

ICPSR 29961

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

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Frequencies for 84 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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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.

84 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: SA 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

SAINTCOMPSTAT: SA IntInfo: Interview completion status

Completion status of the interview.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Complete	1131	83.5 %
2	Partial	3	0.2 %
4	Incomplete	220	16.2 %
	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

SAQVERSION: SA IntInfo: Version number associated with programming changes to the interview

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
01.22	-	246	18.2 %
01.23	-	888	65.6 %
INC	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	0	0.0 %
Inc	-	220	16.2 %
	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

SAINTYR: SA IntInfo: Year of Interview

What year did the interview take place in?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2007	-	47	3.5 %
2008	-	564	41.7 %
2009	-	516	38.1 %
2010	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

SAINTLOC: SA IntInfo: Interview location

Where did this interview take place?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Subject's home	445	32.9 %
2	At the placement	343	25.3 %
3	Somewhere else	346	25.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

SAPLCCOD: SA IntInfo: Interview location - facility code

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	343	25.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	NA: Interview not conducted at the placement	791	58.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 343 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201 , -101

SAPLCTYPE: SA 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)	4	0.3 %
14	Secure	1	0.1 %
15	Jail / Prison	321	23.7 %
16	Detention	17	1.3 %
20	Other	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	NA: Interview conducted not at placement	791	58.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 343 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201 , -101

SANMONTHS: SA IntInfo: Number of months covered in the recall period

Number of months in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	8	0.6 %
10	-	74	5.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	222	16.4 %
12	-	524	38.7 %
13	-	235	17.4 %
14	-	71	5.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

SADAYSINRP: SA IntInfo: Number of days covered in the recall period

Number of days in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
265	-	1	0.1 %
273	-	3	0.2 %
274	-	1	0.1 %
275	-	3	0.2 %
286	-	1	0.1 %
292	-	2	0.1 %
293	-	1	0.1 %
294	-	2	0.1 %
295	-	1	0.1 %
297	-	2	0.1 %
298	-	1	0.1 %
299	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	2	0.1 %
301	-	6	0.4 %
302	-	3	0.2 %
303	-	10	0.7 %
304	-	19	1.4 %
305	-	12	0.9 %
306	-	11	0.8 %
318	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
319	-	5	0.4 %
320	-	4	0.3 %
321	-	2	0.1 %
322	-	5	0.4 %
323	-	5	0.4 %
324	-	3	0.2 %
325	-	4	0.3 %
326	-	6	0.4 %
327	-	5	0.4 %
328	-	5	0.4 %
329	-	7	0.5 %
330	-	3	0.2 %
331	-	5	0.4 %
332	-	7	0.5 %
333	-	7	0.5 %
334	-	38	2.8 %
335	-	64	4.7 %
336	-	22	1.6 %
337	-	24	1.8 %
342	-	1	0.1 %
344	-	1	0.1 %
349	-	6	0.4 %
350	-	12	0.9 %
351	-	17	1.3 %
352	-	20	1.5 %
353	-	9	0.7 %
354	-	14	1.0 %
355	-	15	1.1 %
356	-	18	1.3 %
357	-	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

SASITE: SA 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

SASGEND: SA DEM: Subject gender

Subject's gender.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	962	71.0 %
2	Female	172	12.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 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

SAAGE: SA 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	%
20	-	1	0.1 %
21	-	137	10.1 %
22	-	217	16.0 %
23	-	353	26.1 %
24	-	330	24.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
25	-	94	6.9 %
26	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201

SACTAGE: SA 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	1134	83.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201

SABL_ETH: SA 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

SAETHN_R: SA 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

SAJOBQ_MIL01: SA 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	1127	83.2 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAJOBQ_MIL02: SA 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	1086	80.2 %
1	Yes	47	3.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAJOBQ_VOT01: SA Voting: Is registered to vote

Are you registered to vote?

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	643	47.5 %
1	Yes	486	35.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 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

SAJOBQ_VOT02: SA 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	251	18.5 %
1	Yes	235	17.4 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-148	Skipped: Not registered to vote	648	47.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 486 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

SADEMO_PARDTH: SA 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	1114	82.3 %
1	Yes - Mom	8	0.6 %
2	Yes - Dad	10	0.7 %
3	Yes - Both	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SADEMO_PMONDNTN: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject didnt have a primary caregiver	1134	83.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SAARMSA_MEXAM: SA 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	840	62.0 %
1	Yes	294	21.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 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

SAAOS: SA 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	2	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	0	0.0 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.73	-	1	0.1 %
2.82	-	1	0.1 %
2.91	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Moderately	1	0.1 %
3.09	-	3	0.2 %
3.18	-	5	0.4 %
3.27	-	7	0.5 %
3.36	-	7	0.5 %
3.45	-	9	0.7 %
3.55	-	7	0.5 %
3.64	-	5	0.4 %
3.73	-	14	1.0 %
3.82	-	11	0.8 %
3.91	-	25	1.8 %
4.00	More or very often	12	0.9 %
4.09	-	20	1.5 %
4.18	-	19	1.4 %
4.27	-	22	1.6 %
4.36	-	18	1.3 %
4.45	-	19	1.4 %
4.55	-	15	1.1 %
4.64	-	16	1.2 %
4.73	-	11	0.8 %
4.82	-	11	0.8 %
4.91	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 293 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

SAANGAFF: SA 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	11	0.8 %
1.33	-	8	0.6 %
1.67	-	13	1.0 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	22	1.6 %
2.33	-	33	2.4 %
2.67	-	31	2.3 %
3.00	Moderately	49	3.6 %
3.33	-	27	2.0 %
3.67	-	31	2.3 %
4.00	More or very often	19	1.4 %
4.33	-	12	0.9 %
4.67	-	9	0.7 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	28	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 293 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

SAENGLNG: SA 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	2	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	0	0.0 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Moderately	4	0.3 %
3.13	-	4	0.3 %
3.25	-	3	0.2 %
3.38	-	3	0.2 %
3.50	-	4	0.3 %
3.63	-	6	0.4 %
3.75	-	5	0.4 %
3.88	-	9	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.00	More or very often	15	1.1 %
4.13	-	15	1.1 %
4.25	-	14	1.0 %
4.38	-	14	1.0 %
4.50	-	25	1.8 %
4.63	-	11	0.8 %
4.75	-	19	1.4 %
4.88	-	25	1.8 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	114	8.4 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 293 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

SAMOS: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1.25	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.42	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	5	0.4 %
1.58	-	15	1.1 %
1.64	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	10	0.7 %
1.75	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	12	0.9 %
1.92	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	20	1.5 %
2.08	-	8	0.6 %
2.17	-	13	1.0 %
2.25	-	8	0.6 %
2.33	-	10	0.7 %
2.42	-	5	0.4 %
2.50	-	8	0.6 %
2.58	-	6	0.4 %
2.67	-	13	1.0 %
2.75	-	9	0.7 %
2.83	-	10	0.7 %
2.92	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
3.08	-	4	0.3 %
3.17	-	6	0.4 %
3.25	-	5	0.4 %
3.33	-	5	0.4 %
3.42	-	12	0.9 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.58	-	2	0.1 %
3.67	-	8	0.6 %
3.75	-	6	0.4 %
3.83	-	3	0.2 %
3.92	-	5	0.4 %
4.00	More or very often	4	0.3 %
4.08	-	1	0.1 %
4.17	-	4	0.3 %
4.33	-	5	0.4 %
4.42	-	2	0.1 %
4.50	-	2	0.1 %
4.58	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.75	-	3	0.2 %
4.83	-	2	0.1 %
4.92	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
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 293 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

SAMEXAFF: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Moderately	23	1.7 %
3.33	-	32	2.4 %
3.67	-	32	2.4 %
4.00	More or very often	41	3.0 %
4.33	-	32	2.4 %
4.67	-	26	1.9 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	89	6.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 293 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

SASPALNG: SA 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	37	2.7 %
1.11	-	16	1.2 %
1.22	-	15	1.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.33	-	11	0.8 %
1.44	-	14	1.0 %
1.56	-	13	1.0 %
1.67	-	8	0.6 %
1.78	-	6	0.4 %
1.89	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	14	1.0 %
2.11	-	11	0.8 %
2.22	-	7	0.5 %
2.33	-	6	0.4 %
2.44	-	5	0.4 %
2.56	-	9	0.7 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.78	-	7	0.5 %
2.89	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	Moderately	10	0.7 %
3.11	-	7	0.5 %
3.22	-	4	0.3 %
3.33	-	6	0.4 %
3.44	-	4	0.3 %
3.56	-	8	0.6 %
3.67	-	7	0.5 %
3.78	-	3	0.2 %
3.89	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	More or very often	3	0.2 %
4.11	-	3	0.2 %
4.22	-	2	0.1 %
4.33	-	4	0.3 %
4.44	-	1	0.1 %
4.56	-	1	0.1 %
4.67	-	3	0.2 %
4.78	-	3	0.2 %
4.89	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	17	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	840	62.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 293 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

SABSISOM: SA 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	427	31.5 %
0.14	-	96	7.1 %
0.29	-	56	4.1 %
0.43	-	37	2.7 %
0.57	-	23	1.7 %
0.71	-	14	1.0 %
0.86	-	13	1.0 %
1.00	A little bit	7	0.5 %
1.14	-	10	0.7 %
1.29	-	4	0.3 %
1.43	-	4	0.3 %
1.57	-	5	0.4 %
1.71	-	2	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.00	Moderately	0	0.0 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	2	0.1 %
2.86	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SASOM_T: SA 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 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	693	51.2 %
1	Clinical range	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIOC: SA 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	235	17.4 %
0.17	-	107	7.9 %
0.33	-	78	5.8 %
0.50	-	72	5.3 %
0.67	-	44	3.2 %
0.83	-	25	1.8 %
1.00	A little bit	30	2.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.17	-	19	1.4 %
1.33	-	19	1.4 %
1.50	-	13	1.0 %
1.67	-	16	1.2 %
1.83	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Moderately	10	0.7 %
2.17	-	6	0.4 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	6	0.4 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	4	0.3 %
3.17	-	4	0.3 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.50	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAOC_T: SA 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	667	49.3 %
1	Clinical range	42	3.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIIS: SA 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	466	34.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.25	-	96	7.1 %
0.50	-	49	3.6 %
0.75	-	27	2.0 %
1.00	A little bit	22	1.6 %
1.25	-	14	1.0 %
1.50	-	10	0.7 %
1.75	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	4	0.3 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAIS_T: SA 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	696	51.4 %
1	Clinical range	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIDEP: SA 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	380	28.1 %
0.17	-	75	5.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.33	-	59	4.4 %
0.50	-	50	3.7 %
0.67	-	22	1.6 %
0.83	-	26	1.9 %
1.00	A little bit	18	1.3 %
1.17	-	15	1.1 %
1.33	-	14	1.0 %
1.50	-	10	0.7 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.83	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Moderately	10	0.7 %
2.17	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	3	0.2 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SADEP_T: SA 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	679	50.1 %
1	Clinical range	30	2.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIANX: SA 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	346	25.6 %
0.17	-	112	8.3 %
0.33	-	77	5.7 %
0.50	-	51	3.8 %
0.67	-	37	2.7 %
0.83	-	15	1.1 %
1.00	A little bit	17	1.3 %
1.17	-	6	0.4 %
1.33	-	9	0.7 %
1.50	-	6	0.4 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.83	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	Moderately	6	0.4 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAANX_T: SA 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	682	50.4 %
1	Clinical range	27	2.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIHOS: SA 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	253	18.7 %
0.2	-	146	10.8 %
0.4	-	90	6.6 %
0.6	-	62	4.6 %
0.8	-	61	4.5 %
1.0	A little bit	30	2.2 %
1.2	-	14	1.0 %
1.4	-	16	1.2 %
1.6	-	12	0.9 %
1.8	-	4	0.3 %
2.0	Moderately	8	0.6 %
2.2	-	1	0.1 %
2.4	-	6	0.4 %
2.6	-	1	0.1 %
2.8	-	2	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	3	0.2 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAHOS_T: SA 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	694	51.3 %
1	Clinical range	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIPHB: SA 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	528	39.0 %
0.2	-	74	5.5 %
0.4	-	36	2.7 %
0.6	-	32	2.4 %
0.8	-	9	0.7 %
1.0	A little bit	6	0.4 %
1.2	-	7	0.5 %
1.4	-	2	0.1 %
1.6	-	3	0.2 %
1.8	-	2	0.1 %
2.0	Moderately	3	0.2 %
2.2	-	1	0.1 %
2.4	-	3	0.2 %
2.8	-	2	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.2	-	1	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAPHB_T: SA 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 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	694	51.3 %
1	Clinical range	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIPAR: SA 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	215	15.9 %
0.2	-	114	8.4 %
0.4	-	83	6.1 %
0.6	-	58	4.3 %
0.8	-	63	4.7 %
1.0	A little bit	31	2.3 %
1.2	-	30	2.2 %
1.4	-	34	2.5 %
1.6	-	21	1.6 %
1.8	-	11	0.8 %
2.0	Moderately	10	0.7 %
2.2	-	9	0.7 %
2.4	-	7	0.5 %
2.6	-	6	0.4 %
2.8	-	5	0.4 %
3.0	Quite a bit	4	0.3 %
3.2	-	5	0.4 %
3.4	-	3	0.2 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAPAR_T: SA 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	679	50.1 %
1	Clinical range	30	2.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABIPSY: SA 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	407	30.1 %
0.2	-	98	7.2 %
0.4	-	49	3.6 %
0.6	-	40	3.0 %
0.8	-	34	2.5 %
1.0	A little bit	21	1.6 %
1.2	-	15	1.1 %
1.4	-	10	0.7 %
1.6	-	12	0.9 %
1.8	-	8	0.6 %
2.0	Moderately	4	0.3 %
2.2	-	3	0.2 %
2.4	-	2	0.1 %
2.6	-	1	0.1 %
2.8	-	1	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	3	0.2 %
3.2	-	1	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SAPSY_T: SA 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	686	50.7 %
1	Clinical range	23	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIGSI: SA 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	-	60	4.4 %
0.04	-	44	3.2 %
0.06	-	61	4.5 %
0.08	-	35	2.6 %
0.09	-	36	2.7 %
0.11	-	28	2.1 %
0.13	-	21	1.6 %
0.15	-	28	2.1 %
0.17	-	26	1.9 %
0.19	-	21	1.6 %
0.21	-	24	1.8 %
0.23	-	18	1.3 %
0.25	-	15	1.1 %
0.26	-	14	1.0 %
0.28	-	14	1.0 %
0.30	-	9	0.7 %
0.32	-	13	1.0 %
0.34	-	15	1.1 %
0.36	-	11	0.8 %
0.38	-	10	0.7 %
0.40	-	9	0.7 %
0.42	-	12	0.9 %
0.43	-	7	0.5 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.45	-	9	0.7 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.49	-	8	0.6 %
0.51	-	5	0.4 %
0.53	-	5	0.4 %
0.55	-	6	0.4 %
0.57	-	7	0.5 %
0.58	-	2	0.1 %
0.60	-	9	0.7 %
0.62	-	1	0.1 %
0.64	-	6	0.4 %
0.66	-	3	0.2 %
0.68	-	7	0.5 %
0.70	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.72	-	1	0.1 %
0.74	-	4	0.3 %
0.75	-	3	0.2 %
0.77	-	7	0.5 %
0.79	-	2	0.1 %
0.81	-	2	0.1 %
0.83	-	3	0.2 %
0.85	-	7	0.5 %
0.87	-	4	0.3 %
0.89	-	6	0.4 %
0.91	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
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 709 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

SAGSI_T: SA 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 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	688	50.8 %
1	Clinical range	21	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIPST: SA 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	-	89	6.6 %
2	-	66	4.9 %
3	-	66	4.9 %
4	-	47	3.5 %
5	-	38	2.8 %
6	-	41	3.0 %
7	-	25	1.8 %
8	-	30	2.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	-	34	2.5 %
10	-	23	1.7 %
11	-	24	1.8 %
12	-	19	1.4 %
13	-	23	1.7 %
14	-	9	0.7 %
15	-	13	1.0 %
16	-	16	1.2 %
17	-	6	0.4 %
18	-	9	0.7 %
19	-	11	0.8 %
20	-	6	0.4 %
21	-	8	0.6 %
22	-	11	0.8 %
23	-	7	0.5 %
24	-	6	0.4 %
25	-	6	0.4 %
26	-	9	0.7 %
27	-	2	0.1 %
28	-	3	0.2 %
29	-	8	0.6 %
30	-	5	0.4 %
31	-	5	0.4 %
32	-	4	0.3 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
34	-	5	0.4 %
35	-	5	0.4 %
36	-	6	0.4 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	3	0.2 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
	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 709 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

SABSIPSD: SA 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	218	16.1 %
1.03	-	1	0.1 %
1.05	-	1	0.1 %
1.06	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.07	-	1	0.1 %
1.08	-	1	0.1 %
1.09	-	1	0.1 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.11	-	1	0.1 %
1.13	-	5	0.4 %
1.14	-	4	0.3 %
1.15	-	3	0.2 %
1.17	-	6	0.4 %
1.18	-	4	0.3 %
1.20	-	8	0.6 %
1.21	-	5	0.4 %
1.22	-	7	0.5 %
1.23	-	3	0.2 %
1.24	-	3	0.2 %
1.25	-	16	1.2 %
1.26	-	1	0.1 %
1.27	-	2	0.1 %
1.28	-	1	0.1 %
1.29	-	4	0.3 %
1.30	-	3	0.2 %
1.31	-	5	0.4 %
1.32	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	19	1.4 %
1.34	-	1	0.1 %
1.36	-	2	0.1 %
1.37	-	2	0.1 %
1.38	-	7	0.5 %
1.39	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	9	0.7 %
1.41	-	2	0.1 %
1.42	-	5	0.4 %
1.43	-	2	0.1 %
1.44	-	7	0.5 %
1.45	-	2	0.1 %
1.46	-	3	0.2 %
1.47	-	1	0.1 %
1.48	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	33	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.52	-	1	0.1 %
1.53	-	4	0.3 %
1.54	-	1	0.1 %
1.55	-	3	0.2 %
1.56	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
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 709 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

SABSIDX1: SA 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	-	628	46.4 %
1	-	44	3.2 %
2	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SABSIDX: SA 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	672	49.6 %
1	Clinical range	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	422	31.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 709 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

SACADPRE: SA 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	-	316	23.3 %
1	-	43	3.2 %
2	-	29	2.1 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	31	2.3 %
5	-	77	5.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	-	96	7.1 %
7	-	301	22.2 %
8	-	209	15.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SACADFM: SA 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	-	65	4.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	52	3.8 %
2	-	42	3.1 %
3	-	36	2.7 %
4	-	46	3.4 %
5	-	84	6.2 %
6	-	95	7.0 %
7	-	250	18.5 %
8	-	147	10.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	316	23.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 817 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

SACADNFM: SA 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	-	599	44.2 %
1	-	83	6.1 %
2	-	29	2.1 %
3	-	25	1.8 %
4	-	11	0.8 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	23	1.7 %
7	-	27	2.0 %
8	-	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	316	23.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 817 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

SACADETH: SA 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	%
1	-	43	3.2 %
2	-	29	2.1 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	31	2.3 %
5	-	77	5.7 %
6	-	98	7.2 %
7	-	300	22.2 %
8	-	208	15.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	316	23.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 817 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

SACADRNG: SA 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	-	31	2.3 %
2	-	15	1.1 %
3	-	29	2.1 %
4	-	21	1.6 %
5	-	36	2.7 %
6	-	42	3.1 %
7	-	85	6.3 %
8	-	96	7.1 %
9	-	52	3.8 %
10	-	46	3.4 %
11	-	28	2.1 %
12	-	30	2.2 %
13	-	38	2.8 %
14	-	39	2.9 %
15	-	25	1.8 %
16	-	28	2.1 %
17	-	22	1.6 %
18	-	18	1.3 %
19	-	12	0.9 %
20	-	14	1.0 %
21	-	19	1.4 %
22	-	10	0.7 %
23	-	8	0.6 %
24	-	7	0.5 %
25	-	8	0.6 %
26	-	8	0.6 %
27	-	4	0.3 %
28	-	2	0.1 %
29	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
31	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
32	-	3	0.2 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	3	0.2 %
35	-	7	0.5 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
62	-	2	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	316	23.3 %
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 817 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

SACADMDV: SA 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	-	251	18.5 %
2	-	211	15.6 %
3	-	154	11.4 %
4	-	64	4.7 %
5	-	65	4.8 %
6	-	11	0.8 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
10	-	29	2.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	316	23.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 817 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

SACADDIV: SA 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	-	316	23.3 %
1	-	396	29.2 %
2	-	256	18.9 %
3	-	119	8.8 %
4	-	32	2.4 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

SADEPSUP: SA 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	-	430	31.8 %
1	-	649	47.9 %
2	-	54	4.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

SACADNFD: SA 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	-	916	67.7 %
1	-	167	12.3 %
2	-	39	2.9 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

SADEPNFS: SA 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	-	1037	76.6 %
1	-	92	6.8 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

SADEMO_FMCRIM: SA 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	1008	74.4 %
1	Yes	122	9.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCREL: SA 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)	10	0.7 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	68	5.0 %
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)	36	2.7 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	6	0.4 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 122 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCARR: SA 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	26	1.9 %
1	Yes	96	7.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 122 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCJAI: SA 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	91	6.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	26	1.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 96 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCATH: SA 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	101	7.5 %
1	Yes	20	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 121 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCREL: SA 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)	3	0.2 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	16	1.2 %
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)	18	1.3 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	3	0.2 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-97	Not Applicable	82	6.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 40 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCARR: SA 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	11	0.8 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	82	6.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 39 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCJAI: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	24	1.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	82	6.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 28 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCATH: SA 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	34	2.5 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	82	6.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 40 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCREL: SA 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)	1	0.1 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	5	0.4 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
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)	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	82	6.1 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-97	Not Applicable	26	1.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCARR: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	108	8.0 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 13 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCJAI: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	3	0.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	108	8.0 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 11 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCATH: SA 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	14	1.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	108	8.0 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCREL: SA 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)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	2	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)	4	0.3 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	1	0.1 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	108	8.0 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-97	Not Applicable	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCARR: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	115	8.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 6 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCJAI: SA 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	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	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	115	8.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 5 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCATH: SA 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	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	115	8.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCREL: SA 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)	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)	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			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	115	8.5 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
-97	Not Applicable	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCARR: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	120	8.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCJAI: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	120	8.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 2 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

SADEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCATH: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	120	8.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1011	74.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 2 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

SACRIMEATH: SA 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	61	4.5 %
1	Yes - at least one family member involved in crime also lives at subj home address	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAFCATH: SA 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	-	61	4.5 %
1	-	12	0.9 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SACRIMEAETH_REL1: SA 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)	2	0.1 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	5	0.4 %
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)	2	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	1	0.1 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	63	4.7 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 11 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

SACRIMEATH_REL2: SA 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)	3	0.2 %
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	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	16	1.2 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	55	4.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 3 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

SACRIMEATH_REL3: SA 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)	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
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	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	7	0.5 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	67	4.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SACRIMEAETH_REL4: SA 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)	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)	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	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	3	0.2 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	71	5.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SACRIMEATH_REL5: SA 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)	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	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	73	5.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SAPCRIMEATH: SA 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	-	61	4.5 %
0.5	-	3	0.2 %
1.0	-	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-500.0	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.0	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAFAMJAILATH_COUNT: SA 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	-	21	1.6 %
1	-	44	3.2 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAPJAILEDATH: SA 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	-	21	1.6 %
0.25	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	1	0.1 %
0.67	-	1	0.1 %
0.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	49	3.6 %
Missing Data			
-500.00	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAARRDAD: SA 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	71	5.2 %
1	Biological father was arrested or jailed	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAARRMOM: SA 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	74	5.5 %
1	Biological mother was arrested or jailed	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SAARRBTH: SA 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	71	5.2 %
1	Both biological parents were arrested or jailed	0	0.0 %
2	Biological mother or biological father arrested or jailed, but not both	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	342	25.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100	No family members involved in crime	717	53.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 74 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

SALIVCAL_MAINFREEID: SA 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	904	66.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	230	17.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 904 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

SALIVCAL_MAINFREETYPE: SA LivCal: Recall Period - Main community location type

Recall Period - Main community location type.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Own place	366	27.0 %
2	Private home: birth/adoptive family/partners home	381	28.1 %
3	Private home: foster family	0	0.0 %
4	Private home: friends/partners family	52	3.8 %
5	Private home: other relatives	75	5.5 %
7	Group home, supervised living in community	2	0.1 %
11	Shelter/emergency shelter	4	0.3 %
12	Place to place, different people	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	Streets/homeless	2	0.1 %
17	College Dorm	1	0.1 %
18	Community Location NOS	5	0.4 %
96	Other (specify)	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	230	17.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 904 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

SAHOMEQ_HHNUM: SA HHComp: Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in SALivCal_MainLocID)

Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in S1LivCal_MainLocID).

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	53	3.9 %
1	-	153	11.3 %
2	-	187	13.8 %
3	-	152	11.2 %
4	-	96	7.1 %
5	-	70	5.2 %
6	-	26	1.9 %
7	-	19	1.4 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
9	9 or More	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
-99	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOFATHER: SA 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	692	51.1 %
1	Yes	85	6.3 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOMOTHER: SA 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	523	38.6 %
1	Yes	254	18.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOSISTER: SA 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	642	47.4 %
1	Yes	135	10.0 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOBROTHER: SA 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	626	46.2 %
1	Yes	151	11.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOGRANDMOTHER: SA 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	724	53.5 %
1	Yes	53	3.9 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_BIOGRANDFATHER: SA 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	764	56.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_OTHDAD: SA 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	738	54.5 %
1	Yes	39	2.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_OTHMOM: SA 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	769	56.8 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_OTHSIB: SA 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	772	57.0 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_SIGOTH: SA 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	489	36.1 %
1	Yes	288	21.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_CHILD: SA 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	521	38.5 %
1	Yes	256	18.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_RELATIVE: SA 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	640	47.3 %
1	Yes	137	10.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_FRIEND: SA 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	726	53.6 %
1	Yes	51	3.8 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAHOMEQ_OTHERS: SA 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	657	48.5 %
1	Yes	120	8.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Subject DK/RF number of persons living in the household	3	0.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	351	25.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 777 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

SAPEERCHAR_NFRND: SA CharFriends: Number of close friends

How many close friends subject has.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	392	29.0 %
1	-	216	16.0 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	141	10.4 %
4	-	91	6.7 %
5	-	53	3.9 %
6	-	14	1.0 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	6	0.4 %
12	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAFRIENDS1_SAMEAS: SA 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	216	16.0 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	77	5.7 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	36	2.7 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	7	0.5 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	405	29.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFRIENDS1_GENFR: SA CharFriends: Friend1 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	506	37.4 %
2	Female	235	17.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFRIENDS1_AGEFR: SA CharFriends: Friend1 - Age

Age of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	5	0.4 %
18	-	10	0.7 %
19	-	35	2.6 %
20	-	33	2.4 %
21	-	64	4.7 %
22	-	92	6.8 %
23	-	101	7.5 %
24	-	92	6.8 %
25	-	79	5.8 %
26	-	34	2.5 %
27	-	35	2.6 %
28	-	25	1.8 %
29	-	15	1.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
30	-	20	1.5 %
31	-	8	0.6 %
32	-	9	0.7 %
33	-	8	0.6 %
34	-	7	0.5 %
35	-	5	0.4 %
36	-	7	0.5 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	3	0.2 %
39	-	4	0.3 %
40	-	9	0.7 %
41	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	3	0.2 %
44	-	5	0.4 %
45	-	3	0.2 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %
53	-	3	0.2 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	3	0.2 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
86	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFR1_ARRESTREC: SA 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	399	29.5 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	341	25.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	392	29.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 740 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

SAFR1_JAILEDREC: SA 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	449	33.2 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	291	21.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	392	29.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 740 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

SAFR1_MHRECORD: SA 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	722	53.3 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	392	29.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has been in MH	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 739 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

SAFRIENDS1_CONT: SA CharFriends: Friend1 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 1.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	375	27.7 %
2	3-6 times per week	133	9.8 %
3	2 times per week	55	4.1 %
4	1 time per week	73	5.4 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	32	2.4 %
6	1 time per month	33	2.4 %
7	Less than monthly	40	3.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFR1_DRUGUSEREC: SA 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	349	25.8 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	391	28.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	392	29.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 740 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

SAFRIENDS2_SAMEAS: SA 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	80	5.9 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	71	5.2 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	31	2.3 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	11	0.8 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	332	24.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	216	16.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFRIENDS2_GENFR: SA CharFriends: Friend2 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	384	28.4 %
2	Female	141	10.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	216	16.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFRIENDS2_AGEFR: SA CharFriends: Friend2 - Age

Age of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	2	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	5	0.4 %
18	-	9	0.7 %
19	-	15	1.1 %
20	-	24	1.8 %
21	-	56	4.1 %
22	-	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
23	-	68	5.0 %
24	-	74	5.5 %
25	-	59	4.4 %
26	-	33	2.4 %
27	-	24	1.8 %
28	-	13	1.0 %
29	-	12	0.9 %
30	-	10	0.7 %
31	-	5	0.4 %
32	-	4	0.3 %
33	-	4	0.3 %
34	-	7	0.5 %
35	-	4	0.3 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	6	0.4 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	8	0.6 %
41	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
73	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	216	16.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %

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 525 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

SAFR2_ARRESTREC: SA 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	268	19.8 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	257	19.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	608	44.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFR2_JAILEDREC: SA 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	303	22.4 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	222	16.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	608	44.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFR2_MHRECORD: SA 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	513	37.9 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	608	44.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFRIENDS2_CONT: SA CharFriends: Friend2 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 2.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	221	16.3 %
2	3-6 times per week	93	6.9 %
3	2 times per week	46	3.4 %
4	1 time per week	57	4.2 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	35	2.6 %
6	1 time per month	35	2.6 %
7	Less than monthly	38	2.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	216	16.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 525 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

SAFR2_DRUGUSEREC: SA 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	251	18.5 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	273	20.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	608	44.9 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 524 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

SAFRIENDS3_SAMEAS: SA 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	26	1.9 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	38	2.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	29	2.1 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	6	0.4 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	222	16.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	420	31.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SAFRIENDS3_GENFR: SA CharFriends: Friend3 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	222	16.4 %
2	Female	99	7.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	420	31.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SAFRIENDS3_AGEFR: SA CharFriends: Friend3 - Age

Age of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	4	0.3 %
18	-	4	0.3 %
19	-	14	1.0 %
20	-	22	1.6 %
21	-	26	1.9 %
22	-	32	2.4 %
23	-	44	3.2 %
24	-	30	2.2 %
25	-	36	2.7 %
26	-	21	1.6 %
27	-	15	1.1 %
28	-	12	0.9 %
29	-	8	0.6 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	9	0.7 %
32	-	5	0.4 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	3	0.2 %
36	-	3	0.2 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	4	0.3 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	2	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	420	31.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SAFR3_ARRESTREC: SA 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	179	13.2 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	140	10.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	812	60.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 319 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

SAFR3_JAILEDREC: SA 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	198	14.6 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	121	8.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	812	60.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 319 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

SAFR3_MHRECORD: SA 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	316	23.3 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	812	60.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SAFRIENDS3_CONT: SA CharFriends: Friend3 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 3.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	123	9.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	57	4.2 %
3	2 times per week	25	1.8 %
4	1 time per week	45	3.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	24	1.8 %
6	1 time per month	19	1.4 %
7	Less than monthly	28	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	420	31.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SAFR3_DRUGUSEREC: SA 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	163	12.0 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	157	11.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	812	60.0 %
-9	Subject DK if friend has used drugs	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 320 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

SAFRIENDS4_SAMEAS: SA 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	17	1.3 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	11	0.8 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	13	1.0 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	13	1.0 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	126	9.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	561	41.4 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFRIENDS4_GENFR: SA CharFriends: Friend4 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	125	9.2 %
2	Female	55	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	561	41.4 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFRIENDS4_AGEFR: SA CharFriends: Friend4 - Age

Age of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	8	0.6 %
19	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
21	-	14	1.0 %
22	-	11	0.8 %
23	-	16	1.2 %
24	-	24	1.8 %
25	-	16	1.2 %
26	-	10	0.7 %
27	-	11	0.8 %
28	-	14	1.0 %
29	-	4	0.3 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
31	-	2	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	4	0.3 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	561	41.4 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 179 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

SAFR4_ARRESTREC: SA 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	107	7.9 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	73	5.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	953	70.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFR4_JAILEDREC: SA 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	118	8.7 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	62	4.6 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	953	70.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFR4_MHRECORD: SA 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	175	12.9 %
1	Yes - friend has been in a mental hospital	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	953	70.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFRIENDS4_CONT: SA CharFriends: Friend4 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 4.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	68	5.0 %
2	3-6 times per week	37	2.7 %
3	2 times per week	20	1.5 %
4	1 time per week	17	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	15	1.1 %
6	1 time per month	12	0.9 %
7	Less than monthly	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	561	41.4 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFR4_DRUGUSEREC: SA 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	80	5.9 %
1	Yes - friend has used drugs	100	7.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	953	70.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 180 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

SAFRARR: SA CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested

Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	267	19.7 %
1	-	252	18.6 %
2	-	131	9.7 %
3	-	67	4.9 %
4	-	24	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAARRDEN: SA CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	216	16.0 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	141	10.4 %
4	-	180	13.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAPFRARR: SA 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	-	267	19.7 %
0.25	-	42	3.1 %
0.33	-	40	3.0 %
0.50	-	124	9.2 %
0.67	-	32	2.4 %
0.75	-	35	2.6 %
1.00	-	201	14.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFRJAIL: SA 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	-	322	23.8 %
1	-	237	17.5 %
2	-	110	8.1 %
3	-	49	3.6 %
4	-	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAJAIDEN: SA CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	216	16.0 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	141	10.4 %
4	-	180	13.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAPFRJAI: SA 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	-	322	23.8 %
0.25	-	41	3.0 %
0.33	-	39	2.9 %
0.50	-	124	9.2 %
0.67	-	25	1.8 %
0.75	-	23	1.7 %
1.00	-	167	12.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFRDRUG: SA 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	-	266	19.6 %
1	-	214	15.8 %
2	-	132	9.7 %
3	-	73	5.4 %
4	-	56	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SADRUDEN: SA 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	-	216	16.0 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	141	10.4 %
4	-	180	13.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAPFRDRU: SA 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	-	266	19.6 %
0.25	-	28	2.1 %
0.33	-	31	2.3 %
0.50	-	76	5.6 %
0.67	-	26	1.9 %
0.75	-	33	2.4 %
1.00	-	281	20.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFRMHOS: SA 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	-	703	51.9 %
1	-	37	2.7 %
2	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAMHODEN: SA 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	-	216	16.0 %
2	-	204	15.1 %
3	-	141	10.4 %
4	-	180	13.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAPFRMHO: SA 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	-	703	51.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.25	-	16	1.2 %
0.33	-	8	0.6 %
0.50	-	11	0.8 %
1.00	-	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	392	29.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SA WALDEN: SA 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	9	0.7 %
1.11	-	6	0.4 %
1.22	-	5	0.4 %
1.33	-	7	0.5 %
1.44	-	11	0.8 %
1.56	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.78	-	13	1.0 %
1.89	-	24	1.8 %
2.00	A little bit like me	69	5.1 %
2.11	-	58	4.3 %
2.22	-	53	3.9 %
2.33	-	44	3.2 %
2.44	-	66	4.9 %
2.56	-	70	5.2 %
2.67	-	70	5.2 %
2.78	-	58	4.3 %
2.89	-	63	4.7 %
3.00	Kind of like me	123	9.1 %
3.11	-	60	4.4 %
3.22	-	43	3.2 %
3.33	-	42	3.1 %
3.44	-	41	3.0 %
3.56	-	25	1.8 %
3.67	-	33	2.4 %
3.78	-	24	1.8 %
3.89	-	28	2.1 %
4.00	Really like me	72	5.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SACOM6MO: SA 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	-	787	58.1 %
1	-	95	7.0 %
2	-	15	1.1 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into ComInv measure	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 902 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

SADV_VICTIM: SA DV: Marker for victim of domestic violence

Victim of domestic violence; marker for at least one victim item endorsed

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	466	34.4 %
1	Yes	309	22.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SADV_PERPETRATOR: SA 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	484	35.7 %
1	Yes	290	21.4 %
	Missing Data		
-300	Cannot determine - some questions not answered	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 774 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

SADV_VIC_PHYS: SA 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	-	645	47.6 %
1	-	44	3.2 %
2	-	37	2.7 %
3	-	27	2.0 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	9	0.7 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SADV_VIC_EMOT: SA 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	-	487	36.0 %
1	-	113	8.3 %
2	-	68	5.0 %
3	-	40	3.0 %
4	-	37	2.7 %
5	-	14	1.0 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SADV_VIC_SEXUAL: SA 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	-	770	56.9 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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)

SADV_PERP_PHYS: SA 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	-	687	50.7 %
1	-	31	2.3 %
2	-	21	1.6 %
3	-	12	0.9 %
4	-	9	0.7 %
5	-	10	0.7 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SADV_PERP_EMOT: SA 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	-	494	36.5 %
1	-	117	8.6 %
2	-	75	5.5 %
3	-	48	3.5 %
4	-	26	1.9 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SADV_PERP_SEXUAL: SA 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	-	774	57.2 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Measure skipped - DoDV<>yes or FedPrs=1	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 775 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

SAPER_PPHYS_MRP: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	80	5.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	DVSum1 skipped: sub didnt physically abuse partner	584	43.1 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 81 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

SAVIC_PHYS_MRP: SA 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	113	8.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-104	DVSum2 skipped: partner didnt physically abuse subject	546	40.3 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 119 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

SAPERP_EMO_MRP: SA 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	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	253	18.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	DVSum3 skipped: sub didnt emotionally abuse partner	405	29.9 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 260 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

SAVIC_EMO_MRP: SA 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	264	19.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	DVSum4 skipped: Partner did not emotionally abuse subject	395	29.2 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 270 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

SAPERP_SEX_MRP: SA 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			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	DVSum5 skipped: Subject did not sexually abuse partner	664	49.0 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %
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

SAVIC_SEX_MRP: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-108	DVSum6 skipped: Partner has not sexually abused subject	660	48.7 %
-102	Did not have romantic partner - question skipped	110	8.1 %
-101	01.17+: DV skipped if DoDv<>yes	359	26.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 5 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

SASCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLID: SA 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	204	15.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 204 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

SASCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE: SA 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	1	0.1 %
2	Parochial/private	0	0.0 %
3	Private approved	0	0.0 %
4	Institution school	95	7.0 %
5	Alternative public	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	Trade/vocation	35	2.6 %
7	College/junior college	51	3.8 %
8	Charter school	2	0.1 %
9	Home-schooling	0	0.0 %
10	GED program	17	1.3 %
96	Other (specify)	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 204 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

SASCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE_SPEC: SA 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	4	0.3 %
2	Institution: College	8	0.6 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	35	2.6 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	47	3.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-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	109	8.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 94 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

SASCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLCOUNT: SA 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	-	22	1.6 %
2	-	21	1.6 %
3	-	24	1.8 %
4	-	26	1.9 %
5	-	23	1.7 %
6	-	18	1.3 %
7	-	16	1.2 %
8	-	10	0.7 %
9	-	11	0.8 %
10	-	12	0.9 %
11	-	9	0.7 %
12	-	10	0.7 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 204 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

SASCHCAL_MAINFREEID: SA 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	111	8.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	92	6.8 %
-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	928	68.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 111 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

SASCHCAL_MAINFREETYPE: SA 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	1	0.1 %
2	Parochial/private	0	0.0 %
3	Private approved	0	0.0 %
4	Institution school	0	0.0 %
5	Alternative public	0	0.0 %
6	Trade/vocation	35	2.6 %
7	College/junior college	52	3.8 %
8	Charter school	2	0.1 %
9	Home-schooling	0	0.0 %
10	GED program	18	1.3 %
96	Other (specify)	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	92	6.8 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 111 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

SASCHCAL_MAINFREECOUNT: SA 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	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	9	0.7 %
3	-	13	1.0 %
4	-	12	0.9 %
5	-	15	1.1 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	7	0.5 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	7	0.5 %
10	-	8	0.6 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	7	0.5 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	92	6.8 %
-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	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 111 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

SASCH_REGQHOMWORK: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Less than one hour	11	0.8 %
2	One to five hours	40	3.0 %
3	Six to ten hours	16	1.2 %
4	More than ten hours	19	1.4 %
7	NA (No homework assigned)	19	1.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 108 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ18: SA 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	-	104	7.7 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ19: SA 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	-	104	7.7 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ20: SA 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	-	106	7.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ21: SA 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	-	106	7.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ22: SA 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	-	104	7.7 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ23: SA 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	-	106	7.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ24: SA 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	-	106	7.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ25: SA 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	-	102	7.5 %
1	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 105 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

SASCH_REGQ_SCHQ26: SA 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	0	0.0 %
3	Somewhat important	4	0.3 %
4	Pretty important	1	0.1 %
5	Very important	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-113	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	102	7.5 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 6 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

SATTOTEXA: SA 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	-	100	7.4 %
1	-	3	0.2 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 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

SASCHTCH: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	11	0.8 %
3.33	-	17	1.3 %
3.67	-	9	0.7 %
4.00	Agree	37	2.7 %
4.33	-	8	0.6 %
4.67	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 107 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

SASCHATC: SA 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 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	0	0.0 %
3.29	-	3	0.2 %
3.43	-	5	0.4 %
3.57	-	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	9	0.7 %
3.86	-	10	0.7 %
4.00	Agree	34	2.5 %
4.14	-	7	0.5 %
4.29	-	7	0.5 %
4.43	-	3	0.2 %
4.57	-	2	0.1 %
4.71	-	4	0.3 %
4.86	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 107 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

SASCH_HSSATISFACTION: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.0	Disagree	3	0.2 %
2.5	-	5	0.4 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	4	0.3 %
3.5	-	13	1.0 %
4.0	Agree	58	4.3 %
4.5	-	10	0.7 %
5.0	Strongly agree	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800.0	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9.0	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 107 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

SASCH_HSENGAGEMENT: SA 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 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	3	0.2 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.75	-	13	1.0 %
4.00	Agree	46	3.4 %
4.25	-	9	0.7 %
4.50	-	5	0.4 %
4.75	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Strongly agree	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	1023	75.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 107 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

SASCHCAL_MAINDETID: SA 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	95	7.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	109	8.1 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 95 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

SASCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE: SA 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	95	7.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	109	8.1 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 95 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

SASCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE_SPEC: SA 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	4	0.3 %
2	Institution: College	8	0.6 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	35	2.6 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	47	3.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	109	8.1 %
-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	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 94 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

SASCHCAL_MAINDETCOUNT: SA 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	-	12	0.9 %
2	-	13	1.0 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	14	1.0 %
5	-	9	0.7 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	9	0.7 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	109	8.1 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 95 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETHWRK: SA 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	31	2.3 %
1	Less than one hour	6	0.4 %
2	One to Five hours	25	1.8 %
3	One to ten hours	5	0.4 %
4	More than 10 hours	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 69 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETACT0: SA 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	60	4.4 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	10	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 60 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETDYS1: SA 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	%
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	10	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	60	4.4 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETDYS2: SA 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	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	10	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	60	4.4 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETDYS3: SA 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	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	10	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	60	4.4 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SASCH_DETQ_DETQ26: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2	Not too important	0	0.0 %
3	Somewhat important	0	0.0 %
4	Pretty important	0	0.0 %
5	Very important	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	10	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	60	4.4 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	25	1.8 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	1039	76.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SADETTCH: SA 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	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	10	0.7 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	7	0.5 %
3.33	-	18	1.3 %
3.67	-	7	0.5 %
4.00	Agree	14	1.0 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.67	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1064	78.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 67 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

SADETATC: SA 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 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	1	0.1 %
3.14	-	2	0.1 %
3.29	-	2	0.1 %
3.43	-	5	0.4 %
3.57	-	2	0.1 %
3.71	-	7	0.5 %
3.86	-	5	0.4 %
4.00	Agree	24	1.8 %
4.14	-	3	0.2 %
4.29	-	2	0.1 %
4.43	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.57	-	2	0.1 %
4.71	-	4	0.3 %
4.86	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1064	78.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 69 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

SASCH_DETSATISFACTION: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.0	Disagree	5	0.4 %
2.5	-	4	0.3 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	8	0.6 %
3.5	-	10	0.7 %
4.0	Agree	35	2.6 %
4.5	-	3	0.2 %
5.0	Strongly agree	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1064	78.6 %
-9.0	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 69 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

SASCH_DETENGAGEMENT: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	2	0.1 %
3.25	-	6	0.4 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.75	-	5	0.4 %
4.00	Agree	32	2.4 %
4.25	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	8	0.6 %
4.75	-	1	0.1 %
5.00	Strongly agree	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	1064	78.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 69 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ01: SA 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	149	11.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	167	12.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	818	60.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 316 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ35: SA 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	268	19.8 %
1	Yes	47	3.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	818	60.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 315 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ02: SA 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	34	2.5 %
2	Two year, technical, or vocational college	133	9.8 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	948	70.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 167 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ03: SA 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	159	11.7 %
2	Rejected	2	0.1 %
3	Waiting list	2	0.1 %
4	Havent heard	2	0.1 %
96	Other	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	948	70.0 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 166 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINPARENTS: SA 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	18	1.3 %
1	Yes	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1078	79.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 35 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINRELATIVE: SA 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	20	1.5 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1090	80.5 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 23 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINGRANTS: SA 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	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	69	5.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1029	76.0 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 84 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINSCHOLARSHIPS: SA 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	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1063	78.5 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 50 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINLOANS: SA 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	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	65	4.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1036	76.5 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 77 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINSAVINGS: SA 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	18	1.3 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1060	78.3 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 53 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

SASCH_COLQ_FINOTHER: SA 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	18	1.3 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-119	Skipped: Has never applied to college	19	1.4 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1067	78.8 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ07: SA 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	37	2.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	5	0.4 %
3	Once or twice a week	2	0.1 %
4	More than twice a week	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ08: SA 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	33	2.4 %
2	Once or twice a month	10	0.7 %
3	Once or twice a week	2	0.1 %
4	More than twice a week	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ09: SA 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 youd on't understand something.

MEASURE: Education (Follow-ups): School Bonding Grades Activities and Orientation

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	7	0.5 %
2	Once or twice a month	11	0.8 %
3	Once or twice a week	17	1.3 %
4	More than twice a week	11	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ10: SA 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	19	1.4 %
2	Once or twice a month	12	0.9 %
3	Once or twice a week	12	0.9 %
4	More than twice a week	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ11: SA 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	40	3.0 %
2	Once or twice a month	4	0.3 %
3	Once or twice a week	3	0.2 %
4	More than twice a week	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ12: SA 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	13	1.0 %
2	Once or twice a month	9	0.7 %
3	Once or twice a week	12	0.9 %
4	More than twice a week	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ13: SA 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	16	1.2 %
2	Once or twice a month	14	1.0 %
3	Once or twice a week	14	1.0 %
4	More than twice a week	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ14: SA 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	37	2.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	6	0.4 %
3	Once or twice a week	3	0.2 %
4	More than twice a week	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ15: SA 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	40	3.0 %
2	Once or twice a month	3	0.2 %
3	Once or twice a week	4	0.3 %
4	More than twice a week	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ16: SA 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	18	1.3 %
2	Once or twice a month	14	1.0 %
3	Once or twice a week	14	1.0 %
4	More than twice a week	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ17: SA 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	23	1.7 %
2	Once or twice a month	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Once or twice a week	9	0.7 %
4	More than twice a week	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ18: SA 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	48	3.5 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1050	77.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 49 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ22: SA 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	33	2.4 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 48 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ24: SA 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	13	1.0 %
2	Disagree	13	1.0 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 31 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ25: SA 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	19	1.4 %
2	Disagree	11	0.8 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	1	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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 31 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ26: SA 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	11	0.8 %
2	Disagree	8	0.6 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	9	0.7 %
4	Agree	3	0.2 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 31 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ27: SA 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	19	1.4 %
2	Disagree	3	0.2 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	8	0.6 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 32 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ28: SA 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	21	1.6 %
2	Disagree	7	0.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	3	0.2 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 32 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ29: SA 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	15	1.1 %
2	Disagree	5	0.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	9	0.7 %
4	Agree	3	0.2 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 32 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ30: SA 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	20	1.5 %
2	Disagree	7	0.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4	0.3 %
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 32 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

SASCH_COLQ_CQ31: SA 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	9	0.7 %
2	Disagree	7	0.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	13	1.0 %
4	Agree	3	0.2 %
5	Strongly Agree	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 32 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

SASCH_COLSATISFACTION: SA 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	13	1.0 %
2.00	Somewhat satisfied	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Somewhat dissatisfied	2	0.1 %
4.00	Very dissatisfied	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-800.00	Data missing: Result of a change made to correct an interviewer error	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-122.00	Skipped: Not currently enrolled in college	4	0.3 %
-120.00	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	34	2.5 %
-118.00	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1062	78.4 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 31 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

SASCH_COLENGAGEMENT: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1.11	-	1	0.1 %
1.22	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	4	0.3 %
1.44	-	4	0.3 %
1.56	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.78	-	3	0.2 %
1.89	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Once or twice a month	5	0.4 %
2.11	-	7	0.5 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.78	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Once or twice a week	0	0.0 %
3.11	-	1	0.1 %
3.22	-	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	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-120.00	Skipped: Has not attended college in the recall period	35	2.6 %
-100.00	Skipped: No indication of receiving a HSD or GED	1051	77.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 47 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

SASCHOOL_PERFORMANCE: SA 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	31	2.3 %
2	About half As and half Bs	24	1.8 %
3	Mostly Bs	24	1.8 %
4	About half Bs and half Cs	15	1.1 %
5	Mostly Cs	8	0.6 %
6	About half Cs and half Ds	3	0.2 %
7	Mostly Ds	1	0.1 %
8	Mostly below Ds	1	0.1 %
9	No grades given	92	6.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-104	01.14+: Skipped if not enrolled in school in recall period	928	68.5 %
-99	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 199 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

SASCH_BEHAVIOR: SA 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	-	202	14.9 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-108	Skipped: Not enrolled in school in recall period	928	68.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 206 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

SAJOBCAL_NWEEKSF: SA 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	-	966	71.3 %
2.17	-	10	0.7 %
4.33	-	4	0.3 %
6.50	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8.67	-	9	0.7 %
10.83	-	11	0.8 %
13.00	-	2	0.1 %
15.17	-	12	0.9 %
17.33	-	6	0.4 %
19.50	-	7	0.5 %
21.67	-	5	0.4 %
22.75	-	1	0.1 %
23.83	-	9	0.7 %
26.00	-	9	0.7 %
28.17	-	6	0.4 %
30.33	-	8	0.6 %
32.50	-	3	0.2 %
34.67	-	4	0.3 %
36.83	-	9	0.7 %
39.00	-	8	0.6 %
41.17	-	7	0.5 %
43.33	-	6	0.4 %
45.50	-	8	0.6 %
47.67	-	4	0.3 %
49.83	-	3	0.2 %
52.00	-	5	0.4 %
56.33	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 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

SAJOBCAL_NWEEKSC: SA 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	-	580	42.8 %
2.17	-	30	2.2 %
4.33	-	20	1.5 %
6.50	-	15	1.1 %
8.67	-	22	1.6 %
10.83	-	10	0.7 %
13.00	-	15	1.1 %
14.08	-	1	0.1 %
15.17	-	22	1.6 %
17.33	-	16	1.2 %
18.42	-	1	0.1 %
19.50	-	17	1.3 %
21.67	-	11	0.8 %
23.83	-	16	1.2 %
26.00	-	9	0.7 %
27.08	-	1	0.1 %
28.17	-	24	1.8 %
30.33	-	16	1.2 %
32.50	-	10	0.7 %
34.67	-	14	1.0 %
36.83	-	14	1.0 %
39.00	-	14	1.0 %
40.08	-	2	0.1 %
41.17	-	21	1.6 %
43.33	-	18	1.3 %
45.50	-	21	1.6 %
47.67	-	52	3.8 %
49.83	-	16	1.2 %
52.00	-	69	5.1 %
54.17	-	11	0.8 %
56.33	-	38	2.8 %
58.50	-	1	0.1 %
60.67	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 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

SAJOBCAL_NWEEKSU: SA 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	-	904	66.8 %
2.17	-	19	1.4 %
4.33	-	15	1.1 %
6.50	-	11	0.8 %
8.67	-	13	1.0 %
10.83	-	11	0.8 %
13.00	-	9	0.7 %
15.17	-	13	1.0 %
17.33	-	3	0.2 %
19.50	-	12	0.9 %
21.67	-	4	0.3 %
23.83	-	10	0.7 %
26.00	-	3	0.2 %
28.17	-	7	0.5 %
30.33	-	1	0.1 %
32.50	-	7	0.5 %
34.67	-	2	0.1 %
36.83	-	8	0.6 %
39.00	-	6	0.4 %
41.17	-	5	0.4 %
43.33	-	1	0.1 %
45.50	-	12	0.9 %
47.67	-	11	0.8 %
49.83	-	14	1.0 %
52.00	-	15	1.1 %
54.17	-	6	0.4 %
56.33	-	7	0.5 %
58.50	-	2	0.1 %
60.67	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-167.00	Under-the-table calendar not completed	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAJOBCAL_NWEEKSCU: SA 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	-	457	33.8 %
2.17	-	28	2.1 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
4.33	-	25	1.8 %
6.50	-	20	1.5 %
8.67	-	19	1.4 %
10.83	-	17	1.3 %
13.00	-	20	1.5 %
15.17	-	26	1.9 %
17.33	-	17	1.3 %
18.42	-	2	0.1 %
19.50	-	23	1.7 %
21.67	-	10	0.7 %
23.83	-	18	1.3 %
26.00	-	10	0.7 %
27.08	-	1	0.1 %
28.17	-	29	2.1 %
30.33	-	16	1.2 %
32.50	-	13	1.0 %
34.67	-	13	1.0 %
35.75	-	1	0.1 %
36.83	-	22	1.6 %
37.92	-	1	0.1 %
39.00	-	24	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
40.08	-	1	0.1 %
41.17	-	20	1.5 %
42.25	-	1	0.1 %
43.33	-	24	1.8 %
45.50	-	26	1.9 %
47.67	-	63	4.7 %
48.75	-	1	0.1 %
49.83	-	28	2.1 %
52.00	-	85	6.3 %
54.17	-	15	1.1 %
56.33	-	45	3.3 %
58.50	-	2	0.1 %
60.67	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
-167.00	Under-the-table calendar not completed	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAEXPWIT: SA 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	-	673	49.7 %
1	-	166	12.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	120	8.9 %
3	-	100	7.4 %
4	-	36	2.7 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAEXPVIC: SA 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	-	1014	74.9 %
1	-	73	5.4 %
2	-	29	2.1 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	6	0.4 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAEXPTOT: SA 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	-	646	47.7 %
1	-	163	12.0 %
2	-	116	8.6 %
3	-	106	7.8 %
4	-	43	3.2 %
5	-	25	1.8 %
6	-	19	1.4 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAFRDQLT: SA 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 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	A little	9	0.7 %
2.10	-	9	0.7 %
2.20	-	10	0.7 %
2.30	-	10	0.7 %
2.40	-	14	1.0 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	23	1.7 %
2.60	-	23	1.7 %
2.70	-	22	1.6 %
2.80	-	31	2.3 %
2.89	-	1	0.1 %
2.90	-	49	3.6 %
3.00	Quite a bit	50	3.7 %
3.10	-	38	2.8 %
3.20	-	57	4.2 %
3.30	-	41	3.0 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	50	3.7 %
3.50	-	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.60	-	37	2.7 %
3.70	-	53	3.9 %
3.80	-	48	3.5 %
3.90	-	48	3.5 %
4.00	Very much	63	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into FriendQuality section	392	29.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 741 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

SAFUTURE: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1.13	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.38	-	5	0.4 %
1.50	-	8	0.6 %
1.63	-	15	1.1 %
1.75	-	19	1.4 %
1.88	-	42	3.1 %
2.00	Rarely True	35	2.6 %
2.13	-	65	4.8 %
2.25	-	62	4.6 %
2.38	-	76	5.6 %
2.50	-	100	7.4 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	124	9.2 %
2.75	-	120	8.9 %
2.88	-	94	6.9 %
3.00	Often True	75	5.5 %
3.13	-	60	4.4 %
3.25	-	63	4.7 %
3.38	-	39	2.9 %
3.50	-	29	2.1 %
3.63	-	33	2.4 %
3.75	-	21	1.6 %
3.88	-	12	0.9 %
4.00	Always True	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 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

SAGANG_OGNG1: SA 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	16	1.2 %
1	Yes	50	3.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Not in a gang during last interview	1065	78.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 66 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

SAGANG_LASTGANG_CODE: SA 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	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-9982	AZ: Subj refused to provide name of gang	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 13 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

SAGANG_LASTGANG_WHENLEFT: SA Gang: Recall period month (sAm#) subject left the gang from the last interview

Recall period month (sAm#) subject left the gang from the last interview.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
DATE UNKNOWN	-	5	0.4 %
IntCompStat = 2	-	3	0.2 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	220	16.2 %
NA: Has not left gang	-	50	3.7 %
NA: Not in gang last RP	-	1065	78.7 %
SAM01	-	3	0.2 %
SAM05	-	1	0.1 %
SAM06	-	2	0.1 %
SAM11	-	1	0.1 %
SAM12	-	2	0.1 %
SAM13	-	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

SAGANG_NGNG1: SA Gang: Join a gang during this recall period

Join a gang during this recall period.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1067	78.8 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,081 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

SAGANG_CURRENT_CODE: SA 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	63	4.7 %
	Missing Data		
-9991	PA: Subj doesnt know name of the gang	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 63 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

SAGANG_GANG5: SA 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	%
20	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	3	0.2 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	4	0.3 %
1000	-	1	0.1 %
9000	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-9999	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 11 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

SAGANG_GANG6: SA 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	%
32	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
84	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
-99	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 11 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

SAGANG_GANG7: SA 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SAGANG_GANG8: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SAGANG_GANG9: SA 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SAGANG_GANG10: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SAGANG_GANG11: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	50	3.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SAGANG_GANG12: SA 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	24	1.8 %
2	3-6 times per week	5	0.4 %
3	twice per week	2	0.1 %
4	Once per week	2	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, ore than monthly	4	0.3 %
6	Once per month	5	0.4 %
7	Less than monthly	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SAGANG_GNGNOW: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	63	4.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SAGANG_CURRENT_WHENLEFT: SA Gang: Recall period month (sAm#) subject left the current gang (associated with gang from current_code)

Recall period month (s#m#) subject left the current gang (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
IntCompStat = 2	-	3	0.2 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	220	16.2 %
NA: Has not left new gang	-	63	4.7 %
NA: Not in any gang in RP	-	1067	78.8 %
SAM07	-	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

SAGANG_GANG13: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2	Not leader, but one of the top people	16	1.2 %
3	Member	46	3.4 %
4	Something else (other)	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SAGANG_GANG16: SA 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	23	1.7 %
1	A little bit	14	1.0 %
2	Moderately	12	0.9 %
3	Quite a bit	10	0.7 %
4	Extremely	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SAGANG_GANG17: SA 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)	11	0.8 %
2	A few are not	26	1.9 %
3	Half are not	11	0.8 %
4	Most are not	9	0.7 %
5	All (none are members)	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1067	78.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SAGNGINV: SA 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	1067	78.8 %
1	Yes	64	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SASOCCAP17: SA 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	62	4.6 %
2	Agree	435	32.1 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	233	17.2 %
4	Disagree	129	9.5 %
5	Strongly Disagree	35	2.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	231	17.1 %
-9	Dont Know	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 894 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

SASOCCAP18: SA 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	%
0	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	5	0.4 %
60	-	4	0.3 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	3	0.2 %
90	-	4	0.3 %
100	-	47	3.5 %
120	-	3	0.2 %
125	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
130	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	44	3.2 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	2	0.1 %
200	-	55	4.1 %
225	-	1	0.1 %
250	-	49	3.6 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
275	-	3	0.2 %
300	-	61	4.5 %
350	-	69	5.1 %
375	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	52	3.8 %
450	-	11	0.8 %
500	-	20	1.5 %
550	-	2	0.1 %
600	-	6	0.4 %
650	-	1	0.1 %
700	-	1	0.1 %
750	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	438	32.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 464 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

SASOCCAP19: SA GunAccess: How much to buy a .38

How much would it cost to buy a .38?

MEASURE: Gun Accessibility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
20	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	8	0.6 %
60	-	4	0.3 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	3	0.2 %
80	-	10	0.7 %
90	-	2	0.1 %
100	-	61	4.5 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	5	0.4 %
125	-	7	0.5 %
130	-	1	0.1 %
135	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	46	3.4 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	4	0.3 %
180	-	2	0.1 %
190	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	97	7.2 %
225	-	4	0.3 %
250	-	83	6.1 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
275	-	3	0.2 %
300	-	38	2.8 %
350	-	25	1.8 %
400	-	11	0.8 %
425	-	1	0.1 %
450	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	7	0.5 %
530	-	1	0.1 %
600	-	4	0.3 %
700	-	2	0.1 %
900	-	1	0.1 %
995	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	456	33.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 446 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

SAHEADIN: SA 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	1100	81.2 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1283-1286 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAHEADINJ_HEADN: SA 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	-	1100	81.2 %
1	-	30	2.2 %
2	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAHC1: SA HC: Have health insurance

Do you have health insurance?

MEASURE: Health Care

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes, on my own	25	1.8 %
2	Yes, through college	1	0.1 %
3	Yes, through my job	133	9.8 %
4	Yes, through my parents plan	29	2.1 %
5	Yes, through my spouses plan	15	1.1 %
6	Yes, qualified for medical assistance	325	24.0 %
7	No	602	44.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 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

SAHC2: SA 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	313	23.1 %
2	Private Doctors office	274	20.2 %
3	Student Health Center (if youth is in school)	2	0.1 %
4	Hospital Clinic	112	8.3 %
5	Another clinic (not a hospital)	119	8.8 %
6	I dont have any place to go	72	5.3 %
97	NA - in secure setting entire recall period	241	17.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 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

SAHC3: SA HC: Rate overall health

Generally speaking, how would you rate your overall health?

MEASURE: Health Care

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Excellent	383	28.3 %
2	Good	575	42.5 %
3	Fair	158	11.7 %
4	Poor	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 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

SAHIV1: SA 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	-	486	35.9 %
1	-	31	2.3 %
2	-	49	3.6 %
3	-	25	1.8 %
4	-	18	1.3 %
5	-	38	2.8 %
6	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	7	0.5 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	41	3.0 %
12	-	4	0.3 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	10	0.7 %
20	-	35	2.6 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	6	0.4 %
26	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	12	0.9 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	9	0.7 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	32	2.4 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	6	0.4 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	5	0.4 %
80	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
95	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	56	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
104	-	2	0.1 %
105	-	3	0.2 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	5	0.4 %
125	-	1	0.1 %
130	-	2	0.1 %
140	-	1	0.1 %
144	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	23	1.7 %
156	-	3	0.2 %
160	-	3	0.2 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
170	-	2	0.1 %
172	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
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 1,121 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

SAHIV2: SA 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	-	466	34.4 %
2	-	78	5.8 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	9	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
111	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
-101	Skipped: Had unprotected sex one or fewer times	526	38.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 602 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

SAHIV3: SA 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	-	1105	81.6 %
1	-	7	0.5 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
50	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,127 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

SAHIV4: SA 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	-	14	1.0 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
-102	Skipped: Injected drugs 0 times	1108	81.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 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

SAHIV5: SA 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	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
-103	Skipped: Injected drugs but did not share needles	14	1.0 %
-102	Skipped: Injected drugs 0 times	1108	81.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 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

SAHIV6: SA 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	1116	82.4 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,127 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

SAHIV7: SA 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	1111	82.1 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,127 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

SAHIV8: SA 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	%
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
-104	Skipped: Did not trade sex for drugs/other	1111	82.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SAHIV9: SA 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	-	6	0.4 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	01.22+: skipped if in federal prison for whole recall period	4	0.3 %
-104	Skipped: Did not trade sex for drugs/other	1111	82.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SAHIV10: SA 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	1123	82.9 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAHIV11: SA 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	-	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Skipped: Sex partner did not say they had HIV	1123	82.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 8 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

SAHIV12: SA HIV: Ever been tested for HIV

Have you ever been tested for HIV?

MEASURE: HIV Risk Behaviors

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	167	12.3 %
1	Yes	964	71.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 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

SAHIV13: SA 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	206	15.2 %
1	Yes	923	68.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 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

SARLG1: SA 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, 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	Never	678	50.1 %
2	Several times a year	181	13.4 %
3	Once or twice per month	98	7.2 %
4	Once a week	142	10.5 %
5	Several times per week	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 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

SARLG2: SA 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	200	14.8 %
2	Not too important	203	15.0 %
3	Somewhat important	300	22.2 %
4	Pretty important	187	13.8 %
5	Very important	240	17.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 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

SARLG3: SA 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	194	14.3 %
2	Not very true	137	10.1 %
3	Somewhat true	326	24.1 %
4	Pretty true	221	16.3 %
5	Completely true	250	18.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 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

SARLG4: SA 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	203	15.0 %
2	Not very true	153	11.3 %
3	Somewhat true	329	24.3 %
4	Pretty true	216	16.0 %
5	Completely true	227	16.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 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

SARLG5: SA 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, 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	276	20.4 %
2	Not very true	204	15.1 %
3	Somewhat true	283	20.9 %
4	Pretty true	167	12.3 %
5	Completely true	198	14.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 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

SARELIGN: SA 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	177	13.1 %
1.33	-	9	0.7 %
1.67	-	39	2.9 %
2.00	Not very true	89	6.6 %
2.33	-	75	5.5 %
2.67	-	71	5.2 %
3.00	Somewhat true	177	13.1 %
3.33	-	65	4.8 %
3.67	-	77	5.7 %
4.00	Pretty true	106	7.8 %
4.33	-	49	3.6 %
4.67	-	32	2.4 %
5.00	Competely true	162	12.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 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

SAPUNOTH: SA 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	17	1.3 %
0.29	-	1	0.1 %
0.43	-	3	0.2 %
0.57	-	3	0.2 %
0.71	-	3	0.2 %
0.86	-	3	0.2 %
1.00	-	3	0.2 %
1.29	-	3	0.2 %
1.43	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	2	0.1 %
1.71	-	3	0.2 %
1.86	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	-	6	0.4 %
2.14	-	10	0.7 %
2.29	-	8	0.6 %
2.43	-	9	0.7 %
2.57	-	8	0.6 %
2.71	-	6	0.4 %
2.86	-	19	1.4 %
3.00	-	9	0.7 %
3.14	-	7	0.5 %
3.29	-	17	1.3 %
3.43	-	15	1.1 %
3.57	-	24	1.8 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	15	1.1 %
3.86	-	22	1.6 %
4.00	-	22	1.6 %
4.14	-	19	1.4 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.29	-	47	3.5 %
4.43	-	17	1.3 %
4.57	-	32	2.4 %
4.71	-	26	1.9 %
4.86	-	24	1.8 %
5.00	-	108	8.0 %
5.14	-	22	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.25	-	1	0.1 %
5.29	-	23	1.7 %
5.43	-	25	1.8 %
5.57	-	27	2.0 %
5.71	-	32	2.4 %
5.86	-	32	2.4 %
6.00	-	19	1.4 %
6.14	-	20	1.5 %
6.29	-	25	1.8 %
6.43	-	32	2.4 %
6.57	-	19	1.4 %
6.71	-	14	1.0 %
6.86	-	19	1.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-99.00	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 1,129 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

SAPUNYOU: SA 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	50	3.7 %
0.14	-	1	0.1 %
0.29	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	4	0.3 %
0.57	-	5	0.4 %
0.71	-	7	0.5 %
1.00	-	8	0.6 %
1.14	-	4	0.3 %
1.29	-	6	0.4 %
1.43	-	10	0.7 %
1.57	-	7	0.5 %
1.71	-	8	0.6 %
1.86	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	-	6	0.4 %
2.14	-	10	0.7 %
2.29	-	6	0.4 %
2.43	-	10	0.7 %
2.57	-	9	0.7 %
2.71	-	8	0.6 %
2.86	-	12	0.9 %
3.00	-	7	0.5 %
3.14	-	9	0.7 %
3.29	-	23	1.7 %
3.43	-	18	1.3 %
3.57	-	16	1.2 %
3.71	-	10	0.7 %
3.86	-	14	1.0 %
4.00	-	12	0.9 %
4.14	-	13	1.0 %
4.29	-	37	2.7 %
4.43	-	16	1.2 %
4.57	-	11	0.8 %
4.71	-	15	1.1 %
4.86	-	17	1.3 %
5.00	-	107	7.9 %
5.14	-	15	1.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.29	-	14	1.0 %
5.43	-	13	1.0 %
5.57	-	16	1.2 %
5.71	-	13	1.0 %
5.86	-	23	1.7 %
6.00	-	19	1.4 %
6.14	-	9	0.7 %
6.29	-	10	0.7 %
6.43	-	28	2.1 %
6.57	-	13	1.0 %
6.71	-	20	1.5 %
6.86	-	10	0.7 %
7.00	-	9	0.7 %
7.14	-	24	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-99.00	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 1,129 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

SASOCCST: SA 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	26	1.9 %
1.20	-	10	0.7 %
1.40	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	26	1.9 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	33	2.4 %
2.00	Somewhat unlikely	22	1.6 %
2.17	-	4	0.3 %
2.20	-	23	1.7 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.40	-	38	2.8 %
2.50	-	6	0.4 %
2.60	-	45	3.3 %
2.67	-	6	0.4 %
2.80	-	42	3.1 %
2.83	-	5	0.4 %
3.00	Neither likely or unlikely	80	5.9 %
3.17	-	7	0.5 %
3.20	-	97	7.2 %
3.33	-	5	0.4 %
3.40	-	105	7.8 %
3.50	-	7	0.5 %
3.60	-	98	7.2 %
3.67	-	13	1.0 %
3.80	-	86	6.4 %
3.83	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Somewhat likely	98	7.2 %
4.17	-	5	0.4 %
4.20	-	62	4.6 %
4.33	-	7	0.5 %
4.40	-	34	2.5 %
4.50	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.60	-	34	2.5 %
4.67	-	10	0.7 %
4.80	-	22	1.6 %
4.83	-	1	0.1 %
5.00	Very likely	52	3.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 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

SAWTCST: SA 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 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) 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	16	1.2 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.50	-	4	0.3 %
1.56	-	1	0.1 %
1.62	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.76	-	1	0.1 %
1.88	-	2	0.1 %
1.94	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	A little	26	1.9 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.53	-	3	0.2 %
2.54	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
2.59	-	3	0.2 %
2.61	-	1	0.1 %
2.62	-	1	0.1 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	4	0.3 %
2.72	-	1	0.1 %
2.73	-	3	0.2 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.78	-	2	0.1 %
2.79	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.81	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.82	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
2.85	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.87	-	1	0.1 %
2.88	-	3	0.2 %
2.89	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	630	46.5 %
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 502 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

SAVARCST: SA 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	-	36	2.7 %
1	-	17	1.3 %
2	-	13	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	11	0.8 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	17	1.3 %
13	-	21	1.6 %
14	-	25	1.8 %
15	-	49	3.6 %
16	-	62	4.6 %
17	-	92	6.8 %
18	-	170	12.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	594	43.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 538 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

SAMATCST: SA 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 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	-	77	5.7 %
1	-	7	0.5 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	23	1.7 %
9	-	30	2.2 %
10	-	43	3.2 %
11	-	48	3.5 %
12	-	96	7.1 %
13	-	187	13.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	594	43.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 538 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

SAFRECST: SA 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	-	36	2.7 %
1	-	20	1.5 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	14	1.0 %
4	-	67	4.9 %
5	-	390	28.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	594	43.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 538 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

SASTLRWD: SA 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	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	222	16.4 %
1.2	-	21	1.6 %
1.4	-	27	2.0 %
1.6	-	24	1.8 %
1.8	-	35	2.6 %
2.0	Somewhat disagree	545	40.3 %
2.2	-	136	10.0 %
2.4	-	50	3.7 %
2.6	-	33	2.4 %
2.8	-	19	1.4 %
3.0	Somewhat agree	9	0.7 %
3.2	-	5	0.4 %
3.4	-	4	0.3 %
4.0	Strongly agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1422-1428 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

SAFGTRWD: SA 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	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	186	13.7 %
1.2	-	11	0.8 %
1.4	-	20	1.5 %
1.6	-	10	0.7 %
1.8	-	30	2.2 %
2.0	Somewhat disagree	519	38.3 %
2.2	-	90	6.6 %
2.4	-	89	6.6 %
2.6	-	62	4.6 %
2.8	-	61	4.5 %
3.0	Somewhat agree	31	2.3 %
3.2	-	7	0.5 %
3.4	-	7	0.5 %
3.6	-	6	0.4 %
3.8	-	1	0.1 %
4.0	Strongly agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1429-1435 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

SAROBRWD: SA 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 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	246	18.2 %
1.20	-	12	0.9 %
1.40	-	20	1.5 %
1.60	-	9	0.7 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	22	1.6 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	619	45.7 %
2.20	-	94	6.9 %
2.40	-	48	3.5 %
2.60	-	26	1.9 %
2.80	-	13	1.0 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	14	1.0 %
3.20	-	2	0.1 %
3.40	-	2	0.1 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Strongly agree	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 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

SAPERRWD: SA 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 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 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	529	39.1 %
0.14	-	13	1.0 %
0.29	-	15	1.1 %
0.43	-	19	1.4 %
0.57	-	14	1.0 %
0.71	-	69	5.1 %
0.86	-	11	0.8 %
1.00	-	33	2.4 %
1.14	-	29	2.1 %
1.29	-	15	1.1 %
1.43	-	42	3.1 %
1.57	-	15	1.1 %
1.71	-	8	0.6 %
1.86	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	-	12	0.9 %
2.14	-	11	0.8 %
2.29	-	6	0.4 %
2.43	-	11	0.8 %
2.57	-	7	0.5 %
2.71	-	9	0.7 %
2.86	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	-	7	0.5 %
3.14	-	9	0.7 %
3.29	-	8	0.6 %
3.43	-	8	0.6 %
3.57	-	9	0.7 %
3.71	-	5	0.4 %
3.86	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.00	-	8	0.6 %
4.14	-	4	0.3 %
4.29	-	9	0.7 %
4.43	-	13	1.0 %
4.57	-	7	0.5 %
4.71	-	8	0.6 %
4.86	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	-	24	1.8 %
5.14	-	3	0.2 %
5.29	-	8	0.6 %
5.43	-	2	0.1 %
5.57	-	7	0.5 %
5.71	-	9	0.7 %
5.86	-	5	0.4 %
6.00	-	6	0.4 %
6.14	-	5	0.4 %
6.43	-	9	0.7 %
6.57	-	4	0.3 %
6.71	-	3	0.2 %
6.86	-	3	0.2 %
7.00	-	6	0.4 %
7.14	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,132 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

SADEMO_PRGNOW: SA 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	151	11.2 %
1	Yes	19	1.4 %
7	Suspected but not confirmed	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	962	71.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 172 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

SADEMO_HOWPRG: SA 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	5	0.4 %
2	4-6 months	9	0.7 %
3	7-9 months	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: Not currently pregnant	153	11.3 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	962	71.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 19 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

SADEMO_PREGRP: SA 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	133	9.8 %
1	Yes	39	2.9 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	962	71.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 172 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

SADEMO_PRGENDRP: SA Pregnancy: How did pregnancy end (refers to pregnancy from SSADemo_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	24	1.8 %
2	Still birth, miscarriage or abortion	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Was not pregnant any other time during recall period	133	9.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	962	71.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 39 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

SADEMO_ABORTION: SA 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	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-103	Skipped: Was not pregnant any other time during recall period	133	9.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	962	71.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 39 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

SADEMO_WIFPRG: SA 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	60	4.4 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
7	NA	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-600	Data missing: Unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-105	Skipped: Subject is not married, or marital status is unknown	896	66.2 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	172	12.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 64 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

SADEMO_GFPRG: SA 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	899	66.4 %
1	Yes	59	4.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	172	12.7 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 958 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

SADEMO_GFPRN: SA 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	-	57	4.2 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if girlfriend is pregnant	3	0.2 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	899	66.4 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	172	12.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 59 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

SADEMO_GFHWFR: SA Pregnancy: Number of months along wife/girlfriend is in current pregnancy

How many months pregant is she? (males only)

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	1-3 months	16	1.2 %
2	4-6 months	20	1.5 %
3	7-9 months	23	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if girlfriend is pregnant	3	0.2 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	899	66.4 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	172	12.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 59 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

SACHLD01 OMIT: SA 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	578	42.7 %
1	Yes	83	6.1 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 661 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

SACHLD01 OMITWHY: SA 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	80	5.9 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	578	42.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 83 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

SACHLD01_ALIVE: SA 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	13	1.0 %
1	Yes	565	41.7 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 578 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

SACHLD01_AGE: SA 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	542	40.0 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-526	Age unknown	18	1.3 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	13	1.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 542 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

SACHLD01_BIO: SA 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	80	5.9 %
1	Yes	581	42.9 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 661 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

SACHLD01_LIVNNW: SA 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	336	24.8 %
1	Yes	225	16.6 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	13	1.0 %
-9	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 561 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

SACHLD01_LIVWRP: SA 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	290	21.4 %
1	Yes	272	20.1 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-9	Don't Know	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 575 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

SACHLD01_CONTNW: SA 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	311	23.0 %
2	3-6 times per week	48	3.5 %
3	2 times per week	33	2.4 %
4	1 time per week	38	2.8 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	28	2.1 %
6	1 time per month	13	1.0 %
7	Less than monthly	90	6.6 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	13	1.0 %
-9	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 561 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

SACHLD01_CONTRP: SA Children: Child01 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	333	24.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	3-6 times per week	42	3.1 %
3	2 times per week	33	2.4 %
4	1 time per week	34	2.5 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	24	1.8 %
6	1 time per month	15	1.1 %
7	Less than monthly	81	6.0 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	83	6.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	10	0.7 %
-700	Missing due to bug in Interview	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	462	34.1 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	13	1.0 %
-9	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 562 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)

SACHLD02 OMIT: SA 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	331	24.4 %
1	Yes	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 356 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)

SACHLD02 OMITWHY: SA 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	25	1.8 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	330	24.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 26 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

SACHLD02_ALIVE: SA 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	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	322	23.8 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 331 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

SACHLD02_AGE: SA 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	311	23.0 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-526	Age unknown	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	9	0.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 311 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

SACHLD02_BIO: SA 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	24	1.8 %
1	Yes	332	24.5 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 356 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

SACHLD02_LIVWNW: SA 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	179	13.2 %
1	Yes	142	10.5 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	9	0.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SACHLD02_LIVWRP: SA 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	154	11.4 %
1	Yes	167	12.3 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	9	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 330 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

SACHLD02_CONTNW: SA 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	195	14.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	26	1.9 %
3	2 times per week	19	1.4 %
4	1 time per week	22	1.6 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	9	0.7 %
6	1 time per month	7	0.5 %
7	Less than monthly	43	3.2 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	9	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SACHLD02_CONTRP: SA 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	211	15.6 %
2	3-6 times per week	25	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	2 times per week	17	1.3 %
4	1 time per week	18	1.3 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	8	0.6 %
6	1 time per month	9	0.7 %
7	Less than monthly	33	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	25	1.8 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	2	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	776	57.3 %
-202	IntCompStat 2	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	9	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 321 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

SACHLD03 OMIT: SA 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	149	11.0 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 156 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

SACHLD03 OMITWHY: SA 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	6	0.4 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	149	11.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 7 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

SACHLD03_ALIVE: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	145	10.7 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 148 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

SACHLD03_AGE: SA 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	141	10.4 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %
-526	Age unknown	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 141 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

SACHLD03_BIO: SA 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	150	11.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 156 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

SACHLD03_LIVNNW: SA 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	72	5.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	73	5.4 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 145 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

SACHLD03_LIVWRP: SA 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	58	4.3 %
1	Yes	87	6.4 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 148 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

SACHLD03_CONTNW: SA 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	91	6.7 %
2	3-6 times per week	11	0.8 %
3	2 times per week	2	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	12	0.9 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	7	0.5 %
6	1 time per month	4	0.3 %
7	Less than monthly	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 145 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

SACHLD03_CONTRP: SA 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	98	7.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	9	0.7 %
3	2 times per week	3	0.2 %
4	1 time per week	11	0.8 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	6	0.4 %
6	1 time per month	4	0.3 %
7	Less than monthly	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	7	0.5 %
-650	No child reported	978	72.2 %
-601	Incorrectly omitted by interviewer	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 145 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

SACHLD04 OMIT: SA 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	46	3.4 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SACHLD04 OMITWHY: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	46	3.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

SACHLD04_ALIVE: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	45	3.3 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SACHLD04_AGE: SA 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	43	3.2 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 43 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

SACHLD04_BIO: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	46	3.4 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SACHLD04_LIVWNW: SA 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	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	26	1.9 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 45 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

SACHLD04_LIVWRP: SA 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	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	30	2.2 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 46 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

SACHLD04_CONTNW: SA 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	29	2.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	4	0.3 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	2	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	4	0.3 %
7	Less than monthly	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 45 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

SACHLD04_CONTRP: SA 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	33	2.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	2	0.1 %
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	3	0.2 %
7	Less than monthly	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1088	80.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 45 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

SACHLD05 OMIT: SA 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	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05 OMITWHY: SA 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	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	15	1.1 %
	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

SACHLD05_ALIVE: SA 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	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05_AGE: SA 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	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-526	Age unknown	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 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

SACHLD05_BIO: SA 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	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05_LIVWNW: SA 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	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05_LIVWRP: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05_CONTNW: SA 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	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
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	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD05_CONTRP: SA 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	12	0.9 %
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	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1119	82.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 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

SACHLD06 OMIT: SA Children: Child06 - Do not ask about this child in future interviews

Child06 - 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1672-1675 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

SACHLD06 OMITWHY: SA Children: Child06 - Why should this child no longer be asked about

Child06 - 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	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	5	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1676-1679 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100

SACHLD06 ALIVE: SA Children: Child06 - Is this child alive

Child06 - 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	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1680-1683 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SACHLD06_AGE: SA Children: Child06 - Age

Child06 - How old is this child.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1684-1688 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -526 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -99 , -98

SACHLD06_BIO: SA Children: Child06 - Is this your biological child

Child06 - 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	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1689-1692 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -506, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

SACHLD06_LIVNNW: SA Children: Child06 - Does this child live with you

Child06 - Does this child live with you.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1693-1696 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811, -750, -700, -650, -601, -400, -202, -201, -100, -9, -8

SACHLD06_LIVWRP: SA Children: Child06 - Has this child lived in the same household as you in the recall period

Child06 - 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1697-1700 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

SACHLD06_CONTNW: SA Children: Child06 - Frequency of contact with child now

Child06 - Frequency of contact with child now.

MEASURE: Information related to pregnancy and/or subject's children

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	3	0.2 %
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	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1701-1704 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

SACHLD06_CONTRP: SA Children: Child06 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child06 - 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	3	0.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
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	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1129	83.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1705-1708 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -811 , -750 , -700 , -650 , -601 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

SACHLD_COUNT: SA 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	-	515	38.0 %
1	-	313	23.1 %
2	-	187	13.8 %
3	-	82	6.1 %
4	-	22	1.6 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,134 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1709-1712 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

SAMORDIS: SA 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	15	1.1 %
1.03	-	24	1.8 %
1.06	-	181	13.4 %
1.09	-	54	4.0 %
1.13	-	88	6.5 %
1.16	-	43	3.2 %
1.19	-	75	5.5 %
1.22	-	39	2.9 %
1.25	-	61	4.5 %
1.28	-	42	3.1 %
1.31	-	38	2.8 %
1.34	-	32	2.4 %
1.38	-	37	2.7 %
1.41	-	26	1.9 %
1.44	-	31	2.3 %
1.47	-	30	2.2 %
1.50	-	21	1.6 %
1.53	-	21	1.6 %
1.56	-	24	1.8 %
1.59	-	14	1.0 %
1.63	-	21	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.66	-	17	1.3 %
1.69	-	20	1.5 %
1.72	-	12	0.9 %
1.75	-	9	0.7 %
1.78	-	7	0.5 %
1.81	-	13	1.0 %
1.84	-	12	0.9 %
1.88	-	6	0.4 %
1.91	-	9	0.7 %
1.94	-	10	0.7 %
1.97	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Neither Agree nor disagree	19	1.4 %
2.03	-	15	1.1 %
2.06	-	7	0.5 %
2.09	-	6	0.4 %
2.13	-	10	0.7 %
2.16	-	3	0.2 %
2.19	-	9	0.7 %
2.22	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.31	-	3	0.2 %
2.34	-	5	0.4 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	3	0.2 %
2.53	-	1	0.1 %
2.66	-	3	0.2 %
2.72	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Agree	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1713-1719 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAMORAL: SA 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	-	89	6.6 %
1	-	348	25.7 %
2	-	192	14.2 %
3	-	121	8.9 %
4	-	86	6.4 %
5	-	65	4.8 %
6	-	59	4.4 %
7	-	33	2.4 %
8	-	27	2.0 %
9	-	15	1.1 %
10	-	16	1.2 %
11	-	12	0.9 %
12	-	8	0.6 %
13	-	9	0.7 %
14	-	12	0.9 %
15	-	9	0.7 %
16	-	7	0.5 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
19	-	2	0.1 %
21	-	3	0.2 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1720-1723 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH40: SA 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	31	2.3 %
2	Disagree	251	18.5 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	290	21.4 %
4	Agree	505	37.3 %
5	Strongly Agree	55	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1724-1727 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH41: SA 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	20	1.5 %
2	Disagree	256	18.9 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	248	18.3 %
4	Agree	538	39.7 %
5	Strongly Agree	70	5.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1728-1731 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH42: SA 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	79	5.8 %
2	Disagree	502	37.1 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	304	22.5 %
4	Agree	234	17.3 %
5	Strongly Agree	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1732-1735 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH43: SA 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	52	3.8 %
2	Disagree	398	29.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	285	21.0 %
4	Agree	362	26.7 %
5	Strongly Agree	34	2.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1736-1739 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH44: SA 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	171	12.6 %
2	Disagree	678	50.1 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	191	14.1 %
4	Agree	86	6.4 %
5	Strongly Agree	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1740-1743 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH45: SA 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	219	16.2 %
2	Disagree	728	53.8 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	119	8.8 %
4	Agree	61	4.5 %
5	Strongly Agree	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1744-1747 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH46: SA 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	19	1.4 %
2	Graduate from high school	248	18.3 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	303	22.4 %
4	Graduate from college	441	32.6 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	118	8.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1748-1751 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASCH_SCH47: SA 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	49	3.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Graduate from high school	298	22.0 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	324	23.9 %
4	Graduate from college	379	28.0 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	76	5.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1752-1755 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAMOTSUC: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Disagree	9	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.17	-	9	0.7 %
2.33	-	25	1.8 %
2.50	-	28	2.1 %
2.67	-	52	3.8 %
2.83	-	56	4.1 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	118	8.7 %
3.17	-	73	5.4 %
3.33	-	130	9.6 %
3.50	-	107	7.9 %
3.67	-	153	11.3 %
3.83	-	110	8.1 %
4.00	Agree	149	11.0 %
4.17	-	26	1.9 %
4.33	-	34	2.5 %
4.40	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	16	1.2 %
4.67	-	12	0.9 %
4.83	-	7	0.5 %
5.00	Strongly agree	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few values for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1756-1762 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00

SAETHAFF: SA 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	9	0.7 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	3	0.2 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Disagree	17	1.3 %
2.14	-	10	0.7 %
2.29	-	14	1.0 %
2.43	-	29	2.1 %
2.57	-	33	2.4 %
2.71	-	67	4.9 %
2.86	-	77	5.7 %
3.00	Agree	378	27.9 %
3.14	-	35	2.6 %
3.29	-	21	1.6 %
3.43	-	21	1.6 %
3.57	-	21	1.6 %
3.71	-	18	1.3 %
3.86	-	42	3.1 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	57	4.2 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	267	19.7 %
-9.00	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1763-1769 (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

SAETHACH: SA 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	30	2.2 %
1.20	-	13	1.0 %
1.40	-	14	1.0 %
1.60	-	15	1.1 %
1.80	-	18	1.3 %
2.00	Disagree	178	13.1 %
2.20	-	151	11.2 %
2.40	-	128	9.5 %
2.60	-	93	6.9 %
2.80	-	74	5.5 %
3.00	Agree	73	5.4 %
3.20	-	28	2.1 %
3.40	-	12	0.9 %
3.60	-	6	0.4 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.80	-	8	0.6 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	267	19.7 %
-9.00	Dont Know	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 860 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1770-1776 (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

SAETHID: SA 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	-	2	0.1 %
1.33	-	3	0.2 %
1.42	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	5	0.4 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Disagree	19	1.4 %
2.08	-	15	1.1 %
2.17	-	12	0.9 %
2.25	-	27	2.0 %
2.33	-	20	1.5 %
2.42	-	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.50	-	45	3.3 %
2.58	-	107	7.9 %
2.67	-	95	7.0 %
2.75	-	91	6.7 %
2.83	-	74	5.5 %
2.92	-	63	4.7 %
3.00	Agree	69	5.1 %
3.08	-	19	1.4 %
3.17	-	19	1.4 %
3.25	-	16	1.2 %
3.27	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	11	0.8 %
3.42	-	9	0.7 %
3.50	-	9	0.7 %
3.58	-	14	1.0 %
3.67	-	10	0.7 %
3.75	-	7	0.5 %
3.83	-	5	0.4 %
3.92	-	7	0.5 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Phinney	267	19.7 %
-9.00	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1777-1783 (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

SAHOOD: SA 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	54	4.0 %
1.05	-	15	1.1 %
1.10	-	19	1.4 %
1.14	-	16	1.2 %
1.19	-	15	1.1 %
1.24	-	12	0.9 %
1.29	-	15	1.1 %
1.33	-	17	1.3 %
1.38	-	13	1.0 %
1.43	-	18	1.3 %
1.48	-	10	0.7 %
1.52	-	26	1.9 %
1.56	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	19	1.4 %
1.62	-	22	1.6 %
1.67	-	16	1.2 %
1.71	-	21	1.6 %
1.76	-	18	1.3 %
1.81	-	10	0.7 %
1.86	-	18	1.3 %
1.90	-	14	1.0 %
1.95	-	13	1.0 %
2.00	Rarely	18	1.3 %
2.05	-	14	1.0 %
2.10	-	20	1.5 %
2.14	-	24	1.8 %
2.19	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.24	-	31	2.3 %
2.29	-	17	1.3 %
2.33	-	16	1.2 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	18	1.3 %
2.43	-	23	1.7 %
2.48	-	7	0.5 %
2.52	-	16	1.2 %
2.57	-	17	1.3 %
2.62	-	20	1.5 %
2.67	-	15	1.1 %
2.71	-	14	1.0 %
2.76	-	14	1.0 %
2.81	-	14	1.0 %
2.84	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	17	1.3 %
2.90	-	13	1.0 %
2.95	-	13	1.0 %
3.00	Sometimes	14	1.0 %
3.05	-	16	1.2 %
3.10	-	17	1.3 %
3.14	-	8	0.6 %
3.19	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	231	17.1 %
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 902 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1784-1790 (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

SANEIPHY: SA 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	71	5.2 %
1.08	-	20	1.5 %
1.17	-	23	1.7 %
1.25	-	28	2.1 %
1.33	-	21	1.6 %
1.42	-	20	1.5 %
1.50	-	26	1.9 %
1.58	-	24	1.8 %
1.67	-	25	1.8 %
1.75	-	28	2.1 %
1.83	-	35	2.6 %
1.92	-	31	2.3 %
2.00	Rarely	44	3.2 %
2.08	-	34	2.5 %
2.17	-	33	2.4 %
2.25	-	27	2.0 %
2.33	-	35	2.6 %
2.42	-	31	2.3 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	24	1.8 %
2.58	-	24	1.8 %
2.67	-	39	2.9 %
2.75	-	34	2.5 %
2.83	-	27	2.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.92	-	19	1.4 %
3.00	Sometimes	21	1.6 %
3.08	-	25	1.8 %
3.17	-	16	1.2 %
3.25	-	15	1.1 %
3.33	-	12	0.9 %
3.42	-	16	1.2 %
3.45	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	14	1.0 %
3.58	-	9	0.7 %
3.67	-	6	0.4 %
3.75	-	10	0.7 %
3.83	-	7	0.5 %
3.92	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	Often	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 902 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1791-1797 (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

SANEISOC: SA 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	112	8.3 %
1.11	-	33	2.4 %
1.22	-	56	4.1 %
1.33	-	24	1.8 %
1.44	-	40	3.0 %
1.56	-	33	2.4 %
1.67	-	45	3.3 %
1.78	-	28	2.1 %
1.89	-	37	2.7 %
2.00	Rarely	30	2.2 %
2.11	-	33	2.4 %
2.22	-	35	2.6 %
2.33	-	50	3.7 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	38	2.8 %
2.56	-	36	2.7 %
2.67	-	36	2.7 %
2.78	-	33	2.4 %
2.89	-	30	2.2 %
3.00	Sometimes	41	3.0 %
3.11	-	15	1.1 %
3.22	-	24	1.8 %
3.33	-	15	1.1 %
3.38	-	1	0.1 %
3.44	-	8	0.6 %
3.56	-	15	1.1 %
3.67	-	12	0.9 %
3.78	-	5	0.4 %
3.89	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Often	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	231	17.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 902 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1798-1804 (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

SANSAFE: SA 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 %
1.14	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree / In danger most of the time	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.57	-	6	0.4 %
2.71	-	7	0.5 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree / In danger some of the time	10	0.7 %
3.14	-	12	0.9 %
3.29	-	16	1.2 %
3.43	-	19	1.4 %
3.57	-	25	1.8 %
3.71	-	27	2.0 %
3.86	-	57	4.2 %
4.00	Agree / In danger very little of the time	58	4.3 %
4.14	-	94	6.9 %
4.29	-	75	5.5 %
4.43	-	240	17.7 %
4.57	-	55	4.1 %
4.71	-	52	3.8 %
4.86	-	20	1.5 %
5.00	Strongly Agree / In danger none of the time	110	8.1 %
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	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	231	17.1 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 899 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1805-1811 (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

SAPAKNOW: SA 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	%
1.00	Doesn't know at all	0	0.0 %
2.00	Knows a little bit	0	0.0 %
3.00	Knows a lot	0	0.0 %
4.00	Knows everything	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1812-1818 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPARMNT: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	0	0.0 %
3.00	Usually	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1819-1825 (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

SAPORIENT_PTERM: SA 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	587	43.4 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-101	Skipped: Subject does not have any living children	510	37.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 622 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1826-1829 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8

SAPARENT: SA 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 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	7	0.5 %
2.67	-	41	3.0 %
2.83	-	103	7.6 %
3.00	Agree	131	9.7 %
3.17	-	70	5.2 %
3.33	-	63	4.7 %
3.40	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	66	4.9 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	55	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.83	-	33	2.4 %
4.00	Agree Strongly	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-700.00	Data missing: Unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Orientation section	545	40.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 587 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1830-1836 (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

SARQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS1: SA 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	0	0.0 %
4	Once a week	0	0.0 %
5	Once every two weeks	0	0.0 %
6	Once a month	0	0.0 %
7	Once every few months	0	0.0 %
8	Never	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1837-1840 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

SARQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS2: SA 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	0	0.0 %
3	More than once a week	0	0.0 %
4	Once a week	0	0.0 %
5	Once every two weeks	0	0.0 %
6	Once a month	0	0.0 %
7	Once every few months	0	0.0 %
8	Never	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1841-1844 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

SARQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PCTCT: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1845-1848 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SARQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS1: SA 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	0	0.0 %
4	Once a week	0	0.0 %
5	Once every two weeks	0	0.0 %
6	Once a month	0	0.0 %
7	Once every few months	0	0.0 %
8	Never	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1849-1852 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

SARQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS2: SA 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	0	0.0 %
4	Once a week	0	0.0 %
5	Once every two weeks	0	0.0 %
6	Once a month	0	0.0 %
7	Once every few months	0	0.0 %
8	Never	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1853-1856 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98 , -97

SARQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PCTCT: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject is 20years old or older	1134	83.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1857-1860 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SAMAWARM: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	0	0.0 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1861-1867 (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

SAMAHOSTL: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	0	0.0 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1868-1874 (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

SAPAWARM: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	0	0.0 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1875-1881 (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

SAPAHOTL: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	0	0.0 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	1134	83.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 0 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1882-1888 (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

SAPARENTHELP_PH01: SA 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	329	24.3 %
2	Once or twice	342	25.3 %
3	More than twice	405	29.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	52	3.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,076 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1889-1892 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH02: SA 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	508	37.5 %
2	Once or twice	321	23.7 %
3	More than twice	245	18.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	54	4.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,074 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1893-1896 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH03: SA 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	309	22.8 %
2	Once or twice	98	7.2 %
3	More than twice	248	18.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-7	NA: Subject has no children	472	34.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 655 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1897-1900 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH04: SA 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	472	34.9 %
2	Once or twice	188	13.9 %
3	More than twice	268	19.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: In facility entire recall period	200	14.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 928 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1901-1904 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH05: SA 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	510	37.7 %
2	Once or twice	200	14.8 %
3	More than twice	292	21.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	126	9.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,002 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1905-1908 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH06: SA 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	715	52.8 %
2	Once or twice	157	11.6 %
3	More than twice	94	6.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	162	12.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 966 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1909-1912 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH07: SA 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	505	37.3 %
2	Once or twice	89	6.6 %
3	More than twice	55	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: Done with school (graduated or GED)	479	35.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 649 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1913-1916 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH08: SA 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	485	35.8 %
2	Once or twice	89	6.6 %
3	More than twice	33	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-7	NA: Didn't try to get this type of assistance	521	38.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 607 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1917-1920 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH09: SA 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	354	26.1 %
2	Once or twice	87	6.4 %
3	More than twice	96	7.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: No court case of any kind	591	43.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 537 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1921-1924 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH10: SA 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	481	35.5 %
2	Once or twice	98	7.2 %
3	More than twice	43	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: Didn't need medical care	506	37.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 622 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1925-1928 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH11: SA 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	497	36.7 %
2	Once or twice	301	22.2 %
3	More than twice	252	18.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	78	5.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,050 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1929-1932 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH12: SA 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	613	45.3 %
2	Once or twice	257	19.0 %
3	More than twice	179	13.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	79	5.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,049 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1933-1936 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH13: SA 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	393	29.0 %
2	Once or twice	68	5.0 %
3	More than twice	87	6.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: Parents have no other children	580	42.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 548 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1937-1940 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH14: SA 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	612	45.2 %
2	Once or twice	186	13.7 %
3	More than twice	173	12.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	157	11.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 971 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1941-1944 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -400, -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8, -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH15: SA 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	452	33.4 %
2	Once or twice	260	19.2 %
3	More than twice	271	20.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	145	10.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 983 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1945-1948 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700, -400, -202, -201, -102, -101, -9, -8, -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH16: SA 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	428	31.6 %
2	Once or twice	212	15.7 %
3	More than twice	343	25.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA	145	10.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 983 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1949-1952 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH17: SA 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	30	2.2 %
3	More than twice	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-7	NA: Didn't try to get this type of assistance	534	39.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 594 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1953-1956 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPARENTHELP_PH18: SA 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	552	40.8 %
2	Once or twice	57	4.2 %
3	More than twice	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-7	NA: Didn't need medical care	493	36.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 634 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1957-1960 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -102 , -101 , -9 , -8 , -7

SAPRBEHV: SA 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	303	22.4 %
1.08	-	54	4.0 %
1.15	-	87	6.4 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.23	-	55	4.1 %
1.31	-	64	4.7 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.38	-	47	3.5 %
1.46	-	44	3.2 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.54	-	36	2.7 %
1.58	-	1	0.1 %
1.62	-	33	2.4 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.69	-	22	1.6 %
1.77	-	36	2.7 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
1.85	-	25	1.8 %
1.92	-	26	1.9 %
2.00	Very few of them	16	1.2 %
2.08	-	26	1.9 %
2.15	-	26	1.9 %
2.23	-	20	1.5 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.31	-	14	1.0 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	18	1.3 %
2.46	-	17	1.3 %
2.54	-	13	1.0 %
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
2.62	-	9	0.7 %
2.69	-	18	1.3 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.77	-	12	0.9 %
2.85	-	13	1.0 %
2.92	-	6	0.4 %
3.00	Some of them	14	1.0 %
3.08	-	5	0.4 %
3.15	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.23	-	7	0.5 %
3.31	-	9	0.7 %
3.38	-	3	0.2 %
3.46	-	2	0.1 %
3.54	-	2	0.1 %
3.62	-	2	0.1 %
3.77	-	3	0.2 %
3.85	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Most of them	3	0.2 %
4.50	-	1	0.1 %
5.00	All of them	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9.00	Dont know	14	1.0 %
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 1,115 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1961-1967 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPRINFL: SA 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	532	39.3 %
1.14	-	109	8.1 %
1.29	-	131	9.7 %
1.43	-	51	3.8 %
1.57	-	67	4.9 %
1.71	-	35	2.6 %
1.86	-	28	2.1 %
2.00	Very few of them	25	1.8 %
2.14	-	21	1.6 %
2.29	-	19	1.4 %
2.43	-	20	1.5 %
2.57	-	16	1.2 %
2.71	-	18	1.3 %
2.86	-	6	0.4 %
3.00	Some of them	13	1.0 %
3.14	-	5	0.4 %
3.29	-	6	0.4 %
3.43	-	4	0.3 %
3.57	-	3	0.2 %
3.71	-	2	0.1 %
3.86	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Most of them	2	0.1 %
5.00	All of them	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-9.00	Dont know	11	0.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,120 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1968-1974 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAOPP01A: SA 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	10	0.7 %
2	Not too important	5	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	51	3.8 %
4	Pretty important	157	11.6 %
5	Very important	906	66.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1975-1978 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP01B: SA 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	23	1.7 %
2	Fair	132	9.7 %
3	Good	290	21.4 %
4	Very Good	334	24.7 %
5	Excellent	349	25.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1979-1982 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP02A: SA 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	118	8.7 %
2	Not too important	160	11.8 %
3	Somewhat important	200	14.8 %
4	Pretty important	185	13.7 %
5	Very important	460	34.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,123 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1983-1986 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP02B: SA 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	184	13.6 %
2	Fair	249	18.4 %
3	Good	304	22.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	Very Good	168	12.4 %
5	Excellent	212	15.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-99	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	11	0.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,117 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1987-1990 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP03A: SA 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	5	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	40	3.0 %
4	Pretty important	140	10.3 %
5	Very important	943	69.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1991-1994 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP03B: SA 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	94	6.9 %
3	Good	283	20.9 %
4	Very Good	371	27.4 %
5	Excellent	365	27.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1995-1998 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP04A: SA 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	0	0.0 %
2	Not too important	4	0.3 %
3	Somewhat important	21	1.6 %
4	Pretty important	83	6.1 %
5	Very important	1022	75.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1999-2002 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP04B: SA 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	9	0.7 %
2	Fair	78	5.8 %
3	Good	230	17.0 %
4	Very Good	317	23.4 %
5	Excellent	495	36.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2003-2006 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP05A: SA 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	69	5.1 %
2	Not too important	64	4.7 %
3	Somewhat important	135	10.0 %
4	Pretty important	149	11.0 %
5	Very important	706	52.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-99	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,123 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2007-2010 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP05B: SA 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	66	4.9 %
2	Fair	161	11.9 %
3	Good	319	23.6 %
4	Very Good	245	18.1 %
5	Excellent	330	24.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-99	Dont Know	8	0.6 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,121 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2011-2014 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP06A: SA 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	8	0.6 %
2	Not too important	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Somewhat important	13	1.0 %
4	Pretty important	40	3.0 %
5	Very important	1065	78.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,130 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2015-2018 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP06B: SA 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	11	0.8 %
2	Fair	30	2.2 %
3	Good	119	8.8 %
4	Very Good	236	17.4 %
5	Excellent	726	53.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	9	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,122 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2019-2022 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP07A: SA 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	6	0.4 %
2	Not too important	5	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	29	2.1 %
4	Pretty important	83	6.1 %
5	Very important	1000	73.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,123 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2023-2026 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPP07B: SA 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	28	2.1 %
2	Fair	141	10.4 %
3	Good	216	16.0 %
4	Very Good	266	19.6 %
5	Excellent	467	34.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-97	NA - already achieved	13	1.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,118 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2027-2030 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -202 , -201 , -99 , -98 , -97

SAOPPORT: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Not too important	0	0.0 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.83	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Somewhat important	7	0.5 %
3.17	-	7	0.5 %
3.20	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	15	1.1 %
3.50	-	18	1.3 %
3.67	-	36	2.7 %
3.83	-	45	3.3 %
4.00	Pretty important	59	4.4 %
4.17	-	85	6.3 %
4.20	-	3	0.2 %
4.33	-	143	10.6 %
4.40	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.50	-	111	8.2 %
4.60	-	3	0.2 %
4.67	-	115	8.5 %
4.83	-	116	8.6 %
5.00	Very important	352	26.0 %
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	3	0.2 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,128 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2031-2037 (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

SAEXPECT: SA 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	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.17	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
1.83	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Fair	20	1.5 %
2.17	-	25	1.8 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	34	2.5 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	26	1.9 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	40	3.0 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	59	4.4 %
3.00	Good	72	5.3 %
3.17	-	72	5.3 %
3.33	-	53	3.9 %
3.40	-	3	0.2 %
3.50	-	63	4.7 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	71	5.2 %
3.80	-	2	0.1 %
3.83	-	78	5.8 %
4.00	Very good	79	5.8 %
4.17	-	65	4.8 %
4.20	-	5	0.4 %
4.33	-	72	5.3 %
4.40	-	2	0.1 %
4.50	-	46	3.4 %
4.60	-	1	0.1 %
4.67	-	49	3.6 %
4.80	-	3	0.2 %
4.83	-	37	2.7 %
5.00	Excellent	122	9.0 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	5	0.4 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2038-2044 (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

SAPESSIM: SA 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	%
-1.50	-	1	0.1 %
-1.17	-	1	0.1 %
-0.83	-	2	0.1 %
-0.67	-	4	0.3 %
-0.60	-	1	0.1 %
-0.50	-	5	0.4 %
-0.47	-	2	0.1 %
-0.33	-	17	1.3 %
-0.20	-	1	0.1 %
-0.17	-	30	2.2 %
-0.13	-	1	0.1 %
-0.07	-	1	0.1 %
0.00	-	166	12.3 %
0.17	-	73	5.4 %
0.20	-	1	0.1 %
0.27	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	89	6.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.50	-	73	5.4 %
0.60	-	3	0.2 %
0.63	-	2	0.1 %
0.67	-	97	7.2 %
0.73	-	1	0.1 %
0.80	-	2	0.1 %
0.83	-	88	6.5 %
0.93	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	95	7.0 %
1.17	-	63	4.7 %
1.33	-	60	4.4 %
1.50	-	44	3.2 %
1.60	-	3	0.2 %
1.67	-	52	3.8 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	37	2.7 %
2.00	-	35	2.6 %
2.17	-	27	2.0 %
2.33	-	15	1.1 %
2.50	-	13	1.0 %
2.67	-	5	0.4 %
2.83	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	-	5	0.4 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	5	0.4 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	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 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2045-2051 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

SAPROJUS_PJPOLI: SA 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	878	64.8 %
1	Yes	254	18.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2052-2055 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPROJUS_PJPNUM: SA 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	-	202	14.9 %
2	-	35	2.6 %
3	-	12	0.9 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-101	Skipped: Not picked up by the police in the recall period	878	64.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 254 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2056-2059 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPROJUS_PJCRT: SA 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	810	59.8 %
1	Yes	322	23.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2060-2063 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPROJUS_PJCNUM: SA 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	-	100	7.4 %
2	-	67	4.9 %
3	-	44	3.2 %
4	-	30	2.2 %
5	-	27	2.0 %
6	-	11	0.8 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	9	0.7 %
12	-	5	0.4 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-102	Skipped: Did not have a court appearance in the recall period	810	59.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 322 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2064-2067 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPJCOP: SA 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	-	2	0.1 %
1.21	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.46	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	5	0.4 %
1.61	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	4	0.3 %
1.75	-	8	0.6 %
1.79	-	7	0.5 %
1.82	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.89	-	7	0.5 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	4	0.3 %
1.96	-	2	0.1 %
1.97	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	-	62	4.6 %
2.02	-	3	0.2 %
2.04	-	6	0.4 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.07	-	11	0.8 %
2.13	-	2	0.1 %
2.14	-	7	0.5 %
2.15	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.18	-	20	1.5 %
2.19	-	2	0.1 %
2.21	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.23	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	18	1.3 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.29	-	7	0.5 %
2.30	-	1	0.1 %
2.31	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	5	0.4 %
2.33	-	31	2.3 %
2.34	-	4	0.3 %
2.35	-	3	0.2 %
2.36	-	40	3.0 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	4	0.3 %
2.41	-	1	0.1 %
2.42	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	6	0.4 %
2.44	-	4	0.3 %
2.46	-	35	2.6 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2068-2074 (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

SAPJJUDG: SA 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	-	2	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.68	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	2	0.1 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	5	0.4 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	-	34	2.5 %
2.04	-	2	0.1 %
2.07	-	7	0.5 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	5	0.4 %
2.18	-	3	0.2 %
2.19	-	1	0.1 %
2.21	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	11	0.8 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.31	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	5	0.4 %
2.33	-	16	1.2 %
2.34	-	2	0.1 %
2.35	-	2	0.1 %
2.36	-	21	1.6 %
2.39	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.43	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	10	0.7 %
2.48	-	4	0.3 %
2.50	-	32	2.4 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.54	-	5	0.4 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.57	-	4	0.3 %
2.58	-	3	0.2 %
2.59	-	1	0.1 %
2.61	-	6	0.4 %
2.62	-	2	0.1 %
2.64	-	51	3.8 %
2.65	-	4	0.3 %
2.66	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	34	2.5 %
2.68	-	5	0.4 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2075-2081 (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

SAPJCOPU: SA 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	-	5	0.4 %
1.50	-	4	0.3 %
1.51	-	1	0.1 %
1.72	-	1	0.1 %
1.73	-	1	0.1 %
1.87	-	1	0.1 %
1.98	-	1	0.1 %
1.99	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	57	4.2 %
2.01	-	6	0.4 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.08	-	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	4	0.3 %
2.21	-	1	0.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	7	0.5 %
2.24	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	9	0.7 %
2.31	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.35	-	2	0.1 %
2.37	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.39	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.42	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	11	0.8 %
2.45	-	2	0.1 %
2.46	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	1	0.1 %
2.49	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	35	2.6 %
2.51	-	7	0.5 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.53	-	2	0.1 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.57	-	2	0.1 %
2.58	-	7	0.5 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.63	-	4	0.3 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.65	-	8	0.6 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	2	0.1 %
2.73	-	4	0.3 %
2.74	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	156	11.5 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 976 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2082-2088 (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

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	-	9	0.7 %
1.05	-	7	0.5 %
1.25	-	9	0.7 %
1.30	-	13	1.0 %
1.45	-	5	0.4 %
1.50	-	8	0.6 %
1.55	-	2	0.1 %
1.65	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	6	0.4 %
1.75	-	11	0.8 %
1.80	-	2	0.1 %
1.85	-	74	5.5 %
1.90	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	-	112	8.3 %
2.05	-	13	1.0 %
2.10	-	110	8.1 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	58	4.3 %
2.30	-	25	1.8 %
2.35	-	30	2.2 %
2.45	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.50	-	98	7.2 %
2.55	-	6	0.4 %
2.60	-	31	2.3 %
2.65	-	38	2.8 %
2.70	-	15	1.1 %
2.75	-	46	3.4 %
2.80	-	4	0.3 %
2.85	-	6	0.4 %
2.90	-	49	3.6 %
2.95	-	10	0.7 %
3.00	-	99	7.3 %
3.05	-	7	0.5 %
3.10	-	8	0.6 %
3.15	-	14	1.0 %
3.20	-	7	0.5 %
3.25	-	4	0.3 %
3.30	-	21	1.6 %
3.35	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	12	0.9 %
3.45	-	10	0.7 %
3.50	-	20	1.5 %
3.55	-	2	0.1 %
3.60	-	4	0.3 %
3.70	-	31	2.3 %
3.75	-	5	0.4 %
3.80	-	12	0.9 %
3.95	-	14	1.0 %
4.00	-	26	1.9 %
4.10	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2089-2095 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPJJUDU: SA 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	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	-	36	2.7 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.42	-	3	0.2 %
2.43	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	4	0.3 %
2.46	-	2	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	1	0.1 %
2.49	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.50	-	26	1.9 %
2.51	-	2	0.1 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.53	-	1	0.1 %
2.54	-	1	0.1 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.58	-	2	0.1 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.62	-	1	0.1 %
2.65	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.70	-	4	0.3 %
2.72	-	2	0.1 %
2.73	-	2	0.1 %
2.74	-	1	0.1 %
2.76	-	1	0.1 %
2.77	-	4	0.3 %
2.79	-	3	0.2 %
2.81	-	1	0.1 %
2.82	-	2	0.1 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
2.84	-	1	0.1 %
2.85	-	2	0.1 %
2.86	-	5	0.4 %
2.88	-	3	0.2 %
2.92	-	4	0.3 %
2.93	-	3	0.2 %
2.94	-	2	0.1 %
2.95	-	4	0.3 %
2.96	-	2	0.1 %
2.97	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	151	11.2 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 981 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2096-2102 (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

SAPJJUDO: SA 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	-	7	0.5 %
1.05	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	2	0.1 %
1.30	-	5	0.4 %
1.35	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	8	0.6 %
1.55	-	1	0.1 %
1.65	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.73	-	2	0.1 %
1.74	-	2	0.1 %
1.75	-	3	0.2 %
1.82	-	2	0.1 %
1.85	-	18	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.87	-	1	0.1 %
1.88	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	3	0.2 %
1.92	-	4	0.3 %
1.93	-	1	0.1 %
1.95	-	1	0.1 %
1.98	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	-	68	5.0 %
2.10	-	68	5.0 %
2.12	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	7	0.5 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.21	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	27	2.0 %
2.26	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	17	1.3 %
2.31	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	12	0.9 %
2.35	-	12	0.9 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.45	-	3	0.2 %
2.48	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	61	4.5 %
2.51	-	12	0.9 %
2.55	-	6	0.4 %
2.56	-	1	0.1 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.58	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2103-2109 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SALEGIT: SA 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	16	1.2 %
1.09	-	6	0.4 %
1.11	-	1	0.1 %
1.17	-	3	0.2 %
1.18	-	9	0.7 %
1.22	-	2	0.1 %
1.27	-	24	1.8 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.36	-	14	1.0 %
1.44	-	1	0.1 %
1.45	-	23	1.7 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.55	-	20	1.5 %
1.60	-	6	0.4 %
1.64	-	22	1.6 %
1.67	-	9	0.7 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.73	-	22	1.6 %
1.80	-	3	0.2 %
1.82	-	31	2.3 %
1.83	-	5	0.4 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
1.91	-	32	2.4 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	45	3.3 %
2.09	-	41	3.0 %
2.10	-	2	0.1 %
2.13	-	2	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	11	0.8 %
2.18	-	32	2.4 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	46	3.4 %
2.30	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.36	-	53	3.9 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.45	-	56	4.1 %
2.50	-	19	1.4 %
2.55	-	68	5.0 %
2.56	-	2	0.1 %
2.60	-	5	0.4 %
2.63	-	1	0.1 %
2.64	-	62	4.6 %
2.67	-	14	1.0 %
2.70	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.71	-	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	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 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2110-2116 (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

SACYNIC: SA 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	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	129	9.5 %
1.2	-	51	3.8 %
1.4	-	87	6.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.6	-	127	9.4 %
1.8	-	108	8.0 %
2.0	Somewhat disagree	175	12.9 %
2.2	-	145	10.7 %
2.4	-	104	7.7 %
2.5	-	1	0.1 %
2.6	-	81	6.0 %
2.8	-	62	4.6 %
3.0	Somewhat agree	28	2.1 %
3.2	-	15	1.1 %
3.4	-	8	0.6 %
3.6	-	3	0.2 %
3.8	-	2	0.1 %
4.0	Strongly agree	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,132 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2117-2123 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0 , -7.0

SAPROTIMEALLSETTINGS: SA 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	-	600	44.3 %
0.01	-	24	1.8 %
0.02	-	6	0.4 %
0.03	-	4	0.3 %
0.04	-	4	0.3 %
0.05	-	5	0.4 %
0.06	-	5	0.4 %
0.07	-	7	0.5 %
0.08	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.09	-	3	0.2 %
0.10	-	1	0.1 %
0.11	-	4	0.3 %
0.12	-	4	0.3 %
0.13	-	5	0.4 %
0.14	-	1	0.1 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	7	0.5 %
0.17	-	6	0.4 %
0.18	-	5	0.4 %
0.19	-	1	0.1 %
0.20	-	6	0.4 %
0.21	-	4	0.3 %
0.22	-	5	0.4 %
0.23	-	5	0.4 %
0.24	-	2	0.1 %
0.25	-	2	0.1 %
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	2	0.1 %
0.28	-	2	0.1 %
0.29	-	4	0.3 %
0.30	-	2	0.1 %
0.31	-	2	0.1 %
0.32	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	1	0.1 %
0.34	-	1	0.1 %
0.35	-	2	0.1 %
0.36	-	6	0.4 %
0.37	-	5	0.4 %
0.38	-	3	0.2 %
0.39	-	2	0.1 %
0.40	-	3	0.2 %
0.41	-	5	0.4 %
0.42	-	1	0.1 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.45	-	3	0.2 %
0.46	-	1	0.1 %
0.47	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.48	-	2	0.1 %
0.49	-	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
	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 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2124-2130 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

SAPROPTIMESTREETS: SA Recall Period - Proportion of time in settings with no community access

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	-	131	9.7 %
0.01	-	44	3.2 %
0.02	-	28	2.1 %
0.03	-	5	0.4 %
0.04	-	6	0.4 %
0.05	-	5	0.4 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	3	0.2 %
0.09	-	4	0.3 %
0.10	-	6	0.4 %
0.12	-	3	0.2 %
0.14	-	3	0.2 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	1	0.1 %
0.18	-	1	0.1 %
0.19	-	2	0.1 %
0.20	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.21	-	2	0.1 %
0.22	-	6	0.4 %
0.23	-	1	0.1 %
0.24	-	2	0.1 %
0.25	-	3	0.2 %
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	3	0.2 %
0.28	-	6	0.4 %
0.29	-	4	0.3 %
0.30	-	2	0.1 %
0.31	-	6	0.4 %
0.32	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	4	0.3 %
0.34	-	3	0.2 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	1	0.1 %
0.39	-	3	0.2 %
0.40	-	4	0.3 %
0.41	-	2	0.1 %
0.42	-	7	0.5 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	3	0.2 %
0.45	-	3	0.2 %
0.46	-	6	0.4 %
0.47	-	1	0.1 %
0.48	-	5	0.4 %
0.49	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.51	-	4	0.3 %
0.52	-	2	0.1 %
0.53	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2131-2137 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

SAPROPTIMESECURESETTINGS: SA 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	-	605	44.7 %
0.01	-	26	1.9 %
0.02	-	6	0.4 %
0.03	-	4	0.3 %
0.04	-	3	0.2 %
0.05	-	5	0.4 %
0.06	-	5	0.4 %
0.07	-	7	0.5 %
0.08	-	5	0.4 %
0.09	-	3	0.2 %
0.10	-	2	0.1 %
0.11	-	3	0.2 %
0.12	-	4	0.3 %
0.13	-	5	0.4 %
0.14	-	1	0.1 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	6	0.4 %
0.17	-	6	0.4 %
0.18	-	6	0.4 %
0.19	-	1	0.1 %
0.20	-	6	0.4 %
0.21	-	4	0.3 %
0.22	-	3	0.2 %
0.23	-	5	0.4 %
0.24	-	2	0.1 %
0.25	-	2	0.1 %
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	2	0.1 %
0.28	-	3	0.2 %
0.29	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.30	-	1	0.1 %
0.31	-	2	0.1 %
0.32	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	1	0.1 %
0.34	-	2	0.1 %
0.35	-	2	0.1 %
0.36	-	6	0.4 %
0.37	-	6	0.4 %
0.38	-	3	0.2 %
0.39	-	2	0.1 %
0.40	-	3	0.2 %
0.41	-	5	0.4 %
0.42	-	1	0.1 %
0.43	-	3	0.2 %
0.45	-	3	0.2 %
0.46	-	1	0.1 %
0.47	-	1	0.1 %
0.48	-	2	0.1 %
0.49	-	4	0.3 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2138-2144 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

SAPROPTIMESTREETS_SECURE: SA 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	-	127	9.4 %
0.01	-	45	3.3 %
0.02	-	28	2.1 %
0.03	-	4	0.3 %
0.04	-	6	0.4 %
0.05	-	4	0.3 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	5	0.4 %
0.09	-	4	0.3 %
0.10	-	6	0.4 %
0.12	-	3	0.2 %
0.14	-	3	0.2 %
0.15	-	4	0.3 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	1	0.1 %
0.18	-	1	0.1 %
0.19	-	2	0.1 %
0.20	-	2	0.1 %
0.21	-	2	0.1 %
0.22	-	6	0.4 %
0.23	-	1	0.1 %
0.24	-	2	0.1 %
0.25	-	2	0.1 %
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	2	0.1 %
0.28	-	4	0.3 %
0.29	-	3	0.2 %
0.30	-	2	0.1 %
0.31	-	6	0.4 %
0.32	-	1	0.1 %
0.33	-	4	0.3 %
0.34	-	4	0.3 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.39	-	3	0.2 %
0.40	-	3	0.2 %
0.41	-	1	0.1 %
0.42	-	7	0.5 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.44	-	2	0.1 %
0.45	-	4	0.3 %
0.46	-	6	0.4 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	5	0.4 %
0.49	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.51	-	4	0.3 %
0.52	-	2	0.1 %
0.53	-	1	0.1 %
0.54	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2145-2151 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202.00 , -201.00

SAPROBATION: SA 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	886	65.4 %
1	Yes	247	18.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2; partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,133 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2152-2157 (width: 6; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9999 , -9998 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAPSMI: SA 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 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.97	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	0	0.0 %
2.03	-	2	0.1 %
2.07	-	1	0.1 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.37	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	6	0.4 %
2.43	-	5	0.4 %
2.47	-	4	0.3 %
2.48	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
2.53	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.57	-	8	0.6 %
2.60	-	3	0.2 %
2.63	-	11	0.8 %
2.67	-	16	1.2 %
2.70	-	12	0.9 %
2.73	-	15	1.1 %
2.77	-	16	1.2 %
2.80	-	17	1.3 %
2.83	-	24	1.8 %
2.87	-	33	2.4 %
2.90	-	23	1.7 %
2.93	-	46	3.4 %
2.97	-	73	5.4 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	28	2.1 %
3.03	-	25	1.8 %
3.07	-	25	1.8 %
3.10	-	15	1.1 %
3.13	-	24	1.8 %
3.17	-	24	1.8 %
3.20	-	19	1.4 %
3.23	-	28	2.1 %
3.27	-	21	1.6 %
3.30	-	26	1.9 %
3.33	-	27	2.0 %
3.37	-	22	1.6 %
3.40	-	22	1.6 %
3.43	-	24	1.8 %
3.47	-	26	1.9 %
3.48	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	34	2.5 %
3.53	-	34	2.5 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2158-2164 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPSMISR: SA 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 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	2	0.1 %
2.20	-	4	0.3 %
2.30	-	6	0.4 %
2.40	-	7	0.5 %
2.50	-	12	0.9 %
2.60	-	26	1.9 %
2.70	-	40	3.0 %
2.80	-	40	3.0 %
2.90	-	68	5.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Slightly Disagree	144	10.6 %
3.10	-	60	4.4 %
3.20	-	55	4.1 %
3.30	-	50	3.7 %
3.40	-	55	4.1 %
3.50	-	55	4.1 %
3.60	-	85	6.3 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.70	-	84	6.2 %
3.80	-	109	8.1 %
3.90	-	65	4.8 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	154	11.4 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2165-2171 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPSMID: SA 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	%
1.0	Strongly Agree	2	0.1 %
1.6	-	1	0.1 %
1.9	-	1	0.1 %
2.0	Slightly Agree	1	0.1 %
2.1	-	4	0.3 %
2.2	-	4	0.3 %
2.3	-	7	0.5 %
2.4	-	7	0.5 %
2.5	-	11	0.8 %
2.6	-	22	1.6 %
2.7	-	29	2.1 %
2.8	-	34	2.5 %
2.9	-	61	4.5 %
3.0	Slightly Disagree	147	10.9 %
3.1	-	67	4.9 %
3.2	-	52	3.8 %
3.3	-	57	4.2 %
3.4	-	69	5.1 %
3.5	-	65	4.8 %
3.6	-	72	5.3 %
3.7	-	84	6.2 %
3.8	-	66	4.9 %
3.9	-	67	4.9 %
4.0	Strongly Disagree	199	14.7 %
Missing Data			
-700.0	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-300.0	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2172-2178 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

SAPSMIWK: SA 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 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	4	0.3 %
1.90	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	13	1.0 %
2.20	-	14	1.0 %
2.30	-	21	1.6 %
2.40	-	19	1.4 %
2.50	-	28	2.1 %
2.60	-	56	4.1 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	68	5.0 %
2.80	-	97	7.2 %
2.90	-	152	11.2 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	88	6.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.10	-	71	5.2 %
3.20	-	58	4.3 %
3.30	-	47	3.5 %
3.40	-	96	7.1 %
3.50	-	63	4.7 %
3.60	-	69	5.1 %
3.70	-	92	6.8 %
3.80	-	27	2.0 %
3.90	-	18	1.3 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2179-2185 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SARELQLT: SA 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	%
1.00	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	3	0.2 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	8	0.6 %
2.43	-	6	0.4 %
2.57	-	7	0.5 %
2.71	-	8	0.6 %
2.86	-	10	0.7 %
3.00	-	16	1.2 %
3.14	-	19	1.4 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.29	-	19	1.4 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.43	-	24	1.8 %
3.57	-	43	3.2 %
3.71	-	34	2.5 %
3.83	-	1	0.1 %
3.86	-	44	3.2 %
4.00	-	58	4.3 %
4.14	-	53	3.9 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.29	-	59	4.4 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.43	-	63	4.7 %
4.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.57	-	66	4.9 %
4.71	-	59	4.4 %
4.86	-	37	2.7 %
5.00	-	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into RQual measure	465	34.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 669 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2186-2192 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SARELDEV: SA 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	19	1.4 %
1.5	-	8	0.6 %
2.0	Would be bothered, but would not say anything to me about it	23	1.7 %
2.5	-	31	2.3 %
3.0	Would be bothered and would talk to me about it	117	8.6 %
3.5	-	67	4.9 %
4.0	Would get very upset with me	404	29.8 %
Missing Data			
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.0	Did not skip into RQual measure	465	34.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 669 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2193-2199 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

SARELCOM: SA 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	%
1.00	Doesn't know at all	10	0.7 %
1.20	-	5	0.4 %
1.40	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	6	0.4 %
1.80	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Knows a little bit	43	3.2 %
2.20	-	26	1.9 %
2.40	-	22	1.6 %
2.60	-	31	2.3 %
2.80	-	34	2.5 %
3.00	Knows a lot	117	8.6 %
3.20	-	31	2.3 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	33	2.4 %
3.60	-	34	2.5 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.80	-	29	2.1 %
4.00	Knows everything	236	17.4 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.00	Did not skip into RQual measure	465	34.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 669 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2200-2206 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SADEL: SA 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	-	563	41.6 %
1	-	82	6.1 %
2	-	12	0.9 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into RQual measure	465	34.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 669 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2207-2210 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

SASIGOTHER_DEL: SA 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 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	-	419	30.9 %
1	-	140	10.3 %
2	-	50	3.7 %
3	-	24	1.8 %
4	-	9	0.7 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	11	0.8 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into RQual measure	465	34.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 669 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2211-2214 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAPEERPR: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	It's sort of true I'm influenced by my peers	4	0.3 %
2.10	-	4	0.3 %
2.20	-	5	0.4 %
2.30	-	11	0.8 %
2.40	-	23	1.7 %
2.50	-	23	1.7 %
2.60	-	21	1.6 %
2.70	-	40	3.0 %
2.80	-	41	3.0 %
2.90	-	36	2.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	It's sort of true I prefer to be an individual	40	3.0 %
3.10	-	56	4.1 %
3.20	-	56	4.1 %
3.30	-	52	3.8 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	62	4.6 %
3.50	-	56	4.1 %
3.60	-	79	5.8 %
3.70	-	121	8.9 %
3.78	-	1	0.1 %
3.80	-	72	5.3 %
3.89	-	1	0.1 %
3.90	-	72	5.3 %
4.00	It's really true I prefer to be an individual	246	18.2 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing due to bug in interview	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,129 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2215-2221 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAROUT: SA 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	28	2.1 %
1.25	-	31	2.3 %
1.50	-	52	3.8 %
1.75	-	55	4.1 %
2.00	A few times a year	88	6.5 %
2.25	-	84	6.2 %
2.50	-	87	6.4 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	88	6.5 %
3.00	Once or twice a month	83	6.1 %
3.25	-	64	4.7 %
3.50	-	72	5.3 %
3.75	-	54	4.0 %
4.00	At least once a week	52	3.8 %
4.25	-	34	2.5 %
4.50	-	13	1.0 %
4.75	-	12	0.9 %
5.00	Almost every day	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Routine Activities measure	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 902 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2222-2228 (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

SASRO_DESTPROP: SA 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	1063	78.5 %
1	Yes	63	4.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2229-2232 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_DESTPROP_NUM: SA 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	-	1063	78.5 %
1	-	24	1.8 %
2	-	12	0.9 %
3	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2233-2236 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_DESTPROP_GROUP: SA 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	41	3.0 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1063	78.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 63 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2237-2240 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SETFIRE: SA 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	1122	82.9 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2241-2244 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SETFIRE_NUM: SA 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	-	1122	82.9 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2245-2248 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_SETFIRE_GROUP: SA 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1122	82.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 4 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2249-2252 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ENTBLDSTEAL: SA 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	1112	82.1 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2253-2256 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_NUM: SA 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	-	1112	82.1 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2257-2260 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_GROUP: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1112	82.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2261-2264 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

SASRO_SHOPLIFT: SA 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	1086	80.2 %
1	Yes	40	3.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2265-2268 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SHOPLIFT_NUM: SA 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	-	1086	80.2 %
1	-	3	0.2 %
2	-	8	0.6 %
3	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	2	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2269-2272 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_SHOPLIFT_GROUP: SA 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	22	1.6 %
1	Yes	18	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1086	80.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 2273-2276 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_BSTOLEN: SA 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	1025	75.7 %
1	Yes	101	7.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2277-2280 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_BSTOLEN_NUM: SA 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	-	1025	75.7 %
1	-	19	1.4 %
2	-	21	1.6 %
3	-	9	0.7 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	4	0.3 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
100	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	2	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2281-2284 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_BSTOLEN_GROUP: SA 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	58	4.3 %
1	Yes	42	3.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1025	75.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 100 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2285-2288 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ILLCREDIT: SA 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	1112	82.1 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2289-2292 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -9, -8

SASRO_ILLCREDIT_NUM: SA 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	-	1112	82.1 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2293-2296 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_ILLCREDIT_GROUP: SA 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	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1112	82.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2297-2300 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_STOLECAR: SA 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	1118	82.6 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2301-2304 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_STOLECAR_NUM: SA 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	-	1118	82.6 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2305-2308 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_STOLECAR_GROUP: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1118	82.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 2309-2312 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SOLDMAR: SA 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	1001	73.9 %
1	Yes	125	9.2 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2313-2316 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SOLDMAR_NUM: SA 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	-	1001	73.9 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
2	-	9	0.7 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	6	0.4 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	8	0.6 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	9	0.7 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	5	0.4 %
100	-	5	0.4 %
120	-	3	0.2 %
125	-	1	0.1 %
130	-	1	0.1 %
140	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	10	0.7 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	4	0.3 %
190	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	3	0.2 %
250	-	1	0.1 %
270	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	4	0.3 %
333	-	1	0.1 %
360	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	4	0.3 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	1	0.1 %
600	-	2	0.1 %
800	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
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 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2317-2320 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_SOLDMAR_GROUP: SA 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	88	6.5 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1001	73.9 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 123 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2321-2324 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

SASRO_SOLDOTHDR: SA 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	1019	75.3 %
1	Yes	107	7.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2325-2328 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SOLDOTHDR_NUM: SA 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	-	1019	75.3 %
1	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	7	0.5 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
90	-	4	0.3 %
100	-	14	1.0 %
120	-	2	0.1 %
125	-	1	0.1 %
130	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	6	0.4 %
160	-	1	0.1 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
177	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	3	0.2 %
190	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	4	0.3 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
250	-	1	0.1 %
265	-	2	0.1 %
270	-	2	0.1 %
300	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
360	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	2	0.1 %
700	-	1	0.1 %
900	-	2	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
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 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2329-2332 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_SOLDOTHDR_GROUP: SA 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	69	5.1 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1019	75.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 106 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2333-2336 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_CARJACK: SA 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	1125	83.1 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2337-2340 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_CARJACK_NUM: SA 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	-	1125	83.1 %
3	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2341-2344 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_CARJACK_GROUP: SA 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1125	83.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 2345-2348 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_CARJACK_GUN: SA 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	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1125	83.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 2349-2352 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_DROVEDRUNK: SA 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	973	71.9 %
1	Yes	152	11.2 %
-202	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,125 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2353-2356 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_DROVEDRUNK_NUM: SA 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	-	973	71.9 %
1	-	17	1.3 %
2	-	27	2.0 %
3	-	10	0.7 %
4	-	12	0.9 %
5	-	13	1.0 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	13	1.0 %
12	-	4	0.3 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
24	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	7	0.5 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	4	0.3 %
120	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	2	0.1 %
330	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	4	0.3 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,125 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2357-2360 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_DROVEDRUNK_GROUP: SA 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	69	5.1 %
1	Yes	83	6.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	974	71.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 152 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2361-2364 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_PAIDSEX: SA 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	1110	82.0 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2365-2368 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_PAIDSEX_NUM: SA 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	-	1110	82.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	4	0.3 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,125 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2369-2372 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_FORCEDEX: SA 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: 2373-2377 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_FORCEDSEX_NUM: SA 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: 2378-2382 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_FORCEDSEX_GROUP: SA 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: 2383-2387 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_FORCEDSEX_GUN: SA 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: 2388-2392 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_KILLED: SA 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: 2393-2397 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_KILLED_NUM: SA 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: 2398-2402 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_KILLED_GROUP: SA 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: 2403-2407 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_KILLED_GUN: SA 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: 2408-2412 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

SASRO_SHOT: SA 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	1120	82.7 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2413-2416 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SHOT_NUM: SA 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	-	1120	82.7 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	2	0.1 %

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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2417-2420 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_SHOT_GROUP: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1120	82.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 2421-2424 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SHOTAT: SA 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	1105	81.6 %
1	Yes	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2425-2428 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_SHOTAT_NUM: SA 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	-	1105	81.6 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	5	0.4 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	2	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2429-2432 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_SHOTAT_GROUP: SA 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	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1105	81.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 21 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2433-2436 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ROBWEAPON: SA 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	1113	82.2 %
1	Yes	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2437-2440 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ROBWEAPON_NUM: SA 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	-	1113	82.2 %
1	-	7	0.5 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2441-2444 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_ROBWEAPON_GROUP: SA 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1113	82.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total			1,354
			100%

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

Location: 2445-2448 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ROBWEAPON_GUN: SA 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1113	82.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 13 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2449-2452 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ROBNOWEAPON: SA 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	1098	81.1 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2453-2456 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ROBNOWEAPON_NUM: SA 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	-	1098	81.1 %
1	-	16	1.2 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2457-2460 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_ROBNOWEAPON_GROUP: SA 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	20	1.5 %
1	Yes	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1098	81.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 28 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2461-2464 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_BEATENUP: SA 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	1066	78.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	60	4.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2465-2468 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_BEATENUP_NUM: SA 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	-	1066	78.7 %
1	-	30	2.2 %
2	-	14	1.0 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2469-2472 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_BEATENUP_GROUP: SA 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	31	2.3 %
1	Yes	29	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1066	78.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 60 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2473-2476 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

SASRO_INFIGHT: SA 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	876	64.7 %
1	Yes	250	18.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2477-2480 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_INFIGHT_NUM: SA 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	-	876	64.7 %
1	-	107	7.9 %
2	-	51	3.8 %
3	-	37	2.7 %
4	-	11	0.8 %
5	-	14	1.0 %
6	-	9	0.7 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2481-2484 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

SASRO_INFIGHT_GROUP: SA 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	134	9.9 %
1	Yes	115	8.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	876	64.7 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total			1,354
			100%

Based upon 249 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2485-2488 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_FIGHTGANG: SA 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	1112	82.1 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2489-2492 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_FIGHTGANG_NUM: SA 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	-	1112	82.1 %
1	-	6	0.4 %
2	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
365	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2493-2496 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_FIGHTGANG_GROUP: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1112	82.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2497-2500 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_FIGHTGANG_GUN: SA 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	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1112	82.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2501-2504 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_CARRGUN: SA 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	1041	76.9 %
1	Yes	85	6.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2505-2508 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_CARRGUN_NUM: SA 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	-	1041	76.9 %
1	-	6	0.4 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
55	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
58	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	3	0.2 %
100	-	7	0.5 %
120	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	6	0.4 %
170	-	2	0.1 %
180	-	2	0.1 %
200	-	3	0.2 %
210	-	2	0.1 %
240	-	1	0.1 %
265	-	1	0.1 %
270	-	2	0.1 %
300	-	2	0.1 %
330	-	2	0.1 %
365	-	10	0.7 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2509-2512 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_ENTCARSTEAL: SA 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	1112	82.1 %
1	Yes	14	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2513-2516 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_ENTCARSTEAL_NUM: SA 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	-	1112	82.1 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
50	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2517-2520 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_ENTCARSTEAL_GROUP: SA 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	8	0.6 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1112	82.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 14 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2521-2524 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASRO_JOYRIDING: SA 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	1111	82.1 %
1	Yes	15	1.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2525-2528 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

SASRO_JOYRIDING_NUM: SA 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	-	1111	82.1 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	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	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2529-2532 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

SASRO_JOYRIDING_GROUP: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-106	Skipped: Interview conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1111	82.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 15 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2533-2536 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

SASROPRV: SA 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	-	687	50.7 %
0.05	-	207	15.3 %
0.09	-	85	6.3 %
0.14	-	44	3.2 %
0.18	-	32	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.23	-	29	2.1 %
0.27	-	7	0.5 %
0.32	-	13	1.0 %
0.36	-	10	0.7 %
0.41	-	3	0.2 %
0.45	-	2	0.1 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.55	-	2	0.1 %
0.64	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2537-2543 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

SASRSEND: SA 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	-	766	56.6 %
0.05	-	200	14.8 %
0.11	-	70	5.2 %
0.16	-	37	2.7 %
0.21	-	19	1.4 %
0.26	-	16	1.2 %
0.32	-	8	0.6 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.47	-	1	0.1 %
0.58	-	1	0.1 %
0.63	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2544-2550 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

SASROFRQ: SA 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	-	688	50.8 %
1	-	80	5.9 %
2	-	49	3.6 %
3	-	26	1.9 %
4	-	18	1.3 %
5	-	18	1.3 %
6	-	9	0.7 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	10	0.7 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	10	0.7 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	5	0.4 %
18	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	8	0.6 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
22	-	3	0.2 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
32	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
33	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
36	-	3	0.2 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
62	-	2	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
76	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
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 1,126 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

SASROFRQND: SA 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	-	767	56.6 %
1	-	84	6.2 %
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	30	2.2 %
4	-	15	1.1 %
5	-	17	1.3 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	7	0.5 %
11	-	4	0.3 %
12	-	8	0.6 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	2	0.1 %
18	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
27	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	2	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
62	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
73	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
94	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	4	0.3 %
101	-	2	0.1 %
102	-	1	0.1 %
103	-	3	0.2 %
109	-	1	0.1 %
118	-	1	0.1 %
119	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
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 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2555-2558 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

SASROAGG: SA 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	-	836	61.7 %
0.09	-	184	13.6 %
0.18	-	69	5.1 %
0.27	-	20	1.5 %
0.36	-	11	0.8 %
0.45	-	3	0.2 %
0.55	-	2	0.1 %
0.73	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	Partial Interview -data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2559-2565 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

SAAGGFRQ: SA 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	-	836	61.7 %
1	-	93	6.9 %
2	-	68	5.0 %
3	-	33	2.4 %
4	-	13	1.0 %
5	-	15	1.1 %
6	-	15	1.1 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	5	0.4 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
17	-	2	0.1 %
18	-	2	0.1 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
102	-	1	0.1 %
170	-	1	0.1 %
305	-	1	0.1 %
736	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2566-2569 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

SASROINC: SA 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	-	902	66.6 %
0.1	-	97	7.2 %
0.2	-	66	4.9 %
0.3	-	30	2.2 %
0.4	-	17	1.3 %
0.5	-	8	0.6 %
0.6	-	3	0.2 %
0.7	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.0	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2570-2576 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0

SASROIND: SA 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	-	979	72.3 %
0.13	-	92	6.8 %
0.25	-	35	2.6 %
0.38	-	12	0.9 %
0.50	-	4	0.3 %
0.63	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2577-2583 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

SAINCFRQ: SA 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	-	904	66.8 %
1	-	21	1.6 %
2	-	12	0.9 %
3	-	13	1.0 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
21	-	2	0.1 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	9	0.7 %
31	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	3	0.2 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	4	0.3 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
68	-	1	0.1 %
74	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	2	0.1 %
77	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	2	0.1 %
92	-	2	0.1 %
100	-	7	0.5 %
102	-	1	0.1 %
103	-	1	0.1 %
108	-	2	0.1 %
114	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
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 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2584-2587 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -300, -202, -201, -100

SAICFQND: SA 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	-	981	72.5 %
1	-	26	1.9 %
2	-	23	1.7 %
3	-	16	1.2 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	9	0.7 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
21	-	3	0.2 %
22	-	2	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	2	0.1 %
102	-	1	0.1 %
103	-	1	0.1 %
108	-	1	0.1 %
125	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	1	0.1 %
156	-	1	0.1 %
165	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	1	0.1 %
206	-	1	0.1 %
1043	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,126 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2588-2591 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

SASCCLINT: SA 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	17	1.3 %
1.14	-	11	0.8 %
1.17	-	5	0.4 %
1.20	-	4	0.3 %
1.25	-	6	0.4 %
1.29	-	16	1.2 %
1.33	-	5	0.4 %
1.38	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	5	0.4 %
1.43	-	26	1.9 %
1.50	-	17	1.3 %
1.57	-	28	2.1 %
1.60	-	3	0.2 %
1.63	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	10	0.7 %
1.71	-	33	2.4 %
1.75	-	11	0.8 %
1.80	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	10	0.7 %
1.86	-	44	3.2 %
1.88	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	A Few	71	5.2 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	51	3.8 %
2.17	-	6	0.4 %
2.20	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	32	2.4 %
2.29	-	44	3.2 %
2.33	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.38	-	7	0.5 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.43	-	47	3.5 %
2.50	-	25	1.8 %
2.57	-	49	3.6 %
2.60	-	3	0.2 %
2.63	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	7	0.5 %
2.71	-	35	2.6 %
2.75	-	11	0.8 %
2.80	-	7	0.5 %
2.83	-	10	0.7 %
2.86	-	44	3.2 %
2.88	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Many	64	4.7 %
3.14	-	27	2.0 %
3.17	-	5	0.4 %
3.20	-	1	0.1 %
3.25	-	4	0.3 %
3.29	-	14	1.0 %
3.33	-	3	0.2 %
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	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	231	17.1 %
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 900 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2592-2598 (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

SASOCAP2: SA 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	36	2.7 %
1.20	-	8	0.6 %
1.25	-	58	4.3 %
1.33	-	13	1.0 %
1.40	-	5	0.4 %
1.50	-	75	5.5 %
1.60	-	5	0.4 %
1.67	-	30	2.2 %
1.75	-	95	7.0 %
1.80	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	A Few	172	12.7 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	125	9.2 %
2.33	-	20	1.5 %
2.40	-	7	0.5 %
2.50	-	88	6.5 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	9	0.7 %
2.75	-	43	3.2 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Many	50	3.7 %
3.25	-	7	0.5 %
3.33	-	5	0.4 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Most	19	1.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	5	0.4 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	231	17.1 %
-97.00	NA	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 896 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2599-2605 (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

SASOCAP3: SA 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	2	0.1 %
1.40	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	35	2.6 %
2.20	-	5	0.4 %
2.40	-	20	1.5 %
2.60	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.80	-	29	2.1 %
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree	87	6.4 %
3.20	-	64	4.7 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	52	3.8 %
3.60	-	104	7.7 %
3.80	-	119	8.8 %
4.00	Agree	297	21.9 %
4.20	-	16	1.2 %
4.40	-	8	0.6 %
4.60	-	13	1.0 %
4.80	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	26	1.9 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	231	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 902 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2606-2612 (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

SASUBUSE1: SA 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	426	31.5 %
2	1-5 times	153	11.3 %
3	6-11 times	61	4.5 %
4	1X per month	65	4.8 %
5	2-3X per month	119	8.8 %
6	1X per week	72	5.3 %
7	2-3X per week	157	11.6 %
8	4-5X per week	40	3.0 %
9	Every day	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2613-2616 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE2: SA 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	-	426	31.5 %
1	-	35	2.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	141	10.4 %
3	-	111	8.2 %
4	-	72	5.3 %
5	-	57	4.2 %
6	-	97	7.2 %
7	-	17	1.3 %
8	-	32	2.4 %
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	34	2.5 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	54	4.0 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	10	0.7 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
24	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	11	0.8 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2617-2620 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE3: SA 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	637	47.0 %
2	1-5 times	147	10.9 %
3	6-11 times	29	2.1 %
4	1X per month	48	3.5 %
5	2-3X per month	57	4.2 %
6	1X per week	51	3.8 %
7	2-3X per week	108	8.0 %
8	4-5X per week	25	1.8 %
9	Every day	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2621-2624 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE4: SA 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	617	45.6 %
2	1-5 times	234	17.3 %
3	6-11 times	45	3.3 %
4	1X per month	41	3.0 %
5	2-3X per month	54	4.0 %
6	1X per week	44	3.2 %
7	2-3X per week	61	4.5 %
8	4-5X per week	18	1.3 %
9	Every day	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2625-2628 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE6: SA 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	739	54.6 %
2	1-5 times	82	6.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	6-11 times	27	2.0 %
4	1X per month	24	1.8 %
5	2-3X per month	41	3.0 %
6	1X per week	20	1.5 %
7	2-3X per week	37	2.7 %
8	4-5X per week	37	2.7 %
9	Every day	117	8.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2629-2632 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE8: SA 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	1069	79.0 %
2	1-5 times	17	1.3 %
3	6-11 times	5	0.4 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	8	0.6 %
6	1X per week	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	2-3X per week	6	0.4 %
8	4-5X per week	3	0.2 %
9	Every day	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2633-2636 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE10: SA 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	1086	80.2 %
2	1-5 times	11	0.8 %
3	6-11 times	5	0.4 %
4	1X per month	3	0.2 %
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
6	1X per week	3	0.2 %
7	2-3X per week	1	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	7	0.5 %
9	Every day	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2637-2640 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE12: SA 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	1075	79.4 %
2	1-5 times	24	1.8 %
3	6-11 times	7	0.5 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
6	1X per week	3	0.2 %
7	2-3X per week	2	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %
9	Every day	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2641-2644 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE14: SA 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	1073	79.2 %
2	1-5 times	17	1.3 %
3	6-11 times	1	0.1 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	9	0.7 %
6	1X per week	4	0.3 %
7	2-3X per week	5	0.4 %
8	4-5X per week	4	0.3 %
9	Every day	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2645-2648 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric
(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE16: SA 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	1088	80.4 %
2	1-5 times	19	1.4 %
3	6-11 times	4	0.3 %
4	1X per month	2	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	7	0.5 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %
9	Every day	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2649-2652 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE18: SA 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	1089	80.4 %
2	1-5 times	17	1.3 %
3	6-11 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	4	0.3 %
6	1X per week	4	0.3 %
7	2-3X per week	1	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %
9	Every day	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2653-2656 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE20: SA 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	1116	82.4 %
2	1-5 times	1	0.1 %
3	6-11 times	2	0.1 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	4	0.3 %
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	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2657-2660 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE22: SA 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	1116	82.4 %
2	1-5 times	2	0.1 %
3	6-11 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	5	0.4 %
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	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2661-2664 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE24: SA 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	1123	82.9 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2665-2668 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -108 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -103 , -9 , -8

SASUBUSE26: SA 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	1123	82.9 %
2	1-5 times	0	0.0 %
3	6-11 times	1	0.1 %
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	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2669-2672 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE28: SA 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 %
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	1123	82.9 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 2673-2676 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE30: SA 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	489	36.1 %
2	1-5 times	14	1.0 %
3	6-11 times	10	0.7 %
4	1X per month	6	0.4 %
5	2-3X per month	20	1.5 %
6	1X per week	13	1.0 %
7	2-3X per week	29	2.1 %
8	4-5X per week	24	1.8 %
9	Every day	519	38.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2677-2680 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

SASUBUSE31: SA 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	514	38.0 %
2	1-4 cigarettes	199	14.7 %
3	5-9 cigarettes	165	12.2 %
4	10-15 cigarettes	127	9.4 %
5	16-20 cigarettes	87	6.4 %
6	More than a pack a day cigarettes	32	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
-110	Skipped: Interview was conducted in federal facility	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2681-2684 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -105 , -9 , -8

SAQFBRMO: SA 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	-	426	31.5 %
1	-	20	1.5 %
2	-	62	4.6 %
3	-	30	2.2 %
4	-	29	2.1 %
5	-	12	0.9 %
6	-	47	3.5 %
7	-	4	0.3 %
8	-	23	1.7 %
9	-	11	0.8 %
10	-	20	1.5 %
12	-	57	4.2 %
14	-	7	0.5 %
15	-	23	1.7 %
16	-	24	1.8 %
18	-	20	1.5 %
20	-	20	1.5 %
21	-	5	0.4 %
24	-	43	3.2 %
25	-	5	0.4 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	4	0.3 %
30	-	30	2.2 %
32	-	10	0.7 %
35	-	4	0.3 %
36	-	33	2.4 %
40	-	11	0.8 %
42	-	16	1.2 %
48	-	20	1.5 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
54	-	3	0.2 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	4	0.3 %
60	-	22	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
64	-	4	0.3 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	21	1.6 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	5	0.4 %
84	-	6	0.4 %
90	-	7	0.5 %
96	-	4	0.3 %
98	-	1	0.1 %
105	-	1	0.1 %
108	-	2	0.1 %
112	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	3	0.2 %
140	-	1	0.1 %
144	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-300	Too few answers for computation	7	0.5 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2685-2688 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SA6MOUSE: SA 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	-	710	52.4 %
1	-	293	21.6 %
2	-	55	4.1 %
3	-	34	2.5 %
4	-	17	1.3 %
5	-	9	0.7 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-300	Too few answers for computation	7	0.5 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2689-2692 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAQFSMK6: SA 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	-	514	38.0 %
2.5	-	8	0.6 %
5.0	-	2	0.1 %
7.5	-	3	0.2 %
10.0	-	10	0.7 %
12.5	-	9	0.7 %
14.0	-	2	0.1 %
15.0	-	19	1.4 %
17.5	-	16	1.2 %
18.0	-	1	0.1 %
20.0	-	132	9.7 %
28.0	-	4	0.3 %
35.0	-	1	0.1 %
42.0	-	4	0.3 %
49.0	-	5	0.4 %
50.0	-	2	0.1 %
56.0	-	149	11.0 %
62.5	-	1	0.1 %
75.0	-	1	0.1 %
87.5	-	1	0.1 %
90.0	-	1	0.1 %
100.0	-	122	9.0 %
140.0	-	1	0.1 %
144.0	-	85	6.3 %
160.0	-	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-300.0	Too few answers for computation	7	0.5 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2693-2699 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

SAA6SC2: SA 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	-	916	67.7 %
1	-	76	5.6 %
2	-	44	3.2 %
3	-	27	2.0 %
4	-	19	1.4 %
5	-	19	1.4 %
6	-	9	0.7 %
7	-	8	0.6 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2700-2703 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAD6SC2: SA 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	-	976	72.1 %
1	-	52	3.8 %
2	-	28	2.1 %
3	-	23	1.7 %
4	-	10	0.7 %
5	-	13	1.0 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2704-2707 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAA6DP2: SA 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	-	1017	75.1 %
1	-	44	3.2 %
2	-	20	1.5 %
3	-	18	1.3 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	6	0.4 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	5	0.4 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2708-2711 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAD6DP2: SA 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	-	1013	74.8 %
1	-	38	2.8 %
2	-	19	1.4 %
3	-	20	1.5 %
4	-	6	0.4 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	7	0.5 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2712-2715 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATOTSC6: SA 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	-	853	63.0 %
1	-	83	6.1 %
2	-	57	4.2 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	29	2.1 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	22	1.6 %
7	-	14	1.0 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2716-2719 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATOTDS6: SA 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	-	949	70.1 %
1	-	53	3.9 %
2	-	35	2.6 %
3	-	31	2.3 %
4	-	10	0.7 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	10	0.7 %
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2720-2723 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SAALTRTM: SA 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	1090	80.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Yes	41	3.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2724-2727 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201

SADGTRTM: SA 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	1087	80.3 %
1	Yes	44	3.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2728-2731 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201

SATRTM: SA 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	1067	78.8 %
1	Yes	64	4.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2732-2735 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATCO1: SA 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	1105	81.6 %
2	Almost never	15	1.1 %
3	Sometimes	7	0.5 %
4	Often	0	0.0 %
5	Very often	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2736-2739 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATCO2: SA 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	1104	81.5 %
2	Almost never	6	0.4 %
3	Sometimes	16	1.2 %
4	Often	3	0.2 %
5	Very often	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2740-2743 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATCO3: SA 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	1028	75.9 %
2	Almost never	28	2.1 %
3	Sometimes	44	3.2 %
4	Often	23	1.7 %
5	Very often	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2744-2747 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATCOCNT: SA 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	-	1015	75.0 %
1	-	88	6.5 %
2	-	16	1.2 %
3	-	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2748-2751 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAIMPULS: SA 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	8	0.6 %
1.13	-	4	0.3 %
1.25	-	6	0.4 %
1.38	-	10	0.7 %
1.50	-	21	1.6 %
1.63	-	6	0.4 %
1.75	-	18	1.3 %
1.88	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	Somewhat False	33	2.4 %
2.13	-	25	1.8 %
2.25	-	51	3.8 %
2.38	-	23	1.7 %
2.50	-	46	3.4 %
2.63	-	49	3.6 %
2.75	-	47	3.5 %
2.88	-	38	2.8 %
3.00	Not sure	45	3.3 %
3.13	-	52	3.8 %
3.25	-	50	3.7 %
3.38	-	36	2.7 %
3.50	-	55	4.1 %
3.63	-	29	2.1 %
3.75	-	57	4.2 %
3.88	-	44	3.2 %
4.00	Somewhat True	62	4.6 %
4.13	-	55	4.1 %
4.25	-	38	2.8 %
4.38	-	27	2.0 %
4.50	-	60	4.4 %
4.63	-	33	2.4 %
4.75	-	12	0.9 %
4.88	-	26	1.9 %
5.00	True	58	4.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2752-2758 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SASUPAGG: SA 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	13	1.0 %
1.14	-	6	0.4 %
1.29	-	7	0.5 %
1.43	-	8	0.6 %
1.57	-	23	1.7 %
1.71	-	22	1.6 %
1.86	-	26	1.9 %
2.00	Somewhat False	37	2.7 %
2.14	-	55	4.1 %
2.29	-	68	5.0 %
2.43	-	54	4.0 %
2.57	-	50	3.7 %
2.71	-	64	4.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.86	-	55	4.1 %
3.00	Not sure	51	3.8 %
3.14	-	39	2.9 %
3.29	-	61	4.5 %
3.43	-	54	4.0 %
3.57	-	58	4.3 %
3.71	-	54	4.0 %
3.86	-	47	3.5 %
4.00	Somewhat True	47	3.5 %
4.14	-	31	2.3 %
4.29	-	27	2.0 %
4.43	-	60	4.4 %
4.57	-	35	2.6 %
4.71	-	17	1.3 %
4.86	-	15	1.1 %
5.00	True	47	3.5 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2759-2765 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SACONSID: SA 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	4	0.3 %
1.14	-	1	0.1 %
1.29	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	7	0.5 %
1.71	-	2	0.1 %
1.86	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Somewhat False	7	0.5 %
2.14	-	6	0.4 %
2.29	-	13	1.0 %
2.43	-	14	1.0 %
2.57	-	26	1.9 %
2.71	-	28	2.1 %
2.86	-	44	3.2 %
3.00	Not sure	35	2.6 %
3.14	-	60	4.4 %
3.29	-	50	3.7 %
3.43	-	66	4.9 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.57	-	66	4.9 %
3.71	-	70	5.2 %
3.86	-	91	6.7 %
4.00	Somewhat True	144	10.6 %
4.14	-	76	5.6 %
4.29	-	65	4.8 %
4.43	-	68	5.0 %
4.57	-	39	2.9 %
4.71	-	36	2.7 %
4.86	-	46	3.4 %
5.00	True	60	4.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2766-2772 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SATEMPER: SA 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	3	0.2 %
1.07	-	1	0.1 %
1.13	-	2	0.1 %
1.20	-	2	0.1 %
1.27	-	5	0.4 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	3	0.2 %
1.47	-	1	0.1 %
1.53	-	7	0.5 %
1.60	-	6	0.4 %
1.67	-	8	0.6 %
1.73	-	4	0.3 %
1.80	-	9	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.87	-	5	0.4 %
1.93	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Somewhat False	8	0.6 %
2.07	-	14	1.0 %
2.13	-	12	0.9 %
2.20	-	21	1.6 %
2.27	-	30	2.2 %
2.33	-	32	2.4 %
2.40	-	26	1.9 %
2.47	-	19	1.4 %
2.53	-	26	1.9 %
2.60	-	18	1.3 %
2.67	-	24	1.8 %
2.73	-	29	2.1 %
2.80	-	34	2.5 %
2.87	-	27	2.0 %
2.93	-	43	3.2 %
3.00	Not sure	32	2.4 %
3.07	-	36	2.7 %
3.13	-	33	2.4 %
3.20	-	30	2.2 %
3.27	-	31	2.3 %
3.33	-	24	1.8 %
3.40	-	27	2.0 %
3.47	-	23	1.7 %
3.53	-	28	2.1 %
3.60	-	27	2.0 %
3.67	-	33	2.4 %
3.73	-	26	1.9 %
3.80	-	29	2.1 %
3.87	-	25	1.8 %
3.93	-	33	2.4 %
4.00	Somewhat True	29	2.1 %
4.07	-	23	1.7 %
4.13	-	19	1.4 %
4.20	-	21	1.6 %
4.27	-	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	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 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2773-2779 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

SACHARM: SA 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	-	260	19.2 %
6	-	90	6.6 %
7	-	86	6.4 %
8	-	85	6.3 %
9	-	66	4.9 %
10	-	167	12.3 %
11	-	106	7.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
12	-	67	4.9 %
13	-	68	5.0 %
14	-	47	3.5 %
15	-	42	3.1 %
16	-	12	0.9 %
17	-	9	0.7 %
18	-	7	0.5 %
19	-	9	0.7 %
20	-	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2780-2783 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAGRAND: SA 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	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	73	5.4 %
6	-	34	2.5 %
7	-	66	4.9 %
8	-	106	7.8 %
9	-	102	7.5 %
10	-	174	12.9 %
11	-	159	11.7 %
12	-	123	9.1 %
13	-	95	7.0 %
14	-	79	5.8 %
15	-	50	3.7 %
16	-	22	1.6 %
17	-	19	1.4 %
18	-	13	1.0 %
19	-	6	0.4 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2784-2787 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SALYING: SA 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	-	443	32.7 %
6	-	113	8.3 %
7	-	108	8.0 %
8	-	95	7.0 %
9	-	72	5.3 %
10	-	164	12.1 %
11	-	59	4.4 %
12	-	32	2.4 %
13	-	14	1.0 %
14	-	12	0.9 %
15	-	9	0.7 %
16	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	4	0.3 %
18	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2788-2791 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAMANIP: SA 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	%
5	-	352	26.0 %
6	-	80	5.9 %
7	-	81	6.0 %
8	-	68	5.0 %
9	-	97	7.2 %
10	-	185	13.7 %
11	-	69	5.1 %
12	-	63	4.7 %
13	-	45	3.3 %
14	-	35	2.6 %
15	-	25	1.8 %
16	-	7	0.5 %
17	-	10	0.7 %
18	-	5	0.4 %
19	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2792-2795 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAREMOR: SA 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	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	262	19.4 %
6	-	84	6.2 %
7	-	80	5.9 %
8	-	103	7.6 %
9	-	98	7.2 %
10	-	174	12.9 %
11	-	134	9.9 %
12	-	78	5.8 %
13	-	43	3.2 %
14	-	35	2.6 %
15	-	20	1.5 %
16	-	6	0.4 %
17	-	10	0.7 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2796-2799 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAUNEMO: SA 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	%
5	-	56	4.1 %
6	-	33	2.4 %
7	-	54	4.0 %
8	-	113	8.3 %
9	-	100	7.4 %
10	-	137	10.1 %
11	-	192	14.2 %
12	-	135	10.0 %
13	-	127	9.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
14	-	91	6.7 %
15	-	39	2.9 %
16	-	24	1.8 %
17	-	16	1.2 %
18	-	4	0.3 %
19	-	6	0.4 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2800-2803 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SACALLOS: SA 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	%
5	-	20	1.5 %
6	-	23	1.7 %
7	-	33	2.4 %
8	-	78	5.8 %
9	-	106	7.8 %
10	-	129	9.5 %
11	-	194	14.3 %
12	-	187	13.8 %
13	-	144	10.6 %
14	-	138	10.2 %
15	-	33	2.4 %
16	-	23	1.7 %
17	-	15	1.1 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2804-2807 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SATHRILL: SA 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	-	38	2.8 %
6	-	22	1.6 %
7	-	43	3.2 %
8	-	78	5.8 %
9	-	83	6.1 %
10	-	103	7.6 %
11	-	121	8.9 %
12	-	116	8.6 %
13	-	130	9.6 %
14	-	121	8.9 %
15	-	101	7.5 %
16	-	60	4.4 %
17	-	41	3.0 %
18	-	31	2.3 %
19	-	20	1.5 %
20	-	23	1.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2808-2811 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAYPIIMP: SA 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	-	99	7.3 %
6	-	48	3.5 %
7	-	88	6.5 %
8	-	91	6.7 %
9	-	81	6.0 %
10	-	140	10.3 %
11	-	144	10.6 %
12	-	108	8.0 %
13	-	102	7.5 %
14	-	85	6.3 %
15	-	58	4.3 %
16	-	32	2.4 %
17	-	23	1.7 %
18	-	13	1.0 %
19	-	12	0.9 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2812-2815 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAIRRESP: SA 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	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	139	10.3 %
6	-	72	5.3 %
7	-	93	6.9 %
8	-	125	9.2 %
9	-	137	10.1 %
10	-	165	12.2 %
11	-	130	9.6 %
12	-	84	6.2 %
13	-	64	4.7 %
14	-	57	4.2 %
15	-	26	1.9 %
16	-	11	0.8 %
17	-	15	1.1 %
18	-	5	0.4 %
20	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2816-2819 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAGRANMA: SA 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	-	40	3.0 %
21	-	17	1.3 %
22	-	43	3.2 %
23	-	57	4.2 %
24	-	43	3.2 %
25	-	51	3.8 %
26	-	46	3.4 %
27	-	29	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
28	-	41	3.0 %
29	-	23	1.7 %
30	-	29	2.1 %
31	-	26	1.9 %
32	-	33	2.4 %
33	-	31	2.3 %
34	-	33	2.4 %
35	-	32	2.4 %
36	-	33	2.4 %
37	-	20	1.5 %
38	-	32	2.4 %
39	-	21	1.6 %
40	-	53	3.9 %
41	-	54	4.0 %
42	-	39	2.9 %
43	-	48	3.5 %
44	-	34	2.5 %
45	-	27	2.0 %
46	-	27	2.0 %
47	-	21	1.6 %
48	-	20	1.5 %
49	-	19	1.4 %
50	-	17	1.3 %
51	-	10	0.7 %
52	-	15	1.1 %
53	-	12	0.9 %
54	-	10	0.7 %
55	-	8	0.6 %
56	-	6	0.4 %
57	-	2	0.1 %
58	-	3	0.2 %
59	-	6	0.4 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
62	-	1	0.1 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	2	0.1 %
65	-	2	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
68	-	2	0.1 %
69	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2820-2823 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SACALUNE: SA 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 %
17	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	-	12	0.9 %
19	-	12	0.9 %
20	-	20	1.5 %
21	-	26	1.9 %
22	-	36	2.7 %
23	-	37	2.7 %
24	-	70	5.2 %
25	-	41	3.0 %
26	-	54	4.0 %
27	-	58	4.3 %
28	-	58	4.3 %
29	-	42	3.1 %
30	-	60	4.4 %
31	-	58	4.3 %
32	-	75	5.5 %
33	-	77	5.7 %
34	-	68	5.0 %
35	-	70	5.2 %
36	-	50	3.7 %
37	-	47	3.5 %
38	-	39	2.9 %
39	-	21	1.6 %
40	-	18	1.3 %
41	-	14	1.0 %
42	-	11	0.8 %
43	-	14	1.0 %
44	-	9	0.7 %
45	-	7	0.5 %
46	-	4	0.3 %
47	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	4	0.3 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	6	0.4 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2824-2827 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAIMPIRR: SA 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.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	-	16	1.2 %
16	-	9	0.7 %
17	-	13	1.0 %
18	-	24	1.8 %
19	-	20	1.5 %
20	-	21	1.6 %
21	-	23	1.7 %
22	-	32	2.4 %
23	-	28	2.1 %
24	-	29	2.1 %
25	-	44	3.2 %
26	-	35	2.6 %
27	-	44	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
28	-	35	2.6 %
29	-	42	3.1 %
30	-	63	4.7 %
31	-	43	3.2 %
32	-	49	3.6 %
33	-	63	4.7 %
34	-	48	3.5 %
35	-	47	3.5 %
36	-	47	3.5 %
37	-	54	4.0 %
38	-	42	3.1 %
39	-	40	3.0 %
40	-	33	2.4 %
41	-	28	2.1 %
42	-	39	2.9 %
43	-	21	1.6 %
44	-	22	1.6 %
45	-	14	1.0 %
46	-	14	1.0 %
47	-	10	0.7 %
48	-	6	0.4 %
49	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	4	0.3 %
51	-	6	0.4 %
52	-	5	0.4 %
53	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	3	0.2 %
55	-	3	0.2 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	3	0.2 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
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 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2828-2831 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

SAYPI: SA 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	%
55	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	2	0.1 %
59	-	10	0.7 %
60	-	6	0.4 %
61	-	7	0.5 %
62	-	9	0.7 %
63	-	13	1.0 %
64	-	9	0.7 %
65	-	14	1.0 %
66	-	8	0.6 %
67	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
68	-	15	1.1 %
69	-	12	0.9 %
70	-	15	1.1 %
71	-	18	1.3 %
72	-	15	1.1 %
73	-	11	0.8 %
74	-	14	1.0 %
75	-	16	1.2 %
76	-	16	1.2 %
77	-	15	1.1 %
78	-	14	1.0 %
79	-	12	0.9 %
80	-	14	1.0 %
81	-	11	0.8 %
82	-	13	1.0 %
83	-	24	1.8 %
84	-	12	0.9 %
85	-	19	1.4 %
86	-	14	1.0 %
87	-	12	0.9 %
88	-	16	1.2 %
89	-	23	1.7 %
90	-	12	0.9 %
91	-	9	0.7 %
92	-	15	1.1 %
93	-	12	0.9 %
94	-	29	2.1 %
95	-	16	1.2 %
96	-	9	0.7 %
97	-	14	1.0 %
98	-	19	1.4 %
99	-	10	0.7 %
100	-	17	1.3 %
101	-	11	0.8 %
102	-	15	1.1 %
103	-	20	1.5 %
104	-	18	1.3 %
105	-	12	0.9 %
106	-	21	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	220	16.2 %
	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 1,131 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2832-2835 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8