood easy for young person to get good job

In my neighborhood, it's pretty easy for a young person to get a good-paying, honest job.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	38	2.8 %
2	Disagree	214	15.8 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	319	23.6 %
4	Agree	571	42.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Strongly Agree	68	5.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1687-1690 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH41: S7 Motivate: Most of my friends will graduate from high school

Most of my friends will graduate from high school.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	37	2.7 %
2	Disagree	242	17.9 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	265	19.6 %
4	Agree	578	42.7 %
5	Strongly Agree	85	6.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1691-1694 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH42: S7 Motivate: In my neighborhood hard to make money without doing something illegal

In my neighborhood, it's hard to make much money without doing something illegal.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	119	8.8 %
2	Disagree	473	34.9 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	306	22.6 %
4	Agree	285	21.0 %
5	Strongly Agree	30	2.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1695-1698 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH43: S7 Motivate: College too expensive for most people in my neighborhood

College is too expensive for most of the people in my neighborhood.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	82	6.1 %
2	Disagree	359	26.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	338	25.0 %
4	Agree	396	29.2 %
5	Strongly Agree	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1699-1702 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH44: S7 Motivate: Not much opportunity to succeed as kids from other neighborhoods

I'll never have as much opportunity to succeed as kids from other neighborhoods.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	233	17.2 %
2	Disagree	626	46.2 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	233	17.2 %
4	Agree	111	8.2 %
5	Strongly Agree	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1703-1706 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH45: S7 Motivate: Chances of getting ahead/being successful not very good

My chances of getting ahead and being successful are not very good.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Strongly Disagree	281	20.8 %
2	Disagree	697	51.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	141	10.4 %
4	Agree	83	6.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1707-1710 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH46: S7 Motivate: How far would you LIKE to go in school

How far would you like to go in school?

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Drop out before graduation	20	1.5 %
2	Graduate from high school	283	20.9 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	275	20.3 %
4	Graduate from college	487	36.0 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	147	10.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1711-1714 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7SCH_SCH47: S7 Motivate: How far do you THINK you will go in school

How far do you think you will go in school?

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Drop out before graduation	63	4.7 %
2	Graduate from high school	332	24.5 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	320	23.6 %
4	Graduate from college	397	29.3 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	89	6.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	13	1.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,201 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1715-1718 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7MOTSUC: S7 Motivate: Motivation to Succeed

An overall "motivation to succeed" score is computed from the six items which represents the mean of the items. A higher score indicates more optimism regarding future success.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree nor Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.83	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.00	Disagree	9	0.7 %
2.17	-	8	0.6 %
2.33	-	32	2.4 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	31	2.3 %
2.67	-	60	4.4 %
2.80	-	2	0.1 %
2.83	-	51	3.8 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	142	10.5 %
3.17	-	68	5.0 %
3.20	-	2	0.1 %
3.33	-	158	11.7 %
3.50	-	91	6.7 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
3.67	-	163	12.0 %
3.83	-	95	7.0 %
4.00	Agree	147	10.9 %
4.17	-	48	3.5 %
4.33	-	29	2.1 %
4.50	-	17	1.3 %
4.67	-	15	1.1 %
4.83	-	14	1.0 %
5.00	Strongly agree	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few values for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1719-1725 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00

S7ETHAFF: S7 Phinney: Ethnic Identity - Affirmation and Belonging

Affirmation & Belonging; the mean of 7 items in this subscale.

MEASURE: Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity (Phinney)

Sections of the Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity are used to determine an individual's overall sense of ethnic identity (Phinney, 1992). Items from the

measure assess feelings of Affirmation & Belonging (e.g., "I am happy that I am a member of the group I belong to"), and Identity Achievement (e.g., "I have spent time trying to find out more about my ethnic group, such as its history, traditions, and customs"). For this scale, participants respond to 12 items using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree," with higher scores indicating greater ethnic identity.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Agree
- (4) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	8	0.6 %
1.29	-	3	0.2 %
1.43	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	3	0.2 %
1.86	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	22	1.6 %
2.14	-	11	0.8 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.29	-	20	1.5 %
2.43	-	25	1.8 %
2.57	-	40	3.0 %
2.71	-	56	4.1 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
2.86	-	98	7.2 %
3.00	Agree	367	27.1 %
3.14	-	37	2.7 %
3.29	-	28	2.1 %
3.43	-	27	2.0 %
3.57	-	25	1.8 %
3.71	-	31	2.3 %
3.86	-	29	2.1 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	95	7.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	275	20.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1726-1732 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ETHACH: S7 Phinney: Ethnic Identity - Identity Achievement

Identity Achievement; the mean of 5 items in this subscale.

MEASURE: Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity (Phinney)

Sections of the Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity are used to determine an individual's overall sense of ethnic identity (Phinney, 1992). Items from the measure assess feelings of Affirmation & Belonging (e.g., "I am happy that I am a member of the group I belong to"), and Identity Achievement (e.g., "I have spent time trying to find out more about my ethnic group, such as its history, traditions, and customs"). For this scale, participants respond to 12 items using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree," with higher scores indicating greater ethnic identity.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Agree
- (4) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	27	2.0 %
1.20	-	6	0.4 %
1.40	-	8	0.6 %
1.60	-	21	1.6 %
1.80	-	31	2.3 %
2.00	Disagree	175	12.9 %
2.20	-	154	11.4 %
2.40	-	124	9.2 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	112	8.3 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	83	6.1 %
3.00	Agree	112	8.3 %
3.20	-	23	1.7 %
3.40	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.60	-	7	0.5 %
3.80	-	5	0.4 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	37	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	275	20.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1733-1739 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ETHID: S7 Phinney: Ethnic Identity - Overall

Ethnic Identity - overall; the mean of the 12 items in the full scale.

MEASURE: Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity (Phinney)

Sections of the Multigroup Measure of Ethnic Identity are used to determine an individual's overall sense of ethnic identity (Phinney, 1992). Items from the measure assess feelings of Affirmation & Belonging (e.g., "I am happy that I am a member of the group I belong to"), and Identity Achievement (e.g., "I have spent time trying to find out more about my ethnic group, such as its history, traditions, and customs"). For this scale, participants respond to 12 items using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree," with higher scores indicating greater ethnic identity.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Agree
- (4) Strongly Agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	8	0.6 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	2	0.1 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.42	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.58	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.75	-	3	0.2 %
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	22	1.6 %
2.08	-	17	1.3 %
2.17	-	11	0.8 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	26	1.9 %
2.33	-	30	2.2 %
2.42	-	36	2.7 %
2.45	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	53	3.9 %
2.58	-	85	6.3 %
2.67	-	95	7.0 %
2.75	-	87	6.4 %
2.83	-	79	5.8 %
2.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.91	-	1	0.1 %
2.92	-	65	4.8 %
3.00	Agree	100	7.4 %
3.08	-	34	2.5 %
3.17	-	11	0.8 %
3.25	-	27	2.0 %
3.33	-	21	1.6 %
3.42	-	13	1.0 %
3.50	-	17	1.3 %
3.58	-	11	0.8 %
3.67	-	8	0.6 %
3.75	-	4	0.3 %
3.83	-	7	0.5 %
3.92	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	37	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	275	20.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1740-1746 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7HOOD: S7 NeiCon: Neighborhood Conditions Total

Total score; the mean of all 21 items in the scale.

MEASURE: Neighborhood Conditions

The Neighborhood Conditions Measure was adapted for this study to assess the environment surrounding the adolescent's home (Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999). Items from the self-report measure tap physical disorder of the neighborhood (e.g., "cigarettes on the street or in the gutters," "graffiti or tags"), as well as social disorder (e.g., "adults fighting or arguing loudly," "people using needles or syringes to take drugs"). The scale contains 21 items to which participants respond on a 4- point Likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Often," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of disorder within the community.

The neighborhood of focus for this measure is the neighborhood in which the youth spent the most time in the recall period. It is not necessarily the neighborhood that is most recent to the interview date.

- (1) Never
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Often

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	69	5.1 %
1.05	-	18	1.3 %
1.10	-	25	1.8 %
1.14	-	18	1.3 %
1.19	-	24	1.8 %
1.24	-	16	1.2 %
1.29	-	12	0.9 %
1.33	-	14	1.0 %
1.38	-	10	0.7 %
1.43	-	15	1.1 %
1.48	-	23	1.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.52	-	13	1.0 %
1.57	-	11	0.8 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.62	-	16	1.2 %
1.67	-	12	0.9 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	13	1.0 %
1.76	-	19	1.4 %
1.81	-	18	1.3 %
1.86	-	8	0.6 %
1.90	-	11	0.8 %
1.95	-	15	1.1 %
2.00	Rarely	22	1.6 %
2.05	-	13	1.0 %
2.10	-	22	1.6 %
2.14	-	20	1.5 %
2.19	-	19	1.4 %
2.24	-	18	1.3 %
2.29	-	19	1.4 %
2.33	-	22	1.6 %
2.38	-	12	0.9 %
2.43	-	18	1.3 %
2.48	-	19	1.4 %
2.52	-	18	1.3 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.57	-	19	1.4 %
2.62	-	22	1.6 %
2.67	-	14	1.0 %
2.71	-	22	1.6 %
2.76	-	20	1.5 %
2.81	-	23	1.7 %
2.86	-	12	0.9 %
2.90	-	16	1.2 %
2.95	-	12	0.9 %
3.00	Sometimes	19	1.4 %
3.05	-	23	1.7 %
3.10	-	19	1.4 %
3.14	-	17	1.3 %
3.19	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	202	14.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,010 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1747-1753 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7NEIPHY: S7 NeiCon: Physical Disorder

Physical disorder; the mean of the 12 physical disorder questions.

MEASURE: Neighborhood Conditions

The Neighborhood Conditions Measure was adapted for this study to assess the environment surrounding the adolescent's home (Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999).

Items from the self-report measure tap physical disorder of the neighborhood (e.g., "cigarettes on the street or in the gutters," "graffiti or tags"), as well as social disorder (e.g., "adults fighting or arguing loudly," "people using needles or syringes to take drugs"). The scale contains 21 items to which participants respond on a 4- point Likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Often," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of disorder within the community.

The neighborhood of focus for this measure is the neighborhood in which the youth spent the most time in the recall period. It is not necessarily the neighborhood that is most recent to the interview date.

- (1) Never
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Often

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	85	6.3 %
1.08	-	32	2.4 %
1.17	-	30	2.2 %
1.25	-	19	1.4 %
1.33	-	24	1.8 %
1.42	-	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.50	-	29	2.1 %
1.58	-	29	2.1 %
1.67	-	22	1.6 %
1.75	-	24	1.8 %
1.83	-	31	2.3 %
1.91	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	32	2.4 %
2.00	Rarely	29	2.1 %
2.08	-	24	1.8 %
2.17	-	39	2.9 %
2.25	-	30	2.2 %
2.33	-	37	2.7 %
2.42	-	28	2.1 %
2.50	-	34	2.5 %
2.58	-	31	2.3 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	29	2.1 %
2.75	-	37	2.7 %
2.83	-	34	2.5 %
2.92	-	33	2.4 %
3.00	Sometimes	36	2.7 %
3.08	-	22	1.6 %
3.17	-	24	1.8 %
3.25	-	21	1.6 %
3.33	-	21	1.6 %
3.42	-	15	1.1 %
3.45	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	19	1.4 %
3.58	-	16	1.2 %
3.67	-	14	1.0 %
3.75	-	22	1.6 %
3.83	-	11	0.8 %
3.92	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	Often	27	2.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	202	14.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,010 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1754-1760 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7NEISOC: S7 NeiCon: Social Disorder

Social disorder; the mean of the 9 social disorder questions.

MEASURE: Neighborhood Conditions

The Neighborhood Conditions Measure was adapted for this study to assess the environment surrounding the adolescent's home (Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999).

Items from the self-report measure tap physical disorder of the neighborhood (e.g., "cigarettes on the street or in the gutters," "graffiti or tags"), as well as social disorder (e.g., "adults fighting or arguing loudly," "people using needles or syringes to take drugs"). The scale contains 21 items to which participants respond on a 4- point Likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Often," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of disorder within the community.

The neighborhood of focus for this measure is the neighborhood in which the youth spent the most time in the recall period. It is not necessarily the neighborhood that is most recent to the interview date.

- (1) Never
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Often

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	130	9.6 %
1.11	-	39	2.9 %
1.22	-	42	3.1 %
1.33	-	42	3.1 %
1.44	-	37	2.7 %
1.56	-	28	2.1 %
1.67	-	32	2.4 %
1.78	-	27	2.0 %
1.89	-	28	2.1 %
2.00	Rarely	37	2.7 %
2.11	-	38	2.8 %
2.22	-	33	2.4 %
2.33	-	39	2.9 %
2.44	-	45	3.3 %
2.56	-	42	3.1 %
2.67	-	45	3.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.78	-	38	2.8 %
2.89	-	39	2.9 %
3.00	Sometimes	38	2.8 %
3.11	-	30	2.2 %
3.22	-	17	1.3 %
3.33	-	35	2.6 %
3.44	-	21	1.6 %
3.56	-	35	2.6 %
3.67	-	20	1.5 %
3.78	-	15	1.1 %
3.89	-	9	0.7 %
4.00	Often	29	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	202	14.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,010 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1761-1767 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7NSAFE: S7 NeiCon: Neighborhood Safety

Neighborhood safety.

MEASURE: Neighborhood Conditions

The Neighborhood Conditions Measure was adapted for this study to assess the environment surrounding the adolescent's home (Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999). Items from the self-report measure tap physical disorder of the neighborhood (e.g., "cigarettes on the street or in the gutters," "graffiti or tags"), as well as social disorder (e.g., "adults fighting or arguing loudly," "people using needles or syringes to take drugs"). The scale contains 21 items to which participants respond on a 4- point Likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Often," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of disorder within the community.

The neighborhood of focus for this measure is the neighborhood in which the youth spent the most time in the recall period. It is not necessarily the neighborhood that is most recent to the interview date.

- (1) Strongly Disagree (1) In danger all of the time
- (2) Disagree (2) In danger most of the time
- (3) Neither Agree nor Disagree (3) In danger some of the time
- (4) Agree (4) In danger very little of the time
- (5) Strongly Agree (5) In danger none of the time (feel safe all of the time)

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree / In danger all of the time	0	0.0 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree / In danger most of the time	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	3	0.2 %
2.29	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	6	0.4 %
2.57	-	5	0.4 %
2.71	-	9	0.7 %
2.86	-	14	1.0 %
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree / In danger some of the time	21	1.6 %
3.14	-	8	0.6 %
3.29	-	23	1.7 %
3.43	-	22	1.6 %
3.57	-	33	2.4 %
3.71	-	41	3.0 %
3.86	-	74	5.5 %
4.00	Agree / In danger very little of the time	73	5.4 %
4.14	-	96	7.1 %
4.29	-	65	4.8 %
4.43	-	189	14.0 %
4.57	-	78	5.8 %
4.71	-	66	4.9 %
4.86	-	30	2.2 %
5.00	Strongly Agree / In danger none of the time	144	10.6 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	202	14.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,009 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1768-1774 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PAKNOW: S7 PMonit: Parental Knowledge

Parental knowledge; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Parental Monitoring

The Parental Monitoring inventory (Steinberg, Dornbusch, & Darling, 1992) was adapted for this study to assess parenting practices related to supervision of the adolescent (i.e. study participant). Preliminary questions establish the presence of a single individual (X) who is primarily responsible for the youth. The respondent's answers to several items about their current living situation, specifically whether they live with the identified caretaker, establishes the skip pattern followed in the parental monitoring items. The scale is composed of 9 items. Five items assess parental knowledge (e.g. How much does X know about how you spend your free time) and are answered on a 4-point likert scale ranging from "doesn't know at all" to "knows everything". Even if a youth does not live with the person identified as their primary caretaker, they are asked these questions. If the youth lives with the primary caretaker, four additional items are asked to assess parental monitoring of the youth's behavior (e.g. How often do you have a set time to be home on weekend nights?). These are answered on a 4-point likert scale which ranges from "never" to "always".

- (1) Doesn't know at all
- (2) Knows a little bit
- (3) Knows a lot
- (4) Knows everything

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Doesn't know at all	4	0.3 %
1.2	-	3	0.2 %
1.6	-	5	0.4 %
1.8	-	9	0.7 %
2.0	Knows a little bit	9	0.7 %
2.2	-	9	0.7 %
2.4	-	5	0.4 %
2.6	-	7	0.5 %
2.8	-	9	0.7 %
3.0	Knows a lot	23	1.7 %
3.2	-	4	0.3 %
3.4	-	2	0.1 %
3.6	-	2	0.1 %
3.8	-	4	0.3 %
4.0	Knows everything	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.0	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	1104	81.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 111 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1775-1781 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7PARMNT: S7 PMonit: Parental Monitoring

Parental monitoring; Mean of 4 items; only available if subject lives with supervising adult

MEASURE: Parental Monitoring

The Parental Monitoring inventory (Steinberg, Dornbusch, & Darling, 1992) was adapted for this study to assess parenting practices related to supervision of the adolescent (i.e. study participant). Preliminary questions establish the presence of a single individual (X) who is primarily responsible for the youth. The respondent's answers to several items about their current living situation, specifically whether they live with the identified caretaker, establishes the skip pattern followed in the parental monitoring items. The scale is composed of 9 items. Five items assess parental knowledge (e.g. How much does X know about how you spend your free time) and are answered on a 4-point likert scale ranging from "doesn't know at all" to "knows everything". Even if a youth does not live with the person identified as their primary caretaker, they are asked these questions. If the youth lives with the primary caretaker, four additional items are asked to assess parental monitoring of the youth's behavior (e.g. How often do you have a set time to be home on weekend nights?). These are answered on a 4-point likert scale which ranges from "never" to "always".

- (1) Never
- (2) Sometimes
- (3) Usually
- (4) Always

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	4	0.3 %
1.25	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.75	-	16	1.2 %
2.00	Sometimes	11	0.8 %
2.25	-	8	0.6 %
2.50	-	6	0.4 %
2.75	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Usually	3	0.2 %
3.25	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Always	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	1139	84.1 %
-97.00	NA	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 75 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1782-1788 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -99.00 , -98.00 , -97.00

S7PORIENT_PTERM: S7 POrient: Has subject terminated parental rights

Subject has terminated parental rights.

MEASURE: Parent Orientation

The Youths Parenting Orientation scale was adapted for this study from Silverberg and Steinberg's (1990) subscale of Adult Role Orientation. The questions are asked only of youth who report having a child. The scale is used to assess the participant's view of his/her role as a parent (e.g., "Fathers/Mothers my age should devote most of their time and energy to rearing their child/children") and the degree to which this role is pervasive in his/her life. The inventory is a 6-item scale that asks participants to rank from 1 to 4 (1=Agree Strongly to 4=Disagree Strongly) the degree that each statement corresponds to their view of parenthood, with higher scores indicating greater parental orientation.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	433	32.0 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject does not have any living children	770	56.9 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 443 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1789-1792 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7PARENT: S7 POrient: Youths Parenting Orientation

Youth Parenting Orientation; the mean of six items in the scale.

MEASURE: Parent Orientation

The Youths Parenting Orientation scale was adapted for this study from Silverberg and Steinberg's (1990) subscale of Adult Role Orientation. The questions are asked only of youth who report having a child. The scale is used to assess the participant's view of his/her role as a parent (e.g., "Fathers/Mothers my age should devote most of their time and energy to rearing their child/children") and the degree to which this role is pervasive in his/her life. The inventory is a 6-item scale that asks participants to rank from 1 to 4 (1=Agree Strongly to 4=Disagree Strongly) the degree that each statement corresponds to their view of parenthood, with higher scores indicating greater parental orientation.

- (1) Disagree Strongly
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Agree
- (4) Agree Strongly

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Disagree Strongly	0	0.0 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	9	0.7 %
2.67	-	27	2.0 %
2.83	-	74	5.5 %
3.00	Agree	99	7.3 %
3.17	-	48	3.5 %
3.33	-	41	3.0 %
3.40	-	2	0.1 %
3.50	-	53	3.9 %
3.67	-	30	2.2 %
3.83	-	18	1.3 %
4.00	Agree Strongly	26	1.9 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing: Unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few values for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Orientation section	780	57.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 430 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1793-1799 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -500.00 , -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS1: S7 PQual_Mom: How often did your primary female caregiver visit you in person in the recall period

How often did your primary female caregiver visit you in person in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Twice a day	0	0.0 %
2	Daily	0	0.0 %
3	More than once a week	1	0.1 %
4	Once a week	3	0.2 %
5	Once every two weeks	5	0.4 %
6	Once a month	3	0.2 %
7	Once every few months	8	0.6 %
8	Never	16	1.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	827	61.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	304	22.5 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	44	3.2 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1800-1803 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS2: S7 PQual_Mom: Had often did you talk to your primary female caregiver by phone in the recall period

Had often did you talk to your primary female caregiver by phone in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Twice a day	0	0.0 %
2	Daily	3	0.2 %
3	More than once a week	10	0.7 %
4	Once a week	6	0.4 %
5	Once every two weeks	2	0.1 %
6	Once a month	2	0.1 %
7	Once every few months	1	0.1 %
8	Never	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	827	61.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	304	22.5 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	44	3.2 %
-97	Not Applicable	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1804-1807 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PCTCT: S7 PQual_Mom: Have any contact with your primary female caregiver in the recall period

Did you have any contact with your primary female caregiver in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	368	27.2 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	757	55.9 %
-104	Skipped: Subject spent the majority of the recall period in an institution	36	2.7 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	44	3.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 377 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1808-1811 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS1: S7 PQual_Dad: How often did your primary male caregiver visit you in person in the recall period

How often did your primary male caregiver visit you in person in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Twice a day	0	0.0 %
2	Daily	0	0.0 %
3	More than once a week	1	0.1 %
4	Once a week	0	0.0 %
5	Once every two weeks	2	0.1 %
6	Once a month	2	0.1 %
7	Once every few months	4	0.3 %
8	Never	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	827	61.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	169	12.5 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 29 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1812-1815 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS2: S7 PQual_Dad: Had often did you talk to your primary male caregiver by phone in the recall period

Had often did you talk to your primary male caregiver by phone in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Twice a day	0	0.0 %
2	Daily	0	0.0 %
3	More than once a week	4	0.3 %
4	Once a week	2	0.1 %
5	Once every two weeks	2	0.1 %
6	Once a month	2	0.1 %
7	Once every few months	5	0.4 %
8	Never	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	827	61.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	169	12.5 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 29 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1816-1819 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PCTCT: S7 PQual_Dad: Have any contact with your primary male caregiver in the recall period

Did you have any contact with your primary male caregiver in the recall period?

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	39	2.9 %
1	Yes	191	14.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a bug in the interview	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	785	58.0 %
-104	Skipped: Subject spent the majority of the recall period in an institution	29	2.1 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	169	12.5 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 230 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1820-1823 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7MAWARM: S7 PQual: Parent Warmth - Mother

Parent Warmth - Mother; Mean of 9 items, 7 must contain valid data.

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

The Quality of Parental Relationships Inventory (Conger, Ge, Elder, Lorenz, & Simons, 1994) was adapted for this study to assess the affective tone of the parental-adolescent relationship. Items from the measure tap parental warmth - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother let you know she really cares about you?"), parental hostility - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother get angry at you?"), parental warmth - father (e.g., "How often does your father tell you he loves you?"), and parental hostility - father (e.g., "How often does your father throw things at you?"). The scale contains 42 items (21 to assess the maternal relationship and 21 to assess the paternal relationship) to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Always" to "Never," with higher scores indicating a more supportive and nurturing parental relationship.

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Never

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	2	0.1 %
1.22	-	2	0.1 %
1.33	-	3	0.2 %
1.44	-	1	0.1 %
1.56	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.78	-	5	0.4 %
1.89	-	10	0.7 %
2.00	Sometimes	19	1.4 %
2.11	-	20	1.5 %
2.22	-	11	0.8 %
2.33	-	11	0.8 %
2.44	-	7	0.5 %
2.56	-	13	1.0 %
2.67	-	14	1.0 %
2.78	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.89	-	19	1.4 %
3.00	Often	24	1.8 %
3.11	-	20	1.5 %
3.22	-	15	1.1 %
3.33	-	19	1.4 %
3.44	-	12	0.9 %
3.56	-	20	1.5 %
3.67	-	23	1.7 %
3.78	-	23	1.7 %
3.89	-	20	1.5 %
4.00	Always	64	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 392 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1824-1830 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7MAHOTL: S7 PQual: Parent Hostility - Mother

Parent Hostility - Mother; Mean of 12 items, 9 must contain valid data.

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

The Quality of Parental Relationships Inventory (Conger, Ge, Elder, Lorenz, & Simons, 1994) was adapted for this study to assess the affective tone of the parental-adolescent relationship. Items from the measure tap parental warmth - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother let you know she really cares about you?"), parental hostility - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother get angry at you?"), parental warmth - father (e.g., "How often does your father tell you he loves you?"), and parental hostility - father (e.g., "How often does your father throw things at you?"). The scale contains 42 items (21 to assess the maternal relationship and 21 to assess the paternal relationship) to which participants respond on a 4- point Likert scale ranging from "Always" to "Never," with higher scores indicating a more supportive and nurturing parental relationship.

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Never

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	61	4.5 %
1.08	-	32	2.4 %
1.17	-	59	4.4 %
1.18	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	58	4.3 %
1.33	-	49	3.6 %
1.42	-	34	2.5 %
1.50	-	26	1.9 %
1.58	-	21	1.6 %
1.67	-	15	1.1 %
1.75	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	9	0.7 %
1.92	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Sometimes	8	0.6 %
2.08	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.58	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 392 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1831-1837 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PAWARM: S7 PQual: Parent Warmth - Father

Parent Warmth - Father; Mean of 9 items, 7 must contain valid data.

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

The Quality of Parental Relationships Inventory (Conger, Ge, Elder, Lorenz, & Simons, 1994) was adapted for this study to assess the affective tone of the parental-adolescent relationship. Items from the measure tap parental warmth - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother let you know she really cares about you?"), parental hostility - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother get angry at you?"), parental warmth - father (e.g., "How often does your father tell you he loves you?"), and parental hostility - father (e.g., "How often does your father throw things at

you?"). The scale contains 42 items (21 to assess the maternal relationship and 21 to assess the paternal relationship) to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Always" to "Never," with higher scores indicating a more supportive and nurturing parental relationship.

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Never

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	8	0.6 %
1.11	-	2	0.1 %
1.22	-	4	0.3 %
1.33	-	3	0.2 %
1.44	-	4	0.3 %
1.56	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.78	-	3	0.2 %
1.89	-	14	1.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	15	1.1 %
2.11	-	13	1.0 %
2.22	-	7	0.5 %
2.33	-	6	0.4 %
2.44	-	7	0.5 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	6	0.4 %
2.78	-	5	0.4 %
2.89	-	5	0.4 %
3.00	Often	13	1.0 %
3.11	-	9	0.7 %
3.22	-	10	0.7 %
3.33	-	4	0.3 %
3.44	-	7	0.5 %
3.56	-	3	0.2 %
3.67	-	4	0.3 %
3.78	-	6	0.4 %
3.89	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Always	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1010	74.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 203 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1838-1844 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PAHOTL: S7 PQual: Parent Hostility - Father

Parent Hostility - Father; Mean of 12 items, 9 must contain valid data.

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

The Quality of Parental Relationships Inventory (Conger, Ge, Elder, Lorenz, & Simons, 1994) was adapted for this study to assess the affective tone of the parental-adolescent relationship. Items from the measure tap parental warmth - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother let you know she really cares about you?"), parental hostility - mother (e.g., "How often does your mother get angry at you?"), parental warmth - father (e.g., "How often does your father tell you he loves you?"), and parental hostility - father (e.g., "How often does your father throw things at you?"). The scale contains 42 items (21 to assess the maternal relationship and 21 to assess the paternal relationship) to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Always" to "Never," with higher scores indicating a more supportive and nurturing parental relationship.

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Never

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	58	4.3 %
1.08	-	24	1.8 %
1.17	-	20	1.5 %
1.25	-	32	2.4 %
1.33	-	21	1.6 %
1.42	-	9	0.7 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.58	-	10	0.7 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.75	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Sometimes	2	0.1 %
2.08	-	3	0.2 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1010	74.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 203 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1845-1851 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PARENTHELP_PH01: S7 PQual: How often parents help with living expenses in recall period

How often parents help with living expenses in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	238	17.6 %
2	Once or twice	217	16.0 %
3	More than twice	403	29.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	25	1.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 858 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1852-1855 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH02: S7 PQual: How often parents loan you money in recall period

How often parents loan you money in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	371	27.4 %
2	Once or twice	210	15.5 %
3	More than twice	276	20.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-7	NA	25	1.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 857 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1856-1859 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH03: S7 PQual: How often parents provide child care/babysitting in recall period

How often parents provide child care/babysitting in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	236	17.4 %
2	Once or twice	61	4.5 %
3	More than twice	145	10.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Subject has no children	441	32.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 442 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1860-1863 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH04: S7 PQual: How often parents help with transportation in recall period

How often parents help with transportation in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	328	24.2 %
2	Once or twice	155	11.4 %
3	More than twice	262	19.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-7	NA: In facility entire recall period	137	10.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 745 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1864-1867 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH05: S7 PQual: How often parents help with shopping/laundry/cleaning in recall period

How often parents help with shopping/laundry/cleaning in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	359	26.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Once or twice	146	10.8 %
3	More than twice	284	21.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	94	6.9 %
Total			1,354
			100%

Based upon 789 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1868-1871 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH06: S7 PQual: How often parents help you find a job in recall period

How often parents help you find a job in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	506	37.4 %
2	Once or twice	168	12.4 %
3	More than twice	96	7.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	113	8.3 %
Total			1,354
			100%

Based upon 770 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1872-1875 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH07: S7 PQual: How often parents help you with school/college in recall period

How often parents help you with school/college in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	473	34.9 %
2	Once or twice	116	8.6 %
3	More than twice	86	6.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Done with school (graduated or GED)	208	15.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 675 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1876-1879 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -400, -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8, -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH08: S7 PQual: How often parents help you to get government assistance/welfare in recall period

How often parents help you to get government assistance/welfare in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	489	36.1 %
2	Once or twice	89	6.6 %
3	More than twice	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Didn't try to get this type of assistance	274	20.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 609 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1880-1883 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -400, -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8, -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH09: S7 PQual: How often parents help you with your court cases in recall period

How often parents help you with your court cases in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	326	24.1 %
2	Once or twice	113	8.3 %
3	More than twice	104	7.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: No court case of any kind	340	25.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 543 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1884-1887 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH10: S7 PQual: How often parents help you get medical care in recall period

How often parents help you get medical care in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	429	31.7 %
2	Once or twice	128	9.5 %
3	More than twice	86	6.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Didn't need medical care	240	17.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 643 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1888-1891 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH11: S7 PQual: How often you help parents with living expenses in recall period

How often you help parents with living expenses in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	378	27.9 %
2	Once or twice	222	16.4 %
3	More than twice	245	18.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	38	2.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 845 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1892-1895 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH12: S7 PQual: How often you loan money to parents in recall period

How often you loan money to parents in recall

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	452	33.4 %
2	Once or twice	198	14.6 %
3	More than twice	195	14.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	38	2.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 845 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1896-1899 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH13: S7 PQual: How often you provide parents with childcare/babysitting in recall period

How often you provide parents with childcare/babysitting in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	455	33.6 %
2	Once or twice	80	5.9 %
3	More than twice	107	7.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Parents have no other children	241	17.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 642 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1900-1903 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH14: S7 PQual: How often you help parents with transportation in recall period

How often you help parents with transportation in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	483	35.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Once or twice	136	10.0 %
3	More than twice	163	12.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	101	7.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 782 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1904-1907 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH15: S7 PQual: How often you help parents fix/repair things that are broken in recall period

How often you help parents fix/repair things that are broken in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	377	27.8 %
2	Once or twice	208	15.4 %
3	More than twice	234	17.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	64	4.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 819 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1908-1911 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH16: S7 PQual: How often you help parents with shopping/laundry/cleaning in recall period

How often you help parents with shopping/laundry/cleaning in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	330	24.4 %
2	Once or twice	194	14.3 %
3	More than twice	298	22.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA	61	4.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 822 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1912-1915 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH17: S7 PQual: How often you help parents to get government assistance/welfare in recall period

How often you help parents to get government assistance/welfare in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	544	40.2 %
2	Once or twice	32	2.4 %
3	More than twice	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Didn't try to get this type of assistance	284	21.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 599 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1916-1919 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PARENTHELP_PH18: S7 PQual: How often you help parents get medical care in recall period

How often you help parents get medical care in recall period

MEASURE: Parental Warmth and Hostility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	567	41.9 %
2	Once or twice	31	2.3 %
3	More than twice	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Interview incorrectly computed subject age	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Later V01.16+ not asked if subject under age 20	329	24.3 %
-7	NA: Didn't need medical care	254	18.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 629 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1920-1923 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

S7PRBEHV: S7 PDel: Antisocial Behavior

Peer Delinquency - Antisocial behavior; the mean rating of the prevalence of friends who engage in the 12 behaviors listed in this section. Data must be contained in 9 of the 12 items in order to compute a valid mean.

MEASURE: Peer Delinquency

The Peer Delinquent Behavior items are a subset of those used by the Rochester Youth Study (Thornberry et al., 1994) to assess the degree of antisocial activity among the adolescent's peers. There are two dimensions to this scale: Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "How many of your friends have sold drugs?") and Antisocial Influence (e.g., "How many of your friends have suggested that you should sell drugs?"). The scale contains 19 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "None of them" to "All of them".

- (1) None of them
- (2) Very few of them
- (3) Some of them
- (4) Most of them
- (5) All of them

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	None of them	342	25.3 %
1.08	-	48	3.5 %
1.15	-	75	5.5 %
1.23	-	31	2.3 %
1.31	-	64	4.7 %
1.38	-	30	2.2 %
1.42	-	1	0.1 %
1.46	-	51	3.8 %
1.54	-	30	2.2 %
1.62	-	39	2.9 %
1.69	-	22	1.6 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.77	-	33	2.4 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
1.85	-	25	1.8 %
1.92	-	34	2.5 %
2.00	Very few of them	32	2.4 %
2.08	-	26	1.9 %
2.15	-	28	2.1 %
2.23	-	18	1.3 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.31	-	21	1.6 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	21	1.6 %
2.42	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	16	1.2 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.54	-	20	1.5 %
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
2.62	-	15	1.1 %
2.69	-	8	0.6 %
2.77	-	19	1.4 %
2.85	-	24	1.8 %
2.92	-	12	0.9 %
3.00	Some of them	27	2.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.08	-	15	1.1 %
3.15	-	8	0.6 %
3.23	-	6	0.4 %
3.31	-	1	0.1 %
3.38	-	6	0.4 %
3.46	-	6	0.4 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.54	-	6	0.4 %
3.62	-	3	0.2 %
3.69	-	3	0.2 %
3.77	-	6	0.4 %
3.85	-	1	0.1 %
3.92	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont know	9	0.7 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,202 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1924-1930 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PRINFL: S7 PDel: Antisocial Influence

Peer Delinquency - Antisocial influence; the mean rating of the prevalence of friends who encourage the youth to engage in the 7 items listed in this section. Data must be contained in 5 of the 7 items in order to compute a valid mean.

MEASURE: Peer Delinquency

The Peer Delinquent Behavior items are a subset of those used by the Rochester Youth Study (Thornberry et al., 1994) to assess the degree of antisocial activity among the adolescent's peers. There are two dimensions to this scale: Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "How many of your friends have sold drugs?") and Antisocial Influence (e.g., "How many of your friends have suggested that you should sell drugs?"). The scale contains 19 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "None of them" to "All of them".

- (1) None of them
- (2) Very few of them
- (3) Some of them
- (4) Most of them
- (5) All of them

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	None of them	573	42.3 %
1.14	-	122	9.0 %
1.29	-	105	7.8 %
1.43	-	51	3.8 %
1.57	-	63	4.7 %
1.71	-	36	2.7 %
1.86	-	46	3.4 %
2.00	Very few of them	30	2.2 %
2.14	-	27	2.0 %
2.29	-	28	2.1 %
2.43	-	20	1.5 %
2.57	-	12	0.9 %
2.71	-	23	1.7 %
2.86	-	5	0.4 %
3.00	Some of them	20	1.5 %
3.14	-	8	0.6 %
3.29	-	4	0.3 %
3.43	-	7	0.5 %
3.57	-	3	0.2 %
3.71	-	2	0.1 %
3.86	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Most of them	10	0.7 %
4.14	-	5	0.4 %
4.29	-	1	0.1 %
4.71	-	1	0.1 %
5.00	All of them	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont know	8	0.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1931-1937 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7OPP01A: S7 OppSucc: How important to have a good job or career

How important is it to you . . . to have a good job or career?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	8	0.6 %
2	Not too important	10	0.7 %
3	Somewhat important	78	5.8 %
4	Pretty important	181	13.4 %
5	Very important	933	68.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1938-1941 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP01B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to have a good job or career

What do you think your chances are . . . to have a good job or career?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	28	2.1 %
2	Fair	142	10.5 %
3	Good	321	23.7 %
4	Very Good	326	24.1 %
5	Excellent	391	28.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1942-1945 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP02A: S7 OppSucc: How important to graduate from college

How important is it to you . . . to graduate from college?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess

the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	128	9.5 %
2	Not too important	121	8.9 %
3	Somewhat important	224	16.5 %
4	Pretty important	185	13.7 %
5	Very important	551	40.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1946-1949 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP02B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to graduate from college

What do you think your chances are . . . to graduate from college?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations

and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	199	14.7 %
2	Fair	266	19.6 %
3	Good	278	20.5 %
4	Very Good	200	14.8 %
5	Excellent	264	19.5 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1950-1953 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP03A: S7 OppSucc: How important to earn a good living

How important is it to you . . . to earn a good living?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	3	0.2 %
2	Not too important	10	0.7 %
3	Somewhat important	55	4.1 %
4	Pretty important	168	12.4 %
5	Very important	974	71.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1954-1957 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP03B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to earn a good living

What do you think your chances are . . . to earn a good living?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	16	1.2 %
2	Fair	128	9.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Good	316	23.3 %
4	Very Good	334	24.7 %
5	Excellent	415	30.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1958-1961 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP04A: S7 OppSucc: How important to provide a good home for your family

How important is it to you . . . to provide a good home for your family?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	2	0.1 %
2	Not too important	2	0.1 %
3	Somewhat important	33	2.4 %
4	Pretty important	117	8.6 %
5	Very important	1057	78.1 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1962-1965 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP04B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to provide a good home for your family

What do you think your chances are . . . to provide a good home for your family?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	11	0.8 %
2	Fair	97	7.2 %
3	Good	255	18.8 %
4	Very Good	347	25.6 %
5	Excellent	501	37.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1966-1969 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP05A: S7 OppSucc: How important to have a good marriage

How important is it to you . . . to have a good marriage?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	71	5.2 %
2	Not too important	57	4.2 %
3	Somewhat important	120	8.9 %
4	Pretty important	172	12.7 %
5	Very important	781	57.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	9	0.7 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,201 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1970-1973 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -202, -201, -99, -98, -97

S7OPP05B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to have a good marriage

What do you think your chances are . . . to have a good marriage?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	74	5.5 %
2	Fair	169	12.5 %
3	Good	297	21.9 %
4	Very Good	266	19.6 %
5	Excellent	390	28.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	12	0.9 %
-97	NA - already achieved	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,196 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1974-1977 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -202, -201, -99, -98, -97

S7OPP06A: S7 OppSucc: How important to have a good relationship with your children

How important is it to you . . . to have a good relationship with your children?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	5	0.4 %
2	Not too important	3	0.2 %
3	Somewhat important	16	1.2 %
4	Pretty important	61	4.5 %
5	Very important	1116	82.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	9	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,201 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1978-1981 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP06B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to have a good relationship with your children

What do you think your chances are . . . to have a good relationship with your children?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess

the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	16	1.2 %
2	Fair	25	1.8 %
3	Good	122	9.0 %
4	Very Good	254	18.8 %
5	Excellent	780	57.6 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-99	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	11	0.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,197 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1982-1985 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP07A: S7 OppSucc: How important to stay out of trouble with the law

How important is it to you . . . to stay out of trouble with the law?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations

and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	10	0.7 %
2	Not too important	3	0.2 %
3	Somewhat important	31	2.3 %
4	Pretty important	108	8.0 %
5	Very important	1053	77.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1986-1989 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPP07B: S7 OppSucc: How likely to stay out of trouble with the law

What do you think your chances are . . . to stay out of trouble with the law?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Poor	31	2.3 %
2	Fair	129	9.5 %
3	Good	247	18.2 %
4	Very Good	264	19.5 %
5	Excellent	517	38.2 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-97	NA - already achieved	24	1.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,188 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1990-1993 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

S7OPPORT: S7 OppSucc: Aspirations for Work, Family, and Law

Aspirations for Work, Family, & Law; Mean of 6 items.

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

- (1) Not at all important
- (2) Not too important
- (3) Somewhat important
- (4) Pretty important
- (5) Very important

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all important	1	0.1 %
2.00	Not too important	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	Somewhat important	13	1.0 %
3.17	-	9	0.7 %
3.20	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	12	0.9 %
3.50	-	13	1.0 %
3.67	-	34	2.5 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	39	2.9 %
4.00	Pretty important	73	5.4 %
4.17	-	68	5.0 %
4.33	-	151	11.2 %
4.40	-	2	0.1 %
4.50	-	108	8.0 %
4.60	-	5	0.4 %
4.67	-	146	10.8 %
4.80	-	2	0.1 %
4.83	-	117	8.6 %
5.00	Very important	394	29.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1994-2000 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00 , -97.00

S7EXPECT: S7 OppSucc: Expectations to have Work, Family, and Law

Expectations to have work, family, & law; Mean of 6 items.

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

- (1) Poor
- (2) Fair
- (3) Good
- (4) Very Good
- (5) Excellent

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Poor	4	0.3 %
1.17	-	3	0.2 %
1.50	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	4	0.3 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	13	1.0 %
2.00	Fair	22	1.6 %
2.17	-	21	1.6 %
2.33	-	30	2.2 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	44	3.2 %
2.60	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	44	3.2 %
2.80	-	4	0.3 %
2.83	-	54	4.0 %
3.00	Good	86	6.4 %
3.17	-	64	4.7 %
3.20	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	66	4.9 %
3.40	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.50	-	59	4.4 %
3.67	-	81	6.0 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	64	4.7 %
4.00	Very good	86	6.4 %
4.17	-	60	4.4 %
4.20	-	2	0.1 %
4.33	-	67	4.9 %
4.40	-	3	0.2 %
4.50	-	46	3.4 %
4.60	-	3	0.2 %
4.67	-	61	4.5 %
4.80	-	5	0.4 %
4.83	-	39	2.9 %
5.00	Excellent	157	11.6 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	6	0.4 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,206 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2001-2007 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00 , -97.00

S7PESSIM: S7 OppSucc: Extent to which expectations fall short

Extent to which expectations fall short; Expectation score minus aspiration score.

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-1.33	-	1	0.1 %
-0.83	-	1	0.1 %
-0.67	-	2	0.1 %
-0.50	-	5	0.4 %
-0.33	-	18	1.3 %
-0.27	-	1	0.1 %
-0.17	-	25	1.8 %
-0.13	-	1	0.1 %
0.00	-	207	15.3 %
0.17	-	100	7.4 %
0.20	-	6	0.4 %
0.33	-	78	5.8 %
0.40	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	79	5.8 %
0.67	-	84	6.2 %
0.80	-	2	0.1 %
0.83	-	88	6.5 %
0.87	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	96	7.1 %
1.17	-	75	5.5 %
1.20	-	2	0.1 %
1.23	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	70	5.2 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.47	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	60	4.4 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	45	3.3 %
1.73	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	42	3.1 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	34	2.5 %
2.17	-	20	1.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	9	0.7 %
2.50	-	11	0.8 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	9	0.7 %
2.83	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	-	3	0.2 %
3.17	-	4	0.3 %
3.50	-	2	0.1 %
3.83	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	7	0.5 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2008-2014 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S7PROJUS_PJPOLI: S7 ProJus: Police picked you up and accused you of something in the recall period

Police picked you up and accused you of something in the recall period.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience

(e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	892	65.9 %
1	Yes	322	23.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2015-2018 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7PROJUS_PJPNUM: S7 ProJus: Number of times police picked you up and accused you of something in the recall period

Number of times police picked you up and accused you of something in the recall period.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."}), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	233	17.2 %
2	-	60	4.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	20	1.5 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-101	Skipped: Not picked up by the police in the recall period	892	65.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 322 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2019-2022 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -202 , -201 , -101

S7PROJUS_PJCRT: S7 ProJus: Had a court appearance for something illegal you were accused of or up for review at placement in recall period

Have you had a court appearance for something illegal you were accused of doing or where you were up for review of your placement in the recall period?

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	819	60.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	394	29.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2023-2026 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7PROJUS_PJCNUM: S7 ProJus: Number of times had court appearance for something accused of/up for review at placement in recall period

Number of times had court appearance for something accused of doing or where you were up for review of your placement placement in the recall period.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	134	9.9 %
2	-	60	4.4 %
3	-	55	4.1 %
4	-	36	2.7 %
5	-	34	2.5 %
6	-	34	2.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	11	0.8 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	8	0.6 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-102	Skipped: Did not have a court appearance in the recall period	820	60.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 390 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2027-2030 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -202 , -201 , -102

S7PJCOP: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Police

Summary procedural justice indices for police; Mean of 19 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	6	0.4 %
1.18	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	4	0.3 %
1.46	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	3	0.2 %
1.61	-	7	0.5 %
1.64	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.73	-	2	0.1 %
1.75	-	13	1.0 %
1.79	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	5	0.4 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	3	0.2 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	2	0.1 %
1.97	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	49	3.6 %
2.02	-	1	0.1 %
2.04	-	5	0.4 %
2.05	-	2	0.1 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.07	-	12	0.9 %
2.09	-	1	0.1 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.11	-	1	0.1 %
2.12	-	2	0.1 %
2.13	-	2	0.1 %
2.15	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	7	0.5 %
2.18	-	19	1.4 %
2.19	-	1	0.1 %
2.21	-	6	0.4 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	5	0.4 %
2.25	-	15	1.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.27	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	7	0.5 %
2.30	-	2	0.1 %
2.32	-	8	0.6 %
2.33	-	47	3.5 %
2.34	-	2	0.1 %
2.35	-	2	0.1 %
2.36	-	27	2.0 %
2.37	-	4	0.3 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	14	1.0 %
2.40	-	6	0.4 %
2.42	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2031-2037 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7PJJUDG: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Judge

Summary procedural justice indices for judges; Mean of 19 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")},

Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	3	0.2 %
1.04	-	1	0.1 %
1.46	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.61	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.75	-	5	0.4 %
1.76	-	1	0.1 %
1.79	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	1	0.1 %
1.99	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	34	2.5 %
2.04	-	3	0.2 %
2.07	-	5	0.4 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.16	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	5	0.4 %
2.18	-	5	0.4 %
2.21	-	2	0.1 %
2.23	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	6	0.4 %
2.28	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	30	2.2 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.36	-	9	0.7 %
2.37	-	2	0.1 %
2.39	-	4	0.3 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.42	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	11	0.8 %
2.48	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	36	2.7 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.53	-	1	0.1 %
2.54	-	12	0.9 %
2.55	-	3	0.2 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.57	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	7	0.5 %
2.61	-	7	0.5 %
2.63	-	2	0.1 %
2.64	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2038-2044 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7PJCOUP: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - You - Police

Procedural justice scales for police - direct experience; Mean of 14 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct

Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	6	0.4 %
1.50	-	12	0.9 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.85	-	1	0.1 %
1.87	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.94	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	-	36	2.7 %
2.01	-	1	0.1 %
2.03	-	1	0.1 %
2.08	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	5	0.4 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	6	0.4 %
2.24	-	1	0.1 %
2.26	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	3	0.2 %
2.30	-	12	0.9 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	3	0.2 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	4	0.3 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.42	-	4	0.3 %
2.44	-	16	1.2 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	1	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	5	0.4 %
2.50	-	38	2.8 %
2.51	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.53	-	4	0.3 %
2.54	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.57	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	17	1.3 %
2.60	-	4	0.3 %
2.62	-	2	0.1 %
2.63	-	3	0.2 %
2.65	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
2.68	-	1	0.1 %
2.69	-	2	0.1 %
2.71	-	4	0.3 %
2.72	-	3	0.2 %
2.73	-	8	0.6 %
2.74	-	4	0.3 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	183	13.5 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,031 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2045-2051 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7PJCOPO: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Others - Police

Procedural justice scales for police - others experience; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The

outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	18	1.3 %
1.05	-	12	0.9 %
1.25	-	7	0.5 %
1.30	-	5	0.4 %
1.45	-	3	0.2 %
1.50	-	9	0.7 %
1.55	-	2	0.1 %
1.65	-	8	0.6 %
1.70	-	3	0.2 %
1.75	-	13	1.0 %
1.80	-	4	0.3 %
1.85	-	58	4.3 %
1.90	-	5	0.4 %
1.95	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	138	10.2 %
2.05	-	19	1.4 %
2.10	-	74	5.5 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	79	5.8 %
2.30	-	28	2.1 %
2.35	-	27	2.0 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.45	-	4	0.3 %
2.50	-	94	6.9 %
2.55	-	12	0.9 %
2.60	-	19	1.4 %
2.65	-	26	1.9 %
2.70	-	20	1.5 %
2.75	-	57	4.2 %
2.80	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.85	-	2	0.1 %
2.90	-	44	3.2 %
2.95	-	12	0.9 %
3.00	-	116	8.6 %
3.05	-	14	1.0 %
3.10	-	9	0.7 %
3.15	-	17	1.3 %
3.20	-	6	0.4 %
3.25	-	14	1.0 %
3.30	-	13	1.0 %
3.31	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	10	0.7 %
3.45	-	14	1.0 %
3.50	-	52	3.8 %
3.55	-	6	0.4 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
3.70	-	22	1.6 %
3.75	-	11	0.8 %
3.80	-	7	0.5 %
3.85	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2052-2058 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PJJUDU: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - You - Court

Procedural justice scales for court - direct experience; Mean of 14 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions

and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."}), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	6	0.4 %
1.50	-	9	0.7 %
1.58	-	1	0.1 %
1.61	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.87	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	56	4.1 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	3	0.2 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.24	-	2	0.1 %
2.26	-	2	0.1 %
2.27	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	3	0.2 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	1	0.1 %
2.42	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	1	0.1 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	24	1.8 %
2.51	-	1	0.1 %
2.52	-	2	0.1 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	5	0.4 %
2.58	-	5	0.4 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.63	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.65	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.68	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	2	0.1 %
2.71	-	2	0.1 %
2.74	-	4	0.3 %
2.77	-	3	0.2 %
2.79	-	4	0.3 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.81	-	3	0.2 %
2.82	-	6	0.4 %
2.85	-	5	0.4 %
2.86	-	5	0.4 %
2.87	-	1	0.1 %
2.88	-	6	0.4 %
2.89	-	1	0.1 %
2.90	-	1	0.1 %
2.91	-	1	0.1 %
2.92	-	2	0.1 %
2.93	-	5	0.4 %
2.95	-	9	0.7 %
2.96	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	178	13.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,036 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2059-2065 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7PJJUDO: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Others - Court

Procedural justice scales for court - others experience; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the

adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	10	0.7 %
1.05	-	2	0.1 %
1.15	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.64	-	1	0.1 %
1.65	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.74	-	6	0.4 %
1.75	-	4	0.3 %
1.76	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.82	-	3	0.2 %
1.85	-	16	1.2 %
1.88	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	3	0.2 %
1.98	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	-	78	5.8 %
2.01	-	2	0.1 %
2.02	-	2	0.1 %
2.05	-	4	0.3 %
2.10	-	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	5	0.4 %
2.19	-	2	0.1 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.21	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	21	1.6 %
2.26	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	13	1.0 %
2.31	-	5	0.4 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	14	1.0 %
2.35	-	21	1.6 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	2	0.1 %
2.39	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	4	0.3 %
2.45	-	2	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	3	0.2 %
2.49	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	73	5.4 %
2.51	-	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2066-2072 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7LEGIT: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Legitimacy

Legitimacy index; Mean of 11 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."}), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	33	2.4 %
1.09	-	9	0.7 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.11	-	1	0.1 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.18	-	6	0.4 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.27	-	35	2.6 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.36	-	16	1.2 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.45	-	15	1.1 %
1.50	-	12	0.9 %
1.55	-	23	1.7 %
1.56	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.63	-	1	0.1 %
1.64	-	32	2.4 %
1.67	-	13	1.0 %
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.73	-	17	1.3 %
1.80	-	8	0.6 %
1.82	-	29	2.1 %
1.83	-	3	0.2 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	3	0.2 %
1.91	-	32	2.4 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	70	5.2 %
2.09	-	47	3.5 %
2.10	-	2	0.1 %
2.11	-	2	0.1 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	8	0.6 %
2.18	-	46	3.4 %
2.20	-	8	0.6 %
2.22	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	46	3.4 %
2.30	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	16	1.2 %
2.36	-	55	4.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.44	-	3	0.2 %
2.45	-	56	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2073-2079 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7CYNIC: S7 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Legal Cynicism

Legal cynicism index; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."}), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	125	9.2 %
1.20	-	62	4.6 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	113	8.3 %
1.60	-	101	7.5 %
1.80	-	100	7.4 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	187	13.8 %
2.20	-	180	13.3 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	128	9.5 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.60	-	74	5.5 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	52	3.8 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	41	3.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.20	-	19	1.4 %
3.40	-	10	0.7 %
3.60	-	7	0.5 %
3.80	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Strongly agree	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2080-2086 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00 , -7.00

S7PROPTIMEALLSETTINGS: S7 Recall Period - Proportion of time in all settings

Recall Period - Proportion of time in all settings.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	616	45.5 %
0.01	-	32	2.4 %
0.02	-	21	1.6 %
0.03	-	9	0.7 %
0.04	-	5	0.4 %
0.05	-	4	0.3 %
0.06	-	9	0.7 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	9	0.7 %
0.09	-	4	0.3 %
0.10	-	11	0.8 %
0.11	-	5	0.4 %
0.12	-	2	0.1 %
0.13	-	2	0.1 %
0.14	-	2	0.1 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	6	0.4 %
0.17	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.18	-	5	0.4 %
0.19	-	3	0.2 %
0.20	-	3	0.2 %
0.21	-	3	0.2 %
0.22	-	4	0.3 %
0.23	-	6	0.4 %
0.24	-	1	0.1 %
0.25	-	7	0.5 %
0.26	-	2	0.1 %
0.27	-	3	0.2 %
0.28	-	7	0.5 %
0.29	-	7	0.5 %
0.30	-	4	0.3 %
0.31	-	2	0.1 %
0.32	-	4	0.3 %
0.33	-	4	0.3 %
0.34	-	1	0.1 %
0.36	-	6	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	5	0.4 %
0.39	-	6	0.4 %
0.40	-	4	0.3 %
0.41	-	7	0.5 %
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	1	0.1 %
0.44	-	6	0.4 %
0.45	-	5	0.4 %
0.46	-	4	0.3 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	2	0.1 %
0.49	-	2	0.1 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2087-2093 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

S7PROPTIMESTREETS: S7 Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using all settings

Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using all settings.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	137	10.1 %
0.01	-	35	2.6 %
0.02	-	8	0.6 %
0.03	-	5	0.4 %
0.04	-	4	0.3 %
0.05	-	2	0.1 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	4	0.3 %
0.08	-	6	0.4 %
0.09	-	2	0.1 %
0.10	-	5	0.4 %
0.11	-	1	0.1 %
0.12	-	1	0.1 %
0.13	-	3	0.2 %
0.14	-	3	0.2 %
0.15	-	1	0.1 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	5	0.4 %
0.18	-	2	0.1 %
0.19	-	4	0.3 %
0.20	-	2	0.1 %
0.21	-	4	0.3 %
0.22	-	3	0.2 %
0.23	-	3	0.2 %
0.24	-	3	0.2 %
0.26	-	9	0.7 %
0.27	-	2	0.1 %
0.28	-	1	0.1 %
0.29	-	1	0.1 %
0.31	-	4	0.3 %
0.32	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.33	-	7	0.5 %
0.34	-	3	0.2 %
0.35	-	4	0.3 %
0.36	-	6	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	8	0.6 %
0.39	-	3	0.2 %
0.40	-	2	0.1 %
0.41	-	7	0.5 %
0.42	-	3	0.2 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	2	0.1 %
0.45	-	4	0.3 %
0.46	-	5	0.4 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	3	0.2 %
0.49	-	2	0.1 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.51	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2094-2100 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

S7PROPTIMESECURESETTINGS: S7 Recall Period - Proportion of time in settings with no community access

Recall Period - Proportion of time in settings with no community access.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	622	45.9 %
0.01	-	32	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.02	-	21	1.6 %
0.03	-	9	0.7 %
0.04	-	5	0.4 %
0.05	-	4	0.3 %
0.06	-	9	0.7 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	8	0.6 %
0.09	-	4	0.3 %
0.10	-	9	0.7 %
0.11	-	5	0.4 %
0.12	-	2	0.1 %
0.13	-	2	0.1 %
0.14	-	2	0.1 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	6	0.4 %
0.17	-	4	0.3 %
0.18	-	5	0.4 %
0.19	-	3	0.2 %
0.20	-	3	0.2 %
0.21	-	3	0.2 %
0.22	-	4	0.3 %
0.23	-	6	0.4 %
0.24	-	1	0.1 %
0.25	-	6	0.4 %
0.26	-	2	0.1 %
0.27	-	4	0.3 %
0.28	-	7	0.5 %
0.29	-	7	0.5 %
0.30	-	4	0.3 %
0.31	-	2	0.1 %
0.32	-	3	0.2 %
0.33	-	4	0.3 %
0.34	-	2	0.1 %
0.36	-	5	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	5	0.4 %
0.39	-	6	0.4 %
0.40	-	4	0.3 %
0.41	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	5	0.4 %
0.45	-	5	0.4 %
0.46	-	4	0.3 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	2	0.1 %
0.49	-	2	0.1 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2101-2107 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

S7PROPTIMESTREETS_SECURE: S7 Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using settings with no community access

Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using settings with no community access.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	134	9.9 %
0.01	-	34	2.5 %
0.02	-	8	0.6 %
0.03	-	5	0.4 %
0.04	-	4	0.3 %
0.05	-	2	0.1 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	4	0.3 %
0.08	-	5	0.4 %
0.09	-	3	0.2 %
0.10	-	5	0.4 %
0.11	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.12	-	1	0.1 %
0.13	-	2	0.1 %
0.14	-	3	0.2 %
0.15	-	1	0.1 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	5	0.4 %
0.18	-	2	0.1 %
0.19	-	4	0.3 %
0.20	-	2	0.1 %
0.21	-	3	0.2 %
0.22	-	3	0.2 %
0.23	-	3	0.2 %
0.24	-	3	0.2 %
0.26	-	9	0.7 %
0.27	-	2	0.1 %
0.28	-	1	0.1 %
0.29	-	1	0.1 %
0.31	-	5	0.4 %
0.32	-	7	0.5 %
0.33	-	7	0.5 %
0.34	-	3	0.2 %
0.35	-	3	0.2 %
0.36	-	6	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	7	0.5 %
0.39	-	5	0.4 %
0.40	-	2	0.1 %
0.41	-	7	0.5 %
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	2	0.1 %
0.45	-	5	0.4 %
0.46	-	5	0.4 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	3	0.2 %
0.49	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.51	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2108-2114 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

S7PROBATION: S7 Recall Period - Been on probation/parole

Recall Period - Been on probation/parole.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	855	63.1 %
1	Yes	360	26.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,215 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2115-2120 (width: 6; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9999 , -9998 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7PSMI: S7 PSMI: Overall

PSMI - overall; the mean of all 30 items in the inventory.

MEASURE: Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI)

The Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI Form D; Greenberger, Josselson, Knerr, & Knerr, 1974) has been used in previous research and shown excellent validity and psychometric properties (Greenberger & Bond, 1976). Items on the personal responsibility subscale tap self-reliance (i.e., feelings of internal control and the ability to make decisions without extreme reliance on others, e.g., "Luck decides most things that happen to me" {reverse coded}), identity (i.e., self-esteem, clarity of the self, and consideration of life goals, e.g., "I change the way I feel and act so often that I sometimes wonder who the 'real' me is" {reverse coded}), and work orientation (i.e., pride in the successful completion of tasks, e.g., "I hate to admit it, but I give up on my work when things go wrong" {reverse coded}). The scale contains 30 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree". All items in the PSMI except one item are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more responsible behavior.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Slightly Agree
- (3) Slightly Disagree
- (4) Strongly Disagree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.97	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	0	0.0 %
2.03	-	3	0.2 %
2.07	-	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.20	-	4	0.3 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	5	0.4 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	8	0.6 %
2.43	-	8	0.6 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.47	-	7	0.5 %
2.50	-	9	0.7 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.53	-	7	0.5 %
2.57	-	12	0.9 %
2.60	-	14	1.0 %
2.62	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	14	1.0 %
2.67	-	14	1.0 %
2.70	-	14	1.0 %
2.72	-	1	0.1 %
2.73	-	17	1.3 %
2.76	-	1	0.1 %
2.77	-	20	1.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.80	-	24	1.8 %
2.83	-	39	2.9 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.87	-	38	2.8 %
2.90	-	32	2.4 %
2.93	-	40	3.0 %
2.96	-	1	0.1 %
2.97	-	48	3.5 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	37	2.7 %
3.03	-	28	2.1 %
3.07	-	33	2.4 %
3.10	-	22	1.6 %
3.13	-	21	1.6 %
3.17	-	16	1.2 %
3.20	-	27	2.0 %
3.21	-	1	0.1 %
3.23	-	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2121-2127 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PSMISR: S7 PSMI: Self Reliance

PSMI - self reliance; the mean of the 10 items in this subscale.

MEASURE: Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI)

The Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI Form D; Greenberger, Josselson, Knerr, & Knerr, 1974) has been used in previous research and shown excellent validity and psychometric properties (Greenberger & Bond, 1976). Items on the personal responsibility subscale tap self-reliance (i.e., feelings of internal control and the ability to make decisions without extreme reliance on others, e.g., "Luck decides most things that happen to me" {reverse coded}), identity (i.e., self-esteem, clarity of the self, and consideration of life goals, e.g., "I change the way I feel and act so often that I sometimes wonder who the 'real' me is" {reverse coded}), and

work orientation (i.e., pride in the successful completion of tasks, e.g., "I hate to admit it, but I give up on my work when things go wrong" {reverse coded}). The scale contains 30 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree". All items in the PSMI except one item are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more responsible behavior.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Slightly Agree
- (3) Slightly Disagree
- (4) Strongly Disagree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Agree	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	8	0.6 %
2.20	-	9	0.7 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	11	0.8 %
2.40	-	14	1.0 %
2.50	-	23	1.7 %
2.60	-	33	2.4 %
2.70	-	36	2.7 %
2.78	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	57	4.2 %
2.90	-	77	5.7 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	129	9.5 %
3.10	-	79	5.8 %
3.20	-	68	5.0 %
3.30	-	58	4.3 %
3.40	-	61	4.5 %
3.50	-	86	6.4 %
3.60	-	62	4.6 %
3.63	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.70	-	85	6.3 %
3.80	-	72	5.3 %
3.90	-	73	5.4 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	157	11.6 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2128-2134 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PSMIID: S7 PSMI: Identity

PSMI - identity; the mean of the 10 items in this subscale.

MEASURE: Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI)

The Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI Form D; Greenberger, Josselson, Knerr, & Knerr, 1974) has been used in previous research and shown excellent validity and psychometric properties (Greenberger & Bond, 1976). Items on the personal responsibility subscale tap self-reliance (i.e., feelings of internal control and the ability to make decisions without extreme reliance on others, e.g., "Luck decides most things that happen to me" {reverse coded}), identity (i.e., self-esteem, clarity of the self, and consideration of life goals, e.g., "I change the way I feel and act so often that I sometimes wonder who the 'real' me is" {reverse coded}), and work orientation (i.e., pride in the successful completion of tasks, e.g., "I hate to admit it, but I give up on my work when things go wrong" {reverse coded}). The scale contains 30 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree". All items in the PSMI except one item are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more responsible behavior.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Slightly Agree
- (3) Slightly Disagree
- (4) Strongly Disagree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	4	0.3 %
2.10	-	6	0.4 %
2.20	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.30	-	6	0.4 %
2.40	-	14	1.0 %
2.50	-	23	1.7 %
2.60	-	33	2.4 %
2.70	-	41	3.0 %
2.80	-	62	4.6 %
2.90	-	76	5.6 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	129	9.5 %
3.10	-	75	5.5 %
3.11	-	1	0.1 %
3.20	-	54	4.0 %
3.30	-	56	4.1 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.40	-	65	4.8 %
3.50	-	62	4.6 %
3.60	-	70	5.2 %
3.70	-	82	6.1 %
3.80	-	74	5.5 %
3.90	-	70	5.2 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	195	14.4 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2135-2141 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7PSMIWK: S7 PSMI: Work Orientation

PSMI - work orientation; the mean of the 10 items in this subscale.

MEASURE: Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI)

The Psychosocial Maturity Inventory (PSMI Form D; Greenberger, Josselson, Knerr, & Knerr, 1974) has been used in previous research and shown excellent validity and psychometric properties (Greenberger & Bond, 1976). Items on the personal responsibility subscale tap self-reliance (i.e., feelings of internal control and the ability to make decisions without extreme reliance on others, e.g., "Luck

decides most things that happen to me" {reverse coded}), identity (i.e., self-esteem, clarity of the self, and consideration of life goals, e.g., "I change the way I feel and act so often that I sometimes wonder who the 'real' me is" {reverse coded}), and work orientation (i.e., pride in the successful completion of tasks, e.g., "I hate to admit it, but I give up on my work when things go wrong" {reverse coded}). The scale contains 30 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree". All items in the PSMI except one item are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more responsible behavior.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Slightly Agree
- (3) Slightly Disagree
- (4) Strongly Disagree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	3	0.2 %
1.60	-	3	0.2 %
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.80	-	5	0.4 %
1.90	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	12	0.9 %
2.10	-	14	1.0 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	24	1.8 %
2.30	-	32	2.4 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.40	-	32	2.4 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	55	4.1 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.60	-	57	4.2 %
2.67	-	8	0.6 %
2.70	-	59	4.4 %
2.78	-	2	0.1 %
2.80	-	95	7.0 %
2.89	-	8	0.6 %
2.90	-	112	8.3 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	83	6.1 %
3.10	-	77	5.7 %
3.11	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.20	-	60	4.4 %
3.22	-	7	0.5 %
3.30	-	59	4.4 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.40	-	88	6.5 %
3.44	-	3	0.2 %
3.50	-	71	5.2 %
3.56	-	3	0.2 %
3.60	-	52	3.8 %
3.67	-	4	0.3 %
3.70	-	89	6.6 %
3.80	-	27	2.0 %
3.90	-	20	1.5 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2142-2148 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7RELQLT: S7 RQual: Quality of Relationship - Quality

Romantic Relationship - Quality of Relationship; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assess the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?"). The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.14	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	4	0.3 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	7	0.5 %
2.43	-	6	0.4 %
2.57	-	3	0.2 %
2.71	-	12	0.9 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	14	1.0 %
3.00	-	24	1.8 %
3.14	-	15	1.1 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.29	-	25	1.8 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.43	-	43	3.2 %
3.57	-	40	3.0 %
3.71	-	44	3.2 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.86	-	56	4.1 %
4.00	-	62	4.6 %
4.14	-	66	4.9 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.29	-	58	4.3 %
4.33	-	2	0.1 %
4.43	-	66	4.9 %
4.57	-	65	4.8 %
4.67	-	2	0.1 %
4.71	-	76	5.6 %
4.86	-	49	3.6 %
5.00	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into RQual measure	451	33.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 764 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2149-2155 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7RELDEV: S7 RQual: Quality of Relationship - Deviance

Romantic Relationship - Tolerance of Deviance; Mean of 2 items.

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assess the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?". The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

- (1) Would not care at all
- (2) Would be bothered, but would not say anything to me about it
- (3) Would be bothered and would talk to me about it
- (4) Would get very upset with me

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Would not care at all	21	1.6 %
1.5	-	13	1.0 %
2.0	Would be bothered, but would not say anything to me about it	46	3.4 %
2.5	-	46	3.4 %
3.0	Would be bothered and would talk to me about it	147	10.9 %
3.5	-	97	7.2 %
4.0	Would get very upset with me	393	29.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.0	Did not skip into RQual measure	451	33.3 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 763 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2156-2162 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7RELCON: S7 RQual: Quality of Relationship - Monitoring

Romantic Relationship - Monitoring; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assess the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?". The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

- (1) Doesn't know at all
- (2) Knows a little bit
- (3) Knows a lot
- (4) Knows everything

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Doesn't know at all	17	1.3 %
1.2	-	5	0.4 %
1.4	-	8	0.6 %
1.6	-	14	1.0 %
1.8	-	12	0.9 %
2.0	Knows a little bit	65	4.8 %
2.2	-	42	3.1 %
2.4	-	38	2.8 %
2.6	-	36	2.7 %
2.8	-	54	4.0 %
3.0	Knows a lot	118	8.7 %
3.2	-	44	3.2 %
3.4	-	37	2.7 %
3.6	-	35	2.6 %
3.8	-	39	2.9 %
4.0	Knows everything	199	14.7 %
Missing Data			
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.0	Did not skip into RQual measure	451	33.3 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 763 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2163-2169 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7DEL: S7 RQual: Antisocial Influence - Count of items endorsed

Romantic Relationship - Antisocial Influence, relies on items from the peer delinquency section to assess the antisocial influence from the romantic partner; Count of the 7 items endorsed.

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assess the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?". The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	654	48.3 %
1	-	78	5.8 %
2	-	14	1.0 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100	Did not skip into RQual measure	451	33.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 763 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2170-2173 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7SIGOTHER_DEL: S7 RQual: Antisocial Behavior - Count of items endorsed

Romantic Relationship - Antisocial Behavior, relies on items from the peer delinquency section to assess the antisocial behavior of the romantic partner
Count of 13 items

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assesses the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?"). The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	493	36.4 %
1	-	114	8.4 %
2	-	75	5.5 %
3	-	25	1.8 %
4	-	19	1.4 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	8	0.6 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
11	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into RQual measure	451	33.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 762 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2174-2177 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7PEERPR: S7 PEI: Resistance to Peer Influence

Resistance to peer influence; mean across 10 dimensions.

MEASURE: Resistance to Peer Influence

The Resistance to Peer Influence (Steinberg, 2000) measure was developed for this study to assess the degree to which adolescents act autonomously in interactions with their peer group. Participants are first presented with two conflicting scenarios (e.g., "Some people go along with their friends just to keep their friends happy" and "Other people refuse to go along with what their friends want to do, even though they know it will make their friends unhappy") and are then asked to choose the scenario which most closely reflects their behavior. Finally, the participant is asked to rate the degree to which the statement is accurate (i.e. "sort of true" or "really true"). Ten such sequences are presented to the participant, each exploring a different dimension of potential influence: go along with friends, fitting in with friends, changing their mind, knowingly do something wrong, hiding true opinion, breaking the law, changing the way you usually act, taking risks, saying things don't really believe, and going against the crowd.

- (1) It's really true I'm influenced by my peers
- (2) It's sort of true I'm influenced by my peers
- (3) It's sort of true I prefer to be an individual
- (4) It's really true I prefer to be an individual

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	It's really true I'm influenced by my peers	0	0.0 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	It's sort of true I'm influenced by my peers	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	8	0.6 %
2.20	-	11	0.8 %
2.30	-	18	1.3 %
2.40	-	28	2.1 %
2.50	-	30	2.2 %
2.60	-	29	2.1 %
2.70	-	41	3.0 %
2.80	-	53	3.9 %
2.90	-	54	4.0 %
3.00	It's sort of true I prefer to be an individual	67	4.9 %
3.10	-	59	4.4 %
3.20	-	61	4.5 %
3.30	-	77	5.7 %
3.40	-	70	5.2 %
3.50	-	78	5.8 %
3.60	-	70	5.2 %
3.70	-	118	8.7 %
3.80	-	73	5.4 %
3.89	-	1	0.1 %
3.90	-	70	5.2 %
4.00	It's really true I prefer to be an individual	180	13.3 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,212 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2178-2184 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7ROUT: S7 Rout: Unsupervised Routine Activities

Unsupervised routine activities; the mean of all four questions.

MEASURE: Routine Activities

Items from the Routine Activities measure were drawn from the

"Monitoring the Future Questionnaire" (Osgood, Wilson, O'Malley, Bachman, and Johnston, 1996) and are used to assess the frequency of unstructured socializing. Items specifically tap activities that occur in the absence of an authority figure (e.g., "How often did you get together with friends informally?"). The scale contains 3 items to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Almost every day". Higher scores indicate a greater involvement in unstructured activities. A fourth item is asked to specify the number of evenings in a typical week the participant spends on "fun" activities.

- (1) Never (1) Less than one time
 (2) A few times a year (2) One
 (3) Once or twice a month (3) Two
 (4) At least once a week (4) Three
 (5) Almost every day (5) Four or More

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Never	30	2.2 %
1.25	-	22	1.6 %
1.50	-	26	1.9 %
1.75	-	56	4.1 %
2.00	A few times a year	56	4.1 %
2.25	-	69	5.1 %
2.50	-	83	6.1 %
2.75	-	82	6.1 %
3.00	Once or twice a month	101	7.5 %
3.25	-	90	6.6 %
3.50	-	99	7.3 %
3.75	-	85	6.3 %
4.00	At least once a week	78	5.8 %
4.25	-	54	4.0 %
4.50	-	42	3.1 %
4.75	-	32	2.4 %
5.00	Almost every day	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Routine Activities measure	202	14.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,013 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2185-2191 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -666.00 , -400.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SRO_DESTPROP: S7 SRO: Destroyed/damaged property - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [purposely destroyed or damaged property that did not belong to you] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1107	81.8 %
1	Yes	102	7.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2192-2195 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -9, -8

S7SRO_DESTPROP_NUM: S7 SRO: Destroyed/damaged property - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [purposely destroyed or damaged property that did not belong to you] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done

this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1107	81.8 %
1	-	50	3.7 %
2	-	18	1.3 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	6	0.4 %
5	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2196-2199 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_DESTPROP_GROUP: S7 SRO: Destroyed/damaged property - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [purposely destroyed or damaged property that did not belong to you].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up

questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	48	3.5 %
1	Yes	54	4.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1108	81.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 102 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2200-2203 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SETFIRE: S7 SRO: Set fire to house/building/car/vacant lot - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [purposely set fire to a house, building, car or vacant lot] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1202	88.8 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2204-2207 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SETFIRE_NUM: S7 SRO: Set fire to house/building/car/vacant lot - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [purposely set fire to a house, building, car or vacant lot] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1202	88.8 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2208-2211 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_SETFIRE_GROUP: S7 SRO: Set fire to house/building/car/vacant lot - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [purposely set fire to a house, building, car or vacant lot].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1203	88.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 7 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2212-2215 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL: S7 SRO: Entered building to steal - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [entered or broke into a building (home or business) to steal something] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done

this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1183	87.4 %
1	Yes	26	1.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2216-2219 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_NUM: S7 SRO: Entered building to steal - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [entered or broke into a building (home or business) to steal something] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1183	87.4 %
1	-	9	0.7 %
2	-	9	0.7 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2220-2223 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_GROUP: S7 SRO: Entered building to steal - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [entered or broke into a building (home or business) to steal something].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1184	87.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 26 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2224-2227 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SHOPLIFT: S7 SRO: Shoplifted - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [stole something from a store (shoplifted)] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1151	85.0 %
1	Yes	58	4.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2228-2231 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SHOPLIFT_NUM: S7 SRO: Shoplift - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [stole something from a store (shoplifted)] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up

questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1151	85.0 %
1	-	14	1.0 %
2	-	9	0.7 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	4	0.3 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
700	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2232-2235 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_SHOPLIFT_GROUP: S7 SRO: Shoplift - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [stole something from a store (shoplifted)].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	27	2.0 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1152	85.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 58 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2236-2239 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_BSTOLEN: S7 SRO: Bought/received/sold stolen property - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [bought, received, or sold something that you knew was stolen] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1066	78.7 %
1	Yes	143	10.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2240-2243 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_BSTOLEN_NUM: S7 SRO: Bought/received/sold stolen property - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [bought, received, or sold something that you knew was stolen] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1066	78.7 %
1	-	31	2.3 %
2	-	40	3.0 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
52	-	4	0.3 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	3	0.2 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
365	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2244-2247 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_BSTOLEN_GROUP: S7 SRO: Bought/received/sold stolen property - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [bought, received, or sold something that you knew was stolen].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says

that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	72	5.3 %
1	Yes	71	5.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1067	78.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 143 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2248-2251 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ILLCREDIT: S7 SRO: Used checks/credit cards illegally - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [used checks or credit cards illegally] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1187	87.7 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2252-2255 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ILLCREDIT_NUM: S7 SRO: Used checks/credit cards illegally - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [used checks or credit cards illegally] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1187	87.7 %
1	-	8	0.6 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2256-2259 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_ILLCREDIT_GROUP: S7 SRO: Used checks credit cards illegally - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [used checks or credit cards illegally].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1188	87.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2260-2263 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S7SRO_STOLECAR: S7 SRO: Stolen car/motorcycle - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [stole a car or motorcycle to keep or sell] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1173	86.6 %
1	Yes	36	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2264-2267 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_STOLECAR_NUM: S7 SRO: Stole car/motorcycle - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [stole a car or motorcycle to keep or sell] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1173	86.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	17	1.3 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2268-2271 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_STOLECAR_GROUP: S7 SRO: Stole car/motorcycle - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [stole a car or motorcycle to keep or sell].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	17	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1174	86.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2272-2275 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SOLDMAR: S7 SRO: Sold marijuana - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [sold marijuana] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1063	78.5 %
1	Yes	146	10.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2276-2279 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SOLDMAR_NUM: S7 SRO: Sold marijuana - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [sold marijuana] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1063	78.5 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	7	0.5 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	2	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	11	0.8 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	13	1.0 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
60	-	6	0.4 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
100	-	6	0.4 %
104	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
125	-	2	0.1 %
130	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	3	0.2 %
156	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	7	0.5 %
200	-	3	0.2 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
240	-	2	0.1 %
250	-	3	0.2 %
270	-	2	0.1 %
290	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	6	0.4 %
310	-	1	0.1 %
330	-	1	0.1 %
344	-	1	0.1 %
350	-	2	0.1 %
365	-	3	0.2 %
395	-	1	0.1 %
420	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2280-2283 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_SOLDMAR_GROUP: S7 SRO: Sold marijuana - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [sold marijuana].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	92	6.8 %
1	Yes	54	4.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1064	78.6 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 146 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2284-2287 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SOLDOTHDR: S7 SRO: Sold other illegal drugs - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [sold other illegal drugs (cocaine, crack, heroin)] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1067	78.8 %
1	Yes	142	10.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2288-2291 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SOLDOTHDR_NUM: S7 SRO: Sold other illegal drugs - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [sold other illegal drugs (cocaine, crack, heroin)] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1067	78.8 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	5	0.4 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	8	0.6 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	8	0.6 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	4	0.3 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	5	0.4 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	8	0.6 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	5	0.4 %
100	-	7	0.5 %
120	-	2	0.1 %
125	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	6	0.4 %
156	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	9	0.7 %
200	-	7	0.5 %
210	-	3	0.2 %
240	-	1	0.1 %
250	-	2	0.1 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	3	0.2 %
330	-	1	0.1 %
344	-	1	0.1 %
352	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	6	0.4 %
395	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
730	-	1	0.1 %
800	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
995	Maximum value permitted	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2292-2295 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_SOLDOTHDR_GROUP: S7 SRO: Sold other illegal drugs - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [sold other illegal drugs (cocaine, crack, heroin)].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	81	6.0 %
1	Yes	61	4.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1068	78.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2296-2299 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_CARJACK: S7 SRO: Carjacked someone - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [carjacked someone] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1204	88.9 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2300-2303 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_CARJACK_NUM: S7 SRO: Carjack someone - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [carjacked someone] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Measure: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up

questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1204	88.9 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2304-2307 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_CARJACK_GROUP: S7 SRO: Carjack someone - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [carjacked someone].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1205	89.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2308-2311 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_CARJACK_GUN: S7 SRO: Carjack someone - Did you have a gun the last time

Whether the subject had a gun with them the last time they [carjacked someone].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1205	89.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 5 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2312-2315 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_DROVEDRUNK: S7 SRO: Drove drunk or high - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [driven while you were drunk or high] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	996	73.6 %
1	Yes	213	15.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2316-2319 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -9, -8

S7SRO_DROVEDRUNK_NUM: S7 SRO: Drove drunk or high - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [driven while you were drunk or high] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	996	73.6 %
1	-	30	2.2 %
2	-	34	2.5 %
3	-	17	1.3 %
4	-	15	1.1 %
5	-	19	1.4 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	11	0.8 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	16	1.2 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	7	0.5 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	9	0.7 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
81	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	5	0.4 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	4	0.3 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
240	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	2	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2320-2323 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_DROVEDRUNK_GROUP: S7 SRO: Drove drunk or high - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [drove while you were drunk or high].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	82	6.1 %
1	Yes	131	9.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	997	73.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2324-2327 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_PAIDSEX: S7 SRO: Paid to have sexual relations - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [been paid by someone for having sexual relations with them] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1198	88.5 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2328-2331 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_PAIDSEX_NUM: S7 SRO: Paid to have sexual relations - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [been paid by someone for having sexual relations with them] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1198	88.5 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2332-2335 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_FORCEDSEX: S7 SRO: Forced someone to have sex - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [forced someone to have sex with you] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2336-2340 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_FORCEDSEX_NUM: S7 SRO: Forced sex - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [forced someone to have sex with you] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2341-2345 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_FORCEDSEX_GROUP: S7 SRO: Forced sex - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [forced someone to have sex with you].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2346-2350 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_FORCEDSEX_GUN: S7 SRO: Forced sex - Did you have a gun the last time

Whether the subject had a gun with them the last time they [forced someone to have sex with you].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2351-2355 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_KILLED: S7 SRO: Killed someone - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [killed someone] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2356-2360 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_KILLED_NUM: S7 SRO: Killed someone - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [killed someone] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2361-2365 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_KILLED_GROUP: S7 SRO: Killed someone - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [killed someone].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2366-2370 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_KILLED_GUN: S7 SRO: Killed someone - Did you have a gun the last time

Whether the subject had a gun with them the last time they [killed someone].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,354 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2371-2375 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S7SRO_SHOT: S7 SRO: Shot someone (where bullet hit) - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [shot someone (where bullet hit the victim)] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says

that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1198	88.5 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2376-2379 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SHOT_NUM: S7 SRO: Shot someone (where bullet hit) - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [shot someone (where bullet hit the victim)] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1198	88.5 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2380-2383 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_SHOT_GROUP: S7 SRO: Shot someone (where bullet hit) - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [shot someone (where bullet hit the victim)].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1200	88.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 10 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2384-2387 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SHOTAT: S7 SRO: Shot at someone (pulled trigger) - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [shot AT someone (where you pulled the trigger)] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1167	86.2 %
1	Yes	42	3.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2388-2391 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_SHOTAT_NUM: S7 SRO: Shot at someone (pulled trigger) - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [shot AT someone (where you pulled the trigger)] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up

questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1167	86.2 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	12	0.9 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-998	Refusal	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2392-2395 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_SHOTAT_GROUP: S7 SRO: Shot at someone (pulled trigger) - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [shot AT someone (where you pulled the trigger)].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up

questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	27	2.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1168	86.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 42 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2396-2399 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ROBWEAPON: S7 SRO: Robbery with weapon - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [took something from another person by force, using a weapon] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1172	86.6 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2400-2403 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ROBWEAPON_NUM: S7 SRO: Robbery with weapon - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [took something from another person by force, using a weapon] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1172	86.6 %
1	-	13	1.0 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
3	-	6	0.4 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2404-2407 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_ROBWEAPON_GROUP: S7 SRO: Robbery with weapon - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [took something from another person by force, using a weapon].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1173	86.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2408-2411 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ROBWEAPON_GUN: S7 SRO: Robbery with weapon - Did you have a gun the last time

Whether the subject had a gun with them the last time they [took something from

another person by force, using a weapon].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1173	86.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2412-2415 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ROBNOWEAPON: S7 SRO: Robbery no weapon - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [took something from another person by force, without a weapon] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1152	85.1 %
1	Yes	57	4.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2416-2419 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_ROBNOWEAPON_NUM: S7 SRO: Robbery no weapon - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [took something from another person by force, without a weapon] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1152	85.1 %
1	-	18	1.3 %
2	-	10	0.7 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2420-2423 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_ROBNOWEAPON_GROUP: S7 SRO: Robbery no weapon - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [took something from another person by force, without a weapon].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	25	1.8 %
1	Yes	32	2.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1153	85.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 57 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2424-2427 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_BEATENUP: S7 SRO: Beaten up somebody badly needed doctor - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [beat up or physically attacked somebody so badly that they probably needed a doctor] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1105	81.6 %
1	Yes	103	7.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2428-2431 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_BEATENUP_NUM: S7 SRO: Beaten up somebody badly needed doctor - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [beat up or physically attacked somebody so badly that they probably needed a doctor] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1105	81.6 %
1	-	49	3.6 %
2	-	20	1.5 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2432-2435 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_BEATENUP_GROUP: S7 SRO: Beaten up somebody badly needed doctor - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [beat up or physically attacked somebody so badly that they probably needed a doctor].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	49	3.6 %
1	Yes	54	4.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1107	81.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 103 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2436-2439 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_INFIGHT: S7 SRO: Been in fight - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [been in a fight] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	840	62.0 %
1	Yes	368	27.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2440-2443 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_INFIGHT_NUM: S7 SRO: Been in fight - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [been in a fight] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	840	62.0 %
1	-	138	10.2 %
2	-	69	5.1 %
3	-	47	3.5 %
4	-	34	2.5 %
5	-	20	1.5 %
6	-	14	1.0 %
7	-	7	0.5 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	9	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	4	0.3 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2444-2447 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_INFIGHT_GROUP: S7 SRO: Been in fight - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [were in a fight].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	175	12.9 %
1	Yes	192	14.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	842	62.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 367 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2448-2451 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_FIGHTGANG: S7 SRO: Fight part of gang - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1173	86.6 %
1	Yes	36	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2452-2455 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -9, -8

S7SRO_FIGHTGANG_NUM: S7 SRO: Fight part of gang - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1173	86.6 %
1	-	12	0.9 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2456-2459 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_FIGHTGANG_GROUP: S7 SRO: Fight part of gang - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	29	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1174	86.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2460-2463 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_FIGHTGANG_GUN: S7 SRO: Fight part of gang - Did you have a gun the last time

Whether the subject had a gun with them the last time they [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	21	1.6 %
1	Yes	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1174	86.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2464-2467 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_CARRGUN: S7 SRO: Carried a gun - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [carried a gun] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1042	77.0 %
1	Yes	167	12.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2468-2471 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_CARRGUN_NUM: S7 SRO: Carried a gun - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [carried a gun] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1042	77.0 %
1	-	12	0.9 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	8	0.6 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	7	0.5 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	11	0.8 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	5	0.4 %
100	-	10	0.7 %
120	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	8	0.6 %
170	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	9	0.7 %
200	-	6	0.4 %
207	-	1	0.1 %
210	-	2	0.1 %
250	-	1	0.1 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	5	0.4 %
335	-	2	0.1 %
350	-	2	0.1 %
360	-	2	0.1 %
365	-	11	0.8 %
395	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,207 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2472-2475 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_ENTCARSTEAL: S7 SRO: Broke into car to steal something - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [entered or broke into a car to steal something from

it] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1160	85.7 %
1	Yes	49	3.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2476-2479 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -9, -8

S7SRO_ENTCARSTEAL_NUM: S7 SRO: Broke into car to steal something - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [entered or broke into a car to steal something from it] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1160	85.7 %
1	-	20	1.5 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
3	-	6	0.4 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2480-2483 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S7SRO_ENTCARSTEAL_GROUP: S7 SRO: Broke into car to steal something - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [entered or broke into a car to steal something from it].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	29	2.1 %
1	Yes	20	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1161	85.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 49 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2484-2487 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_JOYRIDING: S7 SRO: Gone joy-riding (stole car to ride around) - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [gone joy-riding (stole a car or motorcycle to ride around)] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1162	85.8 %
1	Yes	47	3.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2488-2491 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S7SRO_JOYRIDING_NUM: S7 SRO: Gone joy riding - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [gone joy-riding (stole a car or motorcycle to ride around)] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1162	85.8 %
1	-	15	1.1 %
2	-	9	0.7 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2492-2495 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S7SRO_JOYRIDING_GROUP: S7 SRO: Gone joyriding - Was anyone with you the last time

Whether the subject was alone or if someone was with them the last time they [went joy-riding (stole a car or motorcycle to ride around)].

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-104	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in a federal facility	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1163	85.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2496-2499 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S7SROPRV: S7 SRO: Total Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period - recall period

Total Offending Variety Proportion Recall Period; A proportion score in which the numerator is the number of acts which were committed in the recall period and the denominator is the number of SRO questions answered.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The

SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	654	48.3 %
0.05	-	210	15.5 %
0.09	-	99	7.3 %
0.10	-	1	0.1 %
0.14	-	77	5.7 %
0.18	-	44	3.2 %
0.23	-	32	2.4 %
0.27	-	22	1.6 %
0.32	-	22	1.6 %
0.36	-	11	0.8 %
0.40	-	1	0.1 %
0.41	-	13	1.0 %
0.45	-	6	0.4 %
0.50	-	9	0.7 %
0.55	-	6	0.4 %
0.59	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2500-2506 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S7SRSEND: S7 SRO: Total Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period - No Drug - recall period

Total Offending Variety Proportion No Drug-Recall Period; A proportion score calculated in the same way as the Total Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period variable, except that the items included in the calculation exclude three drug-related offenses. The numerator is the number of acts endorsed and the denominator is the SRO items answered. Both numerator and denominator calculations are made using a set of items that excluded the three drug items.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	728	53.8 %
0.05	-	201	14.8 %
0.11	-	111	8.2 %
0.16	-	64	4.7 %
0.21	-	31	2.3 %
0.26	-	26	1.9 %
0.29	-	1	0.1 %
0.32	-	14	1.0 %
0.37	-	10	0.7 %
0.42	-	11	0.8 %
0.47	-	7	0.5 %
0.53	-	3	0.2 %
0.58	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.63	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2507-2513 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S7SROFRQ: S7 SRO: Frequency of Offending - recall period - recall period

Frequency of Offending-Recall Period; Sum of the frequencies reported across 22 acts.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	655	48.4 %
1	-	79	5.8 %
2	-	53	3.9 %
3	-	30	2.2 %
4	-	26	1.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	15	1.1 %
7	-	20	1.5 %
8	-	11	0.8 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	9	0.7 %
11	-	6	0.4 %
12	-	5	0.4 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	4	0.3 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	4	0.3 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	10	0.7 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	5	0.4 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	7	0.5 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
37	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
50	-	2	0.1 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2514-2517 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7SROFRQND: S7 SRO: Frequency of Offending - recall - No Drug - recall period

Frequency of Offending-No Drug-Recall Period; Sum of the frequencies reported across 19 non-drug items.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	728	53.8 %
1	-	84	6.2 %
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	35	2.6 %
4	-	24	1.8 %
5	-	24	1.8 %
6	-	19	1.4 %
7	-	20	1.5 %
8	-	7	0.5 %
9	-	6	0.4 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	4	0.3 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	5	0.4 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	5	0.4 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	5	0.4 %
23	-	3	0.2 %
24	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	2	0.1 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
33	-	4	0.3 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
52	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
61	-	2	0.1 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2518-2521 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7SROAGG: S7 SRO: Aggressive Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period - recall period

Aggressive Offending Variety Proportion Recall Period; A proportion in which the numerator is the number of aggressive acts which were committed in the recall period and the denominator is the number of aggressive offense items which are not missing.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while

only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	798	58.9 %
0.09	-	228	16.8 %
0.10	-	1	0.1 %
0.18	-	94	6.9 %
0.22	-	1	0.1 %
0.27	-	41	3.0 %
0.36	-	23	1.7 %
0.45	-	12	0.9 %
0.55	-	7	0.5 %
0.64	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	Partial Interview -data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2522-2528 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S7AGGFRQ: S7 SRO: Aggressive Offending Frequency - recall period - recall period

Aggressive Offending Frequency-Recall Period; Sum of the frequencies reported across the 11 aggressive offenses.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	799	59.0 %
1	-	110	8.1 %
2	-	70	5.2 %
3	-	50	3.7 %
4	-	29	2.1 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	13	1.0 %
7	-	17	1.3 %
8	-	13	1.0 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	7	0.5 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	4	0.3 %
13	-	6	0.4 %
14	-	4	0.3 %
15	-	11	0.8 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	4	0.3 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
21	-	3	0.2 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	3	0.2 %
26	-	2	0.1 %
27	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	2	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
40	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
135	-	1	0.1 %
151	-	1	0.1 %
162	-	1	0.1 %
168	-	1	0.1 %
225	-	1	0.1 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
460	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2529-2532 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7SROINC: S7 SRO: Income Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period - recall period

Income Offending Variety Proportion Recall Period; A proportion in which the numerator is the number of income offenses which were committed in the recall period and the denominator is the items which are considered income generating offenses that are not missing.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had

completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	-	896	66.2 %
0.1	-	151	11.2 %
0.2	-	70	5.2 %
0.3	-	38	2.8 %
0.4	-	21	1.6 %
0.5	-	18	1.3 %
0.6	-	7	0.5 %
0.7	-	7	0.5 %
0.8	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.0	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2533-2539 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0

S7SROIND: S7 SRO: Income Offending Variety Proportion - Recall Period - No Drug - recall period

Income Offending Variety Proportion No Drug-Recall Period; A proportion in which the numerator is the number of income offenses, exclusive of the 3 drug items, which were committed in the recall period and the denominator is the items which are non-drug related income generating offenses that are not missing.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency,

and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	994	73.4 %
0.13	-	127	9.4 %
0.25	-	39	2.9 %
0.38	-	27	2.0 %
0.50	-	9	0.7 %
0.63	-	10	0.7 %
0.75	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2540-2546 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S7INCFRQ: S7 SRO: Income Offending Frequency - recall period - recall period

Income Offending Frequency-Recall Period; Sum of the frequencies reported across the 10 income offenses.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done

this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	897	66.2 %
1	-	33	2.4 %
2	-	30	2.2 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	14	1.0 %
5	-	14	1.0 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	7	0.5 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	2	0.1 %
16	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	5	0.4 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
38	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
52	-	3	0.2 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	4	0.3 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
68	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
77	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	4	0.3 %
81	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2547-2550 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7ICFQND: S7 SRO: Income Offending Frequency - recall - No Drug - recall period

Income Offending Frequency-No Drug-Recall Period; Sum of the frequencies reported across the 8 non-drug income offenses.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

Two of the 24 SRO-items ("ever went joyriding" and "ever broke into a car to steal") were added to the Pathways research battery after a large number of subjects had completed either baseline or six-month follow-up interviews. Every subject at the follow-up interviews will have responses for 'ever broke into a car to steal' while only some will have values for 'ever went joyriding'. The introduction of these items produced a large amount of missing data making the calculation of a consistently meaningful score difficult across all available time points. As a result, it was decided that all SRO scores would be based on 22-items instead of the full, 24-item measure administered. Thus, although 24 items are administered for the vast proportion of the interviews, the calculation of the SRO score uses only 22 of these items.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	994	73.4 %
1	-	42	3.1 %
2	-	37	2.7 %
3	-	12	0.9 %
4	-	16	1.2 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
27	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	3	0.2 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	2	0.1 %
84	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	6	0.4 %
112	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
145	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	2	0.1 %
167	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
209	-	1	0.1 %
341	-	1	0.1 %
367	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100	Did not skip into section	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2551-2554 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S7SCCLINT: S7 SocCap: Closure and Integration

Social Capital - Closure + Integration; mean of 8 items.

MEASURE: Social Capital

The Social Capital Inventory measures the connectedness an adolescent feels to his/her community (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). This concept is explored along three dimensions: intergenerational closure (e.g., "How many of the parents of your friends know your parents?"), social integration (e.g., "How many of your teachers do your parents know by name?"), and perceived opportunity for work (e.g. "Employers around here often hire young people from this neighborhood?"). The measure contains 19 items; however, only 13 are considered in scoring. Higher scores indicate greater degree of community connectedness.

- (1) None
- (2) A few
- (3) Many
- (4) Most

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information(www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	None	25	1.8 %
1.14	-	9	0.7 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	4	0.3 %
1.29	-	12	0.9 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.38	-	4	0.3 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	20	1.5 %
1.50	-	11	0.8 %
1.57	-	25	1.8 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.63	-	4	0.3 %
1.67	-	10	0.7 %
1.71	-	29	2.1 %
1.75	-	15	1.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	4	0.3 %
1.86	-	39	2.9 %
1.88	-	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.00	A Few	80	5.9 %
2.13	-	14	1.0 %
2.14	-	49	3.6 %
2.17	-	8	0.6 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	19	1.4 %
2.29	-	76	5.6 %
2.33	-	11	0.8 %
2.38	-	12	0.9 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.43	-	54	4.0 %
2.50	-	31	2.3 %
2.57	-	50	3.7 %
2.60	-	5	0.4 %
2.63	-	15	1.1 %
2.67	-	9	0.7 %
2.71	-	49	3.6 %
2.75	-	21	1.6 %
2.80	-	4	0.3 %
2.83	-	8	0.6 %
2.86	-	41	3.0 %
2.88	-	16	1.2 %
3.00	Many	67	4.9 %
3.13	-	3	0.2 %
3.14	-	29	2.1 %
3.17	-	6	0.4 %
3.20	-	4	0.3 %
3.25	-	7	0.5 %
3.29	-	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	202	14.9 %
-99.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,011 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2555-2561 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -99.00 , -98.00 , -97.00

S7SOCAP2: S7 SocCap: Social Integration

Social Capital - Social integration; mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Social Capital

The Social Capital Inventory measures the connectedness an adolescent feels to his/her community (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). This concept is explored along three dimensions: intergenerational closure (e.g., "How many of the parents of your friends know your parents?"), social integration (e.g., "How many of your teachers do your parents know by name?"), and perceived opportunity for work (e.g. "Employers around here often hire young people from this neighborhood?"). The measure contains 19 items; however, only 13 are considered in scoring. Higher scores indicate greater degree of community connectedness.

- (1) None/Never
- (2) A few/Rarely
- (3) Many/Sometimes
- (4) Most/Often

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information(www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	None	58	4.3 %
1.20	-	5	0.4 %
1.25	-	51	3.8 %
1.33	-	17	1.3 %
1.40	-	11	0.8 %
1.50	-	76	5.6 %
1.60	-	20	1.5 %
1.67	-	14	1.0 %
1.75	-	130	9.6 %
1.80	-	35	2.6 %
2.00	A Few	186	13.7 %
2.20	-	29	2.1 %
2.25	-	96	7.1 %
2.33	-	12	0.9 %
2.40	-	20	1.5 %
2.50	-	75	5.5 %
2.60	-	5	0.4 %
2.67	-	15	1.1 %
2.75	-	42	3.1 %
2.80	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Many	58	4.3 %
3.20	-	3	0.2 %
3.25	-	8	0.6 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.40	-	3	0.2 %
3.50	-	5	0.4 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	4	0.3 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Most	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	5	0.4 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	202	14.9 %
-99.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,007 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2562-2568 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -99.00 , -98.00 , -97.00

S7SOCAP3: S7 SocCap: Perceived Opportunity for Work

Social Capital - Perceived opportunity for work; mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Social Capital

The Social Capital Inventory measures the connectedness an adolescent feels to his/her community (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). This concept is explored along three dimensions: intergenerational closure (e.g., "How many of the parents of your friends know your parents?"), social integration (e.g., "How many of your teachers do your parents know by name?"), and perceived opportunity for work (e.g. "Employers around here often hire young people from this neighborhood?"). The measure contains 19 items; however, only 13 are considered in scoring. Higher scores indicate greater degree of community connectedness.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Agree
- (3) Neither Agree nor Disagree
- (4) Disagree
- (5) Strongly Disagree

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information(www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	8	0.6 %
1.20	-	3	0.2 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	30	2.2 %
2.20	-	5	0.4 %
2.40	-	16	1.2 %
2.60	-	13	1.0 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	27	2.0 %
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree	90	6.6 %
3.20	-	61	4.5 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	42	3.1 %
3.60	-	143	10.6 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.80	-	122	9.0 %
4.00	Agree	327	24.2 %
4.20	-	30	2.2 %
4.40	-	17	1.3 %
4.60	-	13	1.0 %
4.80	-	12	0.9 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	202	14.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,009 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2569-2575 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -666.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SUBUSE1: S7 SubUse: How often had alcohol to drink in recall period

How often have you had alcohol to drink in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance

use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	508	37.5 %
2	1-5 times	188	13.9 %
3	6-11 times	84	6.2 %
4	1X per month	61	4.5 %
5	2-3X per month	129	9.5 %
6	1X per week	83	6.1 %
7	2-3X per week	119	8.8 %
8	4-5X per week	21	1.6 %
9	Every day	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2576-2579 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800, -202, -201, -110, -109, -102, -101, -99, -98

S7SUBUSE2: S7 SubUse: Num alcoholic drinks usually consumed

When you drink, about how many drinks do you usually have (as defined as a 12 oz. Can of beer, glass of wine, shot of hard liquor either alone or in a mixed drink)?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with

family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	508	37.5 %
1	-	61	4.5 %
2	-	133	9.8 %
3	-	100	7.4 %
4	-	91	6.7 %
5	-	64	4.7 %
6	-	60	4.4 %
7	-	27	2.0 %
8	-	36	2.7 %
9	-	10	0.7 %
10	-	38	2.8 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	31	2.3 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	13	1.0 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	10	0.7 %
22	-	3	0.2 %
24	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-99	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2580-2583 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -110, -109, -101, -99, -98

S7SUBUSE3: S7 SubUse: How often had 5+ drinks at one time in recall period

How often did you have five or more drinks at one time in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	737	54.4 %
2	1-5 times	166	12.3 %
3	6-11 times	50	3.7 %
4	1X per month	35	2.6 %
5	2-3X per month	80	5.9 %
6	1X per week	53	3.9 %
7	2-3X per week	64	4.7 %
8	4-5X per week	14	1.0 %
9	Every day	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2584-2587 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800, -202, -201, -110, -109, -102, -101, -99, -98

S7SUBUSE4: S7 SubUse: Num times been drunk on alcohol during recall period

How many times have you been drunk in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	702	51.8 %
2	1-5 times	244	18.0 %
3	6-11 times	50	3.7 %
4	1X per month	40	3.0 %
5	2-3X per month	63	4.7 %
6	1X per week	48	3.5 %
7	2-3X per week	44	3.2 %
8	4-5X per week	13	1.0 %
9	Every day	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2588-2591 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE6: S7 SubUse: Num times used marijuana/hashish during recall period

How many times did you use marijuana or hashish in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g.,

"How often have you had alcohol to drink?" and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	719	53.1 %
2	1-5 times	111	8.2 %
3	6-11 times	30	2.2 %
4	1X per month	28	2.1 %
5	2-3X per month	34	2.5 %
6	1X per week	25	1.8 %
7	2-3X per week	58	4.3 %
8	4-5X per week	46	3.4 %
9	Every day	159	11.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2592-2595 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE8: S7 SubUse: Num times used sedative/tranquilizers during recall period

How many times have you used sedatives or tranquilizers in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1144	84.5 %
2	1-5 times	33	2.4 %
3	6-11 times	5	0.4 %
4	1X per month	2	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
6	1X per week	3	0.2 %
7	2-3X per week	11	0.8 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %
9	Every day	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2596-2599 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE10: S7 SubUse: Num times used stimulants/amphetamines during recall period

How many times have you used stimulants or amphetamines in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1128	83.3 %
2	1-5 times	17	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	6-11 times	12	0.9 %
4	1X per month	7	0.5 %
5	2-3X per month	6	0.4 %
6	1X per week	6	0.4 %
7	2-3X per week	4	0.3 %
8	4-5X per week	7	0.5 %
9	Every day	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-99	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2600-2603 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE12: S7 SubUse: Num times used cocaine during recall period

How many times have you used cocaine (including powder, crack, free base, cocoa leaves, or paste) in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1148	84.8 %
2	1-5 times	37	2.7 %
3	6-11 times	4	0.3 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
6	1X per week	1	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	7	0.5 %
8	4-5X per week	1	0.1 %
9	Every day	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2604-2607 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE14: S7 SubUse: Num times used opiates during recall period

How many times have you used opiates in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1172	86.6 %
2	1-5 times	16	1.2 %
3	6-11 times	4	0.3 %
4	1X per month	2	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
6	1X per week	2	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	4	0.3 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	Every day	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-99	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2608-2611 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE16: S7 SubUse: Num times used ecstasy during recall period

How many times have you used ecstasy in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1167	86.2 %
2	1-5 times	31	2.3 %
3	6-11 times	1	0.1 %
4	1X per month	2	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	2	0.1 %
6	1X per week	2	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	3	0.2 %
8	4-5X per week	1	0.1 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2612-2615 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE18: S7 SubUse: Num times used hallucinogens during recall period

How many times have you used hallucinogens to get high in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1170	86.4 %
2	1-5 times	26	1.9 %
3	6-11 times	3	0.2 %
4	1X per month	1	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	1	0.1 %
6	1X per week	1	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	5	0.4 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2616-2619 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE20: S7 SubUse: Num times used inhalants during recall period

How many times have you used inhalants to get high in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1204	88.9 %
2	1-5 times	2	0.1 %
3	6-11 times	1	0.1 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	1	0.1 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	1	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2620-2623 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE22: S7 SubUse: Num times used amyl nitrate/odorizers/rush during recall period

How many times have you used amyl nitrate, odorizers, or rush to get high in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1206	89.1 %
2	1-5 times	1	0.1 %
3	6-11 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	2	0.1 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2624-2627 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE24: S7 SubUse: Used other drugs during recall period [Y/N]

Have you used any other drugs in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of

children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1209	89.3 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2628-2631 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -108 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -103 , -9 , -8

S7SUBUSE26: S7 SubUse: Num times used other drugs during recall period

How many times did you use these other drugs in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	1209	89.3 %
2	1-5 times	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	6-11 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	0	0.0 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	1	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2632-2635 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE28: S7 SubUse: Num times abused prescribed medications (own or someone else) during recall period

How many times have you abused prescribed medications (own or someone elses) in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	0	0.0 %
2	1-5 times	0	0.0 %
3	6-11 times	1	0.1 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	2-3X per month	0	0.0 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Question not asked for this subject	1209	89.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2636-2639 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE30: S7 SubUse: Num times smoked cigarettes during recall period

How often have you smoked cigarettes in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all	502	37.1 %
2	1-5 times	26	1.9 %
3	6-11 times	15	1.1 %
4	1X per month	8	0.6 %
5	2-3X per month	18	1.3 %
6	1X per week	19	1.4 %
7	2-3X per week	43	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	4-5X per week	33	2.4 %
9	Every day	545	40.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %
-99	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2640-2643 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S7SUBUSE31: S7 SubUse: Num cigarettes smoke per day during recall period

How many cigarettes did you smoke in a typical day in the recall period?

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	0 cigarettes	531	39.2 %
2	1-4 cigarettes	231	17.1 %
3	5-9 cigarettes	181	13.4 %
4	10-15 cigarettes	135	10.0 %
5	16-20 cigarettes	106	7.8 %
6	More than a pack a day cigarettes	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-109	Skipped: Interviewer incorrectly indicated subject was in federal facility	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2644-2647 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -105 , -9 , -8

S7QFBRMO: S7 SubUse: Quant/freq used beer/wine/liquor - recall period

Quantity/Frequency of alcohol use - recall period; Frequency times quantity.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	508	37.5 %
1	-	34	2.5 %
2	-	56	4.1 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	47	3.5 %
5	-	17	1.3 %
6	-	37	2.7 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	40	3.0 %
9	-	11	0.8 %
10	-	32	2.4 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	53	3.9 %
14	-	5	0.4 %
15	-	21	1.6 %
16	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	23	1.7 %
20	-	39	2.9 %
21	-	4	0.3 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	49	3.6 %
25	-	8	0.6 %
28	-	7	0.5 %
30	-	22	1.6 %
32	-	11	0.8 %
35	-	8	0.6 %
36	-	15	1.1 %
40	-	11	0.8 %
42	-	14	1.0 %
45	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	22	1.6 %
50	-	6	0.4 %
54	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	13	1.0 %
64	-	3	0.2 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	7	0.5 %
75	-	2	0.1 %
78	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	4	0.3 %
84	-	2	0.1 %
88	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	4	0.3 %
96	-	3	0.2 %
100	-	2	0.1 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
126	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300	Too few answers for computation	5	0.4 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2648-2651 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S76MOUSE: S7 SubUse: Number drugs used - recall period

Number of drugs used in the recall period; Count of endorsed items.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	694	51.3 %
1	-	352	26.0 %
2	-	80	5.9 %
3	-	45	3.3 %
4	-	25	1.8 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300	Too few answers for computation	4	0.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,210 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2652-2655 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S7QFSMK6: S7 SubUse: Quant/freq used cigarettes - recall period

Quantity/Frequency of cigarette use in the recall period.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.0	-	531	39.2 %
2.5	-	9	0.7 %
5.0	-	7	0.5 %
7.5	-	5	0.4 %
10.0	-	10	0.7 %
12.5	-	16	1.2 %
14.0	-	2	0.1 %
15.0	-	31	2.3 %
17.5	-	19	1.4 %
20.0	-	134	9.9 %
21.0	-	1	0.1 %
25.0	-	2	0.1 %
28.0	-	1	0.1 %
35.0	-	2	0.1 %
36.0	-	2	0.1 %
37.5	-	1	0.1 %
42.0	-	7	0.5 %
49.0	-	4	0.3 %
56.0	-	164	12.1 %
62.5	-	2	0.1 %
75.0	-	2	0.1 %
87.5	-	4	0.3 %
100.0	-	123	9.1 %
108.0	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
126.0	-	5	0.4 %
144.0	-	98	7.2 %
160.0	-	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-300.0	Too few answers for computation	6	0.4 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,208 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2656-2662 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S7A6SC2: S7 SubUse: Recall period alcohol consequences

Recall period Alcohol Consequences; Count of social consequences in the recall period attributed to alcohol.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	961	71.0 %
1	-	81	6.0 %
2	-	61	4.5 %
3	-	32	2.4 %
4	-	17	1.3 %
5	-	15	1.1 %
6	-	17	1.3 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
11	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2663-2666 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7D6SC2: S7 SubUse: Recall period drug consequences

Recall period Drug Consequences; Count of social consequences in the recall period and attributed to drugs.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	972	71.8 %
1	-	71	5.2 %
2	-	46	3.4 %
3	-	29	2.1 %
4	-	16	1.2 %
5	-	20	1.5 %
6	-	21	1.6 %
7	-	14	1.0 %
8	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2667-2670 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7A6DP2: S7 SubUse: Recall period alcohol dependence symptoms

Recall period Alcohol Dependence Symptoms; Count of symptoms in the recall period attributed to alcohol use.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1074	79.3 %
1	-	63	4.7 %
2	-	33	2.4 %
3	-	15	1.1 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2671-2674 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7D6DP2: S7 SubUse: Recall period drug dependence symptoms

Recall period Drug Dependence Symptoms; Count of symptoms in the recall period attributed to drug use.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1027	75.8 %
1	-	57	4.2 %
2	-	32	2.4 %
3	-	26	1.9 %
4	-	16	1.2 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	12	0.9 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
9	-	7	0.5 %
10	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2675-2678 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7TOTSC6: S7 SubUse: Recall period total substance use consequences

Recall period Total Substance Use Consequences; Count of consequences in the recall period attributed to either drugs or alcohol.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	859	63.4 %
1	-	94	6.9 %
2	-	73	5.4 %
3	-	40	3.0 %
4	-	25	1.8 %
5	-	22	1.6 %
6	-	28	2.1 %
7	-	28	2.1 %
8	-	16	1.2 %
9	-	11	0.8 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	8	0.6 %
12	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	-	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2679-2682 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7TOTDS6: S7 SubUse: Recall period total substance use dependency symp

Recall period Total Substance Use Dependency Symptoms; Count of dependency symptoms attributed to drugs or alcohol that have occurred in the recall period.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	957	70.7 %
1	-	87	6.4 %
2	-	45	3.3 %
3	-	33	2.4 %
4	-	20	1.5 %
5	-	16	1.2 %
6	-	16	1.2 %
7	-	14	1.0 %
8	-	11	0.8 %
9	-	10	0.7 %
10	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2683-2686 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7ALTRTM: S7 SubUse: Recall period alcohol treatment

Recall period Alcohol Treatment.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1163	85.9 %
1	Yes	51	3.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2687-2690 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7DGTRTM: S7 SubUse: Recall period drug treatment

Recall period Drug Treatment.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1169	86.3 %
1	Yes	45	3.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2691-2694 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7TRTM: S7 SubUse: Recall period alcohol or drug treatment

Recall period Alcohol or Drug Treatment.

MEASURE: Substance Abuse

The Substance Use/Abuse Inventory is a modified version of a substance use measure developed by Chassin et al., 1991 for use in a study of children of alcoholics. This measure considers the adolescent's use of illegal drugs and alcohol over the recall period. The self-report measure is comprised of the following subscales: Substance Use (e.g., "How often have you had alcohol to drink?") and Social Consequences, Dependency and Treatment (e.g., "Have you had problems or arguments with family or friends before because of your alcohol or drug use?" / "Have you wanted a drink or drugs so badly that you could not think of about anything else?"). In addition, Parental Substance Use (e.g., "Has your mother gotten into trouble at work because of drinking?") is assessed.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1138	84.0 %
1	Yes	76	5.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,214 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2695-2698 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201

S7TCO1: S7 TCO: Past 7 days mind dominated by forces beyond control

During the past seven days (including today) . . . how often have you felt that your mind was dominated by forces beyond your control?

MEASURE: Threat Control Override (TCO)

The Threat/Control Override Psychotic Symptoms Scale (TCO; Link, Stueve, and Phelan, 1998) is used to measure the presence of three specific psychotic-like symptoms that have been found to have an association with violence in prior research of the link between mental illness and violence. Items from the measure assess the belief that others are seeking to do the adolescent harm, or that outside forces are in control of the adolescent's mind. The adolescent responds to these three items on a 5-point likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Very Often," with higher scores indicating greater delusional symptoms.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	1167	86.2 %
2	Almost never	16	1.2 %
3	Sometimes	23	1.7 %
4	Often	3	0.2 %
5	Very often	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2699-2702 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7TCO2: S7 TCO: Past 7 days how often thoughts in head not own

During the past seven days (including today) . . . how often have you felt that thoughts were put into your head that were not your own?

MEASURE: Threat Control Override (TCO)

The Threat/Control Override Psychotic Symptoms Scale (TCO; Link, Stueve, and Phelan, 1998) is used to measure the presence of three specific psychotic-like symptoms that have been found to have an association with violence in prior research of the link between mental illness and violence. Items from the measure assess the belief that others are seeking to do the adolescent harm, or that outside forces are in control of the adolescent's mind. The adolescent responds to these three items on a 5-point likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Very Often," with higher scores indicating greater delusional symptoms.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	1162	85.8 %
2	Almost never	18	1.3 %
3	Sometimes	25	1.8 %
4	Often	3	0.2 %
5	Very often	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2703-2706 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7TCO3: S7 TCO: Past 7 days how often people wished you to do harm

During the past seven days (including today) . . . how often have you felt that there were people who wished to do you harm?

MEASURE: Threat Control Override (TCO)

The Threat/Control Override Psychotic Symptoms Scale (TCO; Link, Stueve, and Phelan, 1998) is used to measure the presence of three specific psychotic-like symptoms that have been found to have an association with

violence in prior research of the link between mental illness and violence. Items from the measure assess the belief that others are seeking to do the adolescent harm, or that outside forces are in control of the adolescent's mind. The adolescent responds to these three items on a 5-point likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Very Often," with higher scores indicating greater delusional symptoms.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	1071	79.1 %
2	Almost never	41	3.0 %
3	Sometimes	67	4.9 %
4	Often	20	1.5 %
5	Very often	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2707-2710 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7TCOCNT: S7 TCO: Count based on 3 variables

Count of the number of items endorsed at a level higher than "never"..

MEASURE: Threat Control Override (TCO)

The Threat/Control Override Psychotic Symptoms Scale (TCO; Link, Stueve, and Phelan, 1998) is used to measure the presence of three specific psychotic-like symptoms that have been found to have an association with violence in prior research of the link between mental illness and violence. Items from the measure assess the belief that others are seeking to do the adolescent harm, or that outside forces are in control of the adolescent's mind. The adolescent responds to these three items on a 5-point likert scale ranging from "Never" to "Very Often," with higher scores indicating greater delusional symptoms.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1049	77.5 %
1	-	117	8.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	19	1.4 %
3	-	28	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2711-2714 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7IMPULS: S7 WAI: Impulse Control

Impulse control; the mean of 8 items which comprise the scale. Seven of the eight items are reverse coded.

MEASURE: Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI)

The Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI; Weinberger and Schwartz, 1990) is an assessment of an individual's social-emotional adjustment within the context of external constraints. There are 4 subscales: Impulse control (e.g., "I say the first thing that comes into my mind without thinking enough about it".), suppression of aggression (e.g. "People who get me angry better watch out".), consideration of others (e.g., "Doing things to help other people is more important to me than almost anything else".) and temperance. The measure asks participants to rank how much (1=False to 5=True) their behavior in the past six months matches a series of statements. Higher scores on each of the subscales delineated below indicate more positive behavior (i.e. more impulse control, greater temperance and greater consideration for others).

- (1) False
- (2) Somewhat False
- (3) Not Sure
- (4) Somewhat True
- (5) True

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	False	11	0.8 %
1.13	-	6	0.4 %
1.25	-	9	0.7 %
1.38	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.50	-	20	1.5 %
1.63	-	17	1.3 %
1.75	-	23	1.7 %
1.88	-	13	1.0 %
2.00	Somewhat False	27	2.0 %
2.13	-	32	2.4 %
2.25	-	29	2.1 %
2.38	-	47	3.5 %
2.50	-	58	4.3 %
2.63	-	34	2.5 %
2.75	-	49	3.6 %
2.88	-	60	4.4 %
3.00	Not sure	71	5.2 %
3.13	-	56	4.1 %
3.25	-	53	3.9 %
3.38	-	61	4.5 %
3.50	-	65	4.8 %
3.63	-	52	3.8 %
3.75	-	53	3.9 %
3.88	-	42	3.1 %
4.00	Somewhat True	53	3.9 %
4.13	-	35	2.6 %
4.25	-	28	2.1 %
4.38	-	22	1.6 %
4.50	-	60	4.4 %
4.63	-	25	1.8 %
4.75	-	18	1.3 %
4.88	-	16	1.2 %
5.00	True	62	4.6 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2715-2721 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7SUPAGG: S7 WAI: Suppression of Aggression

Suppression of aggression; the mean of 7 items which comprise the score.
Each item is reverse scored.

MEASURE: Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI)

The Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI; Weinberger and Schwartz, 1990) is an assessment of an individual's social-emotional adjustment within the context of external constraints. There are 4 subscales: Impulse control (e.g., "I say the first thing that comes into my mind without thinking enough about it".), suppression of aggression (e.g. "People who get me angry better watch out".), consideration of others (e.g., "Doing things to help other people is more important to me than almost anything else".) and temperance. The measure asks participants to rank how much (1=False to 5=True) their behavior in the past six months matches a series of statements. Higher scores on each of the subscales delineated below indicate more positive behavior (i.e. more impulse control, greater temperance and greater consideration for others).

- (1) False
- (2) Somewhat False
- (3) Not Sure
- (4) Somewhat True
- (5) True

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	False	18	1.3 %
1.14	-	8	0.6 %
1.29	-	6	0.4 %
1.43	-	6	0.4 %
1.57	-	36	2.7 %
1.71	-	18	1.3 %
1.86	-	47	3.5 %
2.00	Somewhat False	40	3.0 %
2.14	-	55	4.1 %
2.29	-	60	4.4 %
2.43	-	55	4.1 %
2.57	-	68	5.0 %
2.71	-	87	6.4 %
2.86	-	55	4.1 %
3.00	Not sure	60	4.4 %
3.14	-	67	4.9 %
3.29	-	73	5.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.43	-	61	4.5 %
3.57	-	47	3.5 %
3.71	-	49	3.6 %
3.86	-	50	3.7 %
4.00	Somewhat True	41	3.0 %
4.14	-	48	3.5 %
4.29	-	20	1.5 %
4.43	-	61	4.5 %
4.57	-	27	2.0 %
4.71	-	15	1.1 %
4.86	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	True	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2722-2728 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7CONSID: S7 WAI: Consideration of Others

Consideration of others; the mean of 7 items which comprise the score.

MEASURE: Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI)

The Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI; Weinberger and Schwartz, 1990) is an assessment of an individual's social-emotional adjustment within the context of external constraints. There are 4 subscales: Impulse control (e.g., "I say the first thing that comes into my mind without thinking enough about it".), suppression of aggression (e.g. "People who get me angry better watch out".), consideration of others (e.g., "Doing things to help other people is more important to me than almost anything else".) and temperance. The measure asks participants to rank how much (1=False to 5=True) their behavior in the past six months matches a series of statements. Higher scores on each of the subscales delineated below indicate more positive behavior (i.e. more impulse control, greater temperance and greater consideration for others).

- (1) False
- (2) Somewhat False
- (3) Not Sure
- (4) Somewhat True

(5) True

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	False	8	0.6 %
1.29	-	5	0.4 %
1.43	-	5	0.4 %
1.57	-	9	0.7 %
1.71	-	6	0.4 %
1.86	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Somewhat False	14	1.0 %
2.14	-	14	1.0 %
2.29	-	15	1.1 %
2.43	-	12	0.9 %
2.57	-	14	1.0 %
2.71	-	31	2.3 %
2.86	-	46	3.4 %
3.00	Not sure	39	2.9 %
3.14	-	60	4.4 %
3.29	-	43	3.2 %
3.43	-	65	4.8 %
3.57	-	86	6.4 %
3.71	-	92	6.8 %
3.86	-	89	6.6 %
4.00	Somewhat True	126	9.3 %
4.14	-	84	6.2 %
4.29	-	79	5.8 %
4.43	-	65	4.8 %
4.57	-	46	3.4 %
4.71	-	42	3.1 %
4.86	-	51	3.8 %
5.00	True	59	4.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2729-2735 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7TEMPER: S7 WAI: Temperance

Temperance score; calculated by combining the 15 items from the impulse control and suppression of aggression subscales. The score represents the mean of these 15 items.

MEASURE: Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI)

The Weinberger Adjustment Inventory (WAI; Weinberger and Schwartz, 1990) is an assessment of an individual's social-emotional adjustment within the context of external constraints. There are 4 subscales: Impulse control (e.g., "I say the first thing that comes into my mind without thinking enough about it".), suppression of aggression (e.g. "People who get me angry better watch out".), consideration of others (e.g., "Doing things to help other people is more important to me than almost anything else".) and temperance. The measure asks participants to rank how much (1=False to 5=True) their behavior in the past six months matches a series of statements. Higher scores on each of the subscales delineated below indicate more positive behavior (i.e. more impulse control, greater temperance and greater consideration for others).

- (1) False
- (2) Somewhat False
- (3) Not Sure
- (4) Somewhat True
- (5) True

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	False	4	0.3 %
1.07	-	2	0.1 %
1.13	-	3	0.2 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.27	-	6	0.4 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.40	-	2	0.1 %
1.47	-	3	0.2 %
1.53	-	9	0.7 %
1.60	-	7	0.5 %
1.67	-	12	0.9 %
1.73	-	10	0.7 %
1.80	-	8	0.6 %
1.87	-	8	0.6 %
1.93	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.00	Somewhat False	11	0.8 %
2.07	-	14	1.0 %
2.13	-	17	1.3 %
2.20	-	21	1.6 %
2.27	-	14	1.0 %
2.33	-	22	1.6 %
2.40	-	41	3.0 %
2.47	-	26	1.9 %
2.53	-	38	2.8 %
2.60	-	47	3.5 %
2.67	-	39	2.9 %
2.73	-	24	1.8 %
2.80	-	42	3.1 %
2.87	-	41	3.0 %
2.93	-	26	1.9 %
3.00	Not sure	33	2.4 %
3.07	-	37	2.7 %
3.13	-	34	2.5 %
3.20	-	32	2.4 %
3.27	-	25	1.8 %
3.33	-	26	1.9 %
3.40	-	42	3.1 %
3.47	-	32	2.4 %
3.53	-	43	3.2 %
3.60	-	28	2.1 %
3.67	-	26	1.9 %
3.73	-	27	2.0 %
3.80	-	29	2.1 %
3.87	-	31	2.3 %
3.93	-	23	1.7 %
4.00	Somewhat True	19	1.4 %
4.07	-	15	1.1 %
4.13	-	25	1.8 %
4.20	-	21	1.6 %
4.27	-	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,213 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2736-2742 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S7CHARM: S7 YPI: Dishonest Charm

The sum of the 5 items contained in the dishonest charm subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	257	19.0 %
6	-	75	5.5 %
7	-	97	7.2 %
8	-	78	5.8 %
9	-	84	6.2 %
10	-	195	14.4 %
11	-	99	7.3 %
12	-	78	5.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	-	70	5.2 %
14	-	65	4.8 %
15	-	34	2.5 %
16	-	25	1.8 %
17	-	23	1.7 %
18	-	11	0.8 %
19	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2743-2746 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7GRAND: S7 YPI: Grandiosity

The sum of the 5 items contained in the grandiosity subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	69	5.1 %
6	-	33	2.4 %
7	-	86	6.4 %
8	-	115	8.5 %
9	-	110	8.1 %
10	-	171	12.6 %
11	-	174	12.9 %
12	-	129	9.5 %
13	-	111	8.2 %
14	-	77	5.7 %
15	-	50	3.7 %
16	-	31	2.3 %
17	-	27	2.0 %
18	-	12	0.9 %
19	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2747-2750 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7LYING: S7 YPI: Lying

The sum of the 5 items contained in the lying

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility

(e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	436	32.2 %
6	-	117	8.6 %
7	-	112	8.3 %
8	-	109	8.1 %
9	-	88	6.5 %
10	-	160	11.8 %
11	-	79	5.8 %
12	-	42	3.1 %
13	-	21	1.6 %
14	-	17	1.3 %
15	-	11	0.8 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	10	0.7 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2751-2754 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7MANIP: S7 YPI: Manipulation

The sum of the 5 items contained in the manipulation subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin

and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	352	26.0 %
6	-	70	5.2 %
7	-	98	7.2 %
8	-	82	6.1 %
9	-	98	7.2 %
10	-	177	13.1 %
11	-	101	7.5 %
12	-	67	4.9 %
13	-	45	3.3 %
14	-	41	3.0 %
15	-	34	2.5 %
16	-	10	0.7 %
17	-	15	1.1 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	5	0.4 %
20	-	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2755-2758 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7REMOR: S7 YPI: Remorselessness

The sum of the 5 items contained in the remorselessness subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	263	19.4 %
6	-	75	5.5 %
7	-	94	6.9 %
8	-	136	10.0 %
9	-	105	7.8 %
10	-	158	11.7 %
11	-	143	10.6 %
12	-	95	7.0 %
13	-	57	4.2 %
14	-	29	2.1 %
15	-	22	1.6 %
16	-	12	0.9 %
17	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2759-2762 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7UNEMO: S7 YPI: Unemotionality

The sum of the 5 items contained in the unemotionality subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	80	5.9 %
6	-	24	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	86	6.4 %
8	-	99	7.3 %
9	-	100	7.4 %
10	-	139	10.3 %
11	-	195	14.4 %
12	-	143	10.6 %
13	-	122	9.0 %
14	-	97	7.2 %
15	-	48	3.5 %
16	-	29	2.1 %
17	-	27	2.0 %
18	-	8	0.6 %
19	-	5	0.4 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2763-2766 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7CALLOS: S7 YPI: Callousness

The sum of the 5 items contained in the callousness subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	28	2.1 %
7	-	43	3.2 %
8	-	85	6.3 %
9	-	84	6.2 %
10	-	134	9.9 %
11	-	173	12.8 %
12	-	223	16.5 %
13	-	145	10.7 %
14	-	161	11.9 %
15	-	56	4.1 %
16	-	23	1.7 %
17	-	20	1.5 %
18	-	8	0.6 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2767-2770 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7THRILL: S7 YPI: Thrill Seeking

The sum of the 5 items contained in the thrill seeking subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin

and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	51	3.8 %
6	-	16	1.2 %
7	-	45	3.3 %
8	-	58	4.3 %
9	-	65	4.8 %
10	-	82	6.1 %
11	-	131	9.7 %
12	-	125	9.2 %
13	-	151	11.2 %
14	-	132	9.7 %
15	-	126	9.3 %
16	-	71	5.2 %
17	-	57	4.2 %
18	-	38	2.8 %
19	-	37	2.7 %
20	-	26	1.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2771-2774 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7YPIIMP: S7 YPI: Impulsiveness

The sum of the 5 items contained in the impulsiveness subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	106	7.8 %
6	-	36	2.7 %
7	-	85	6.3 %
8	-	84	6.2 %
9	-	93	6.9 %
10	-	129	9.5 %
11	-	152	11.2 %
12	-	131	9.7 %
13	-	105	7.8 %
14	-	112	8.3 %
15	-	65	4.8 %
16	-	35	2.6 %
17	-	35	2.6 %
18	-	17	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
19	-	14	1.0 %
20	-	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total			1,354
			100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2775-2778 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7IRRESP: S7 YPI: Irresponsibility

The sum of the 5 items contained in the irresponsibility subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	170	12.6 %
6	-	67	4.9 %
7	-	112	8.3 %
8	-	143	10.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	116	8.6 %
10	-	148	10.9 %
11	-	137	10.1 %
12	-	91	6.7 %
13	-	77	5.7 %
14	-	66	4.9 %
15	-	29	2.1 %
16	-	26	1.9 %
17	-	17	1.3 %
18	-	2	0.1 %
19	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2779-2782 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7GRANMA: S7 YPI: Grandiose-Manipulative Dimension

Grandiose-Manipulative Dimension; Sum of 20 items in this dimension.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants

respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	-	42	3.1 %
21	-	15	1.1 %
22	-	41	3.0 %
23	-	41	3.0 %
24	-	44	3.2 %
25	-	47	3.5 %
26	-	38	2.8 %
27	-	33	2.4 %
28	-	46	3.4 %
29	-	39	2.9 %
30	-	34	2.5 %
31	-	27	2.0 %
32	-	30	2.2 %
33	-	36	2.7 %
34	-	31	2.3 %
35	-	37	2.7 %
36	-	25	1.8 %
37	-	32	2.4 %
38	-	39	2.9 %
39	-	41	3.0 %
40	-	54	4.0 %
41	-	49	3.6 %
42	-	43	3.2 %
43	-	31	2.3 %
44	-	38	2.8 %
45	-	32	2.4 %
46	-	33	2.4 %
47	-	36	2.7 %
48	-	25	1.8 %
49	-	17	1.3 %
50	-	17	1.3 %
51	-	17	1.3 %
52	-	15	1.1 %
53	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
54	-	5	0.4 %
55	-	10	0.7 %
56	-	8	0.6 %
57	-	4	0.3 %
58	-	10	0.7 %
59	-	6	0.4 %
60	-	8	0.6 %
61	-	4	0.3 %
62	-	4	0.3 %
63	-	3	0.2 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	3	0.2 %
67	-	2	0.1 %
68	-	2	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
71	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2783-2786 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7CALUNE: S7 YPI: Callous-Unemotional Dimension

Callous-Unemotional Dimension; Sum of 15 items in this dimension.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that

crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	9	0.7 %
19	-	12	0.9 %
20	-	14	1.0 %
21	-	26	1.9 %
22	-	43	3.2 %
23	-	34	2.5 %
24	-	78	5.8 %
25	-	51	3.8 %
26	-	59	4.4 %
27	-	60	4.4 %
28	-	58	4.3 %
29	-	52	3.8 %
30	-	53	3.9 %
31	-	69	5.1 %
32	-	69	5.1 %
33	-	79	5.8 %
34	-	70	5.2 %
35	-	67	4.9 %
36	-	64	4.7 %
37	-	50	3.7 %
38	-	35	2.6 %
39	-	28	2.1 %
40	-	18	1.3 %
41	-	19	1.4 %
42	-	21	1.6 %
43	-	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
44	-	11	0.8 %
45	-	10	0.7 %
46	-	6	0.4 %
47	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	4	0.3 %
49	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
51	-	5	0.4 %
52	-	3	0.2 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2787-2790 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7IMPIRR: S7 YPI: Impulsive-Irresponsible Dimension

Impulsive-Irresponsible Dimension; Sum of 15 items in this dimension.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants

respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

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Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	-	19	1.4 %
16	-	5	0.4 %
17	-	23	1.7 %
18	-	18	1.3 %
19	-	20	1.5 %
20	-	14	1.0 %
21	-	27	2.0 %
22	-	27	2.0 %
23	-	26	1.9 %
24	-	42	3.1 %
25	-	39	2.9 %
26	-	19	1.4 %
27	-	36	2.7 %
28	-	50	3.7 %
29	-	39	2.9 %
30	-	50	3.7 %
31	-	47	3.5 %
32	-	41	3.0 %
33	-	56	4.1 %
34	-	71	5.2 %
35	-	61	4.5 %
36	-	56	4.1 %
37	-	60	4.4 %
38	-	71	5.2 %
39	-	42	3.1 %
40	-	25	1.8 %
41	-	33	2.4 %
42	-	31	2.3 %
43	-	20	1.5 %
44	-	31	2.3 %
45	-	20	1.5 %
46	-	16	1.2 %
47	-	17	1.3 %
48	-	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
49	-	10	0.7 %
50	-	9	0.7 %
51	-	7	0.5 %
52	-	4	0.3 %
53	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	5	0.4 %
55	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	3	0.2 %
58	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2791-2794 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S7YPI: S7 YPI: Total Score

YPI Total score; Sum of all 50 items in the measure.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive

Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

Consult the Pathways Study codebook for more information (www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu).

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
54	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	2	0.1 %
57	-	2	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	11	0.8 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
61	-	8	0.6 %
62	-	8	0.6 %
63	-	6	0.4 %
64	-	9	0.7 %
65	-	13	1.0 %
66	-	9	0.7 %
67	-	14	1.0 %
68	-	10	0.7 %
69	-	15	1.1 %
70	-	17	1.3 %
71	-	11	0.8 %
72	-	11	0.8 %
73	-	9	0.7 %
74	-	22	1.6 %
75	-	18	1.3 %
76	-	13	1.0 %
77	-	16	1.2 %
78	-	14	1.0 %
79	-	17	1.3 %
80	-	14	1.0 %
81	-	16	1.2 %
82	-	17	1.3 %
83	-	12	0.9 %
84	-	17	1.3 %
85	-	16	1.2 %
86	-	17	1.3 %
87	-	9	0.7 %
88	-	18	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
89	-	18	1.3 %
90	-	6	0.4 %
91	-	13	1.0 %
92	-	14	1.0 %
93	-	14	1.0 %
94	-	19	1.4 %
95	-	20	1.5 %
96	-	9	0.7 %
97	-	12	0.9 %
98	-	17	1.3 %
99	-	6	0.4 %
100	-	22	1.6 %
101	-	22	1.6 %
102	-	16	1.2 %
103	-	19	1.4 %
104	-	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing due to bug in interview	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	139	10.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Please note that only the first 50 response categories are displayed in the PDF codebook. To view all response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R).

Based upon 1,211 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2795-2798 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8