

ICPSR 29961

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

Edward P. Mulvey
University of Pittsburgh

Frequencies for 18 Month Follow-up Data

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTES

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

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

VARIABLE GROUP CROSSWALK ACROSS WAVES

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

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

Variable Description and Frequencies

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

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

18 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: S3 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

S3INTCOMPSTAT: S3 IntInfo: Interview completion status

Completion status of the interview.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Complete	1213	89.6 %
2	Partial	16	1.2 %
4	Incomplete	125	9.2 %
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

S3QVERSION: S3 IntInfo: Version number associated with programming changes to the interview

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
01.08	-	8	0.6 %
01.09	-	117	8.6 %
01.10	-	63	4.7 %
01.11	-	132	9.7 %
01.12	-	329	24.3 %
01.14	-	513	37.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
01.15	-	67	4.9 %
INC	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	0	0.0 %
Inc	-	125	9.2 %
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

S3INTYR: S3 IntInfo: Year of Interview

What year did the interview take place in?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2002	-	309	22.8 %
2003	-	764	56.4 %
2004	-	156	11.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -201

S3INTLOC: S3 IntInfo: Interview location

Where did this interview take place?

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Subject's home	670	49.5 %
2	At the placement	393	29.0 %
3	Somewhere else	166	12.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3PLCCOD: S3 IntInfo: Interview location - facility code

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	393	29.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	NA: Interview not conducted at the placement	836	61.7 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 393 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PLCTYPE: S3 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)	93	6.9 %
14	Secure	85	6.3 %
15	Jail / Prison	190	14.0 %
16	Detention	17	1.3 %
20	Other	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	NA: Interview conducted not at placement	836	61.7 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 393 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3NMONTHS: S3 IntInfo: Number of months covered in the recall period

Number of months in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	8	0.6 %
4	-	78	5.8 %
5	-	344	25.4 %
6	-	510	37.7 %
7	-	227	16.8 %
8	-	62	4.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3DAYSINRP: S3 IntInfo: Number of days covered in the recall period

Number of days in the recall period.

MEASURE: Interview Information

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
86	-	1	0.1 %
89	-	2	0.1 %
91	-	1	0.1 %
92	-	4	0.3 %
106	-	1	0.1 %
107	-	2	0.1 %
109	-	2	0.1 %
110	-	3	0.2 %
112	-	2	0.1 %
114	-	3	0.2 %
115	-	1	0.1 %
116	-	2	0.1 %
117	-	2	0.1 %
118	-	4	0.3 %
119	-	3	0.2 %
120	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
121	-	5	0.4 %
122	-	23	1.7 %
123	-	15	1.1 %
128	-	1	0.1 %
130	-	1	0.1 %
135	-	1	0.1 %
136	-	3	0.2 %
137	-	7	0.5 %
138	-	7	0.5 %
139	-	8	0.6 %
140	-	7	0.5 %
141	-	9	0.7 %
142	-	7	0.5 %
143	-	10	0.7 %
144	-	11	0.8 %
145	-	12	0.9 %
146	-	9	0.7 %
147	-	10	0.7 %
148	-	7	0.5 %
149	-	5	0.4 %
150	-	29	2.1 %
151	-	52	3.8 %
152	-	13	1.0 %
153	-	134	9.9 %
165	-	2	0.1 %
166	-	9	0.7 %
167	-	6	0.4 %
168	-	20	1.5 %
169	-	18	1.3 %
170	-	19	1.4 %
171	-	14	1.0 %
172	-	23	1.7 %
173	-	17	1.3 %
174	-	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3SITE: S3 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

S3SGEND: S3 DEM: Subject gender

Subject's gender.

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	1058	78.1 %
2	Female	171	12.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 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

S3AGE: S3 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	%
15	-	44	3.2 %
16	-	217	16.0 %
17	-	313	23.1 %
18	-	379	28.0 %
19	-	265	19.6 %
20	-	10	0.7 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3CTAGE: S3 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	1229	90.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3BL_ETH: S3 DEM: Ethnicity stated at Baseline

Ethnicity (from baseline).

MEASURE: Demographics

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
99999	Masked for Confidentiality	1354	100.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	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

S3ETHN_R: S3 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

S3DEMO_PARDTH: S3 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	1219	90.0 %
1	Yes - Mom	4	0.3 %
2	Yes - Dad	6	0.4 %
3	Yes - Both	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_PMOND TN: S3 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	676	49.9 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-800	Missing due to data cleaning	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject didnt have a primary caregiver	550	40.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 678 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ARMSA_MEXAM: S3 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	918	67.8 %
1	Yes	311	23.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3AOS: S3 ARSMA: Anglo Orientation Subscale

Anglo Orientation - General; Mean of 11 items.

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

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

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

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	0	0.0 %
2.09	-	1	0.1 %
2.45	-	2	0.1 %
2.55	-	3	0.2 %
2.64	-	4	0.3 %
2.73	-	1	0.1 %
2.82	-	5	0.4 %
2.91	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Moderately	1	0.1 %
3.09	-	3	0.2 %
3.18	-	8	0.6 %
3.27	-	11	0.8 %
3.36	-	9	0.7 %
3.45	-	9	0.7 %
3.55	-	8	0.6 %
3.64	-	14	1.0 %
3.73	-	14	1.0 %
3.82	-	14	1.0 %
3.91	-	18	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.00	More or very often	22	1.6 %
4.09	-	24	1.8 %
4.18	-	22	1.6 %
4.27	-	20	1.5 %
4.36	-	18	1.3 %
4.45	-	13	1.0 %
4.55	-	15	1.1 %
4.64	-	18	1.3 %
4.73	-	9	0.7 %
4.80	-	1	0.1 %
4.82	-	8	0.6 %
4.91	-	5	0.4 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 76-82 (*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

S3ANGAFF: S3 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	26	1.9 %
1.33	-	15	1.1 %
1.67	-	18	1.3 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	19	1.4 %
2.33	-	34	2.5 %
2.67	-	37	2.7 %
3.00	Moderately	36	2.7 %
3.33	-	37	2.7 %
3.67	-	37	2.7 %
4.00	More or very often	18	1.3 %
4.33	-	16	1.2 %
4.67	-	5	0.4 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 83-89 (*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

S3ENGLNG: S3 ARSMA: English Language Subscale

Anglo Orientation - Language; Mean of 8 items.

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

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

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

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Not at all	0	0.0 %
1.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	0	0.0 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	2	0.1 %
2.88	-	4	0.3 %
3.00	Moderately	4	0.3 %
3.25	-	4	0.3 %
3.38	-	5	0.4 %
3.50	-	7	0.5 %
3.63	-	8	0.6 %
3.75	-	14	1.0 %
3.88	-	12	0.9 %
4.00	More or very often	14	1.0 %
4.13	-	15	1.1 %
4.25	-	24	1.8 %
4.38	-	20	1.5 %
4.50	-	23	1.7 %
4.63	-	16	1.2 %
4.75	-	24	1.8 %
4.88	-	16	1.2 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	96	7.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 90-96 (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

S3MOS: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1.08	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.42	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	3	0.2 %
1.58	-	6	0.4 %
1.67	-	10	0.7 %
1.75	-	5	0.4 %
1.82	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	13	1.0 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	13	1.0 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	16	1.2 %
2.08	-	9	0.7 %
2.17	-	8	0.6 %
2.25	-	7	0.5 %
2.33	-	7	0.5 %
2.42	-	4	0.3 %
2.50	-	12	0.9 %
2.58	-	9	0.7 %
2.67	-	10	0.7 %
2.75	-	14	1.0 %
2.83	-	3	0.2 %
2.92	-	10	0.7 %
3.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
3.08	-	13	1.0 %
3.17	-	8	0.6 %
3.25	-	4	0.3 %
3.33	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.42	-	5	0.4 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %
3.58	-	7	0.5 %
3.67	-	5	0.4 %
3.75	-	6	0.4 %
3.83	-	4	0.3 %
3.92	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	More or very often	6	0.4 %
4.08	-	1	0.1 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.25	-	4	0.3 %
4.33	-	6	0.4 %
4.42	-	9	0.7 %
4.50	-	7	0.5 %
4.58	-	2	0.1 %
4.67	-	3	0.2 %
4.83	-	4	0.3 %
4.92	-	4	0.3 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 97-103 (*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

S3MEXAFF: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	7	0.5 %
3.00	Moderately	14	1.0 %
3.33	-	25	1.8 %
3.67	-	29	2.1 %
4.00	More or very often	43	3.2 %
4.33	-	46	3.4 %
4.67	-	38	2.8 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	100	7.4 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 104-110 (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

S3SPALNG: S3 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	32	2.4 %
1.11	-	15	1.1 %
1.22	-	14	1.0 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	12	0.9 %
1.44	-	10	0.7 %
1.56	-	8	0.6 %
1.67	-	7	0.5 %
1.78	-	8	0.6 %
1.89	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Very little or not very often	11	0.8 %
2.11	-	12	0.9 %
2.22	-	5	0.4 %
2.33	-	13	1.0 %
2.44	-	11	0.8 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	10	0.7 %
2.78	-	4	0.3 %
2.89	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	Moderately	8	0.6 %
3.11	-	6	0.4 %
3.22	-	11	0.8 %
3.33	-	9	0.7 %
3.44	-	2	0.1 %
3.56	-	6	0.4 %
3.67	-	3	0.2 %
3.78	-	5	0.4 %
3.89	-	4	0.3 %
4.00	More or very often	2	0.1 %
4.11	-	8	0.6 %
4.22	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.33	-	11	0.8 %
4.44	-	4	0.3 %
4.56	-	4	0.3 %
4.78	-	2	0.1 %
4.89	-	3	0.2 %
5.00	Extremely often or almost always	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into ARSMA	918	67.8 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 310 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 111-117 (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

S3BSISOM: S3 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	483	35.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.14	-	128	9.5 %
0.29	-	77	5.7 %
0.43	-	52	3.8 %
0.57	-	46	3.4 %
0.71	-	20	1.5 %
0.86	-	26	1.9 %
1.00	A little bit	14	1.0 %
1.14	-	11	0.8 %
1.29	-	11	0.8 %
1.43	-	7	0.5 %
1.57	-	4	0.3 %
1.71	-	8	0.6 %
1.86	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Moderately	2	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	0	0.0 %
3.29	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 118-124 (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

S3SOM_T: S3 BSI: Somatization Clinically Significant

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

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

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

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	not clinically significant	874	64.5 %
1	clinical range	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 125-128 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIOC: S3 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	270	19.9 %
0.17	-	120	8.9 %
0.33	-	102	7.5 %
0.50	-	94	6.9 %
0.67	-	67	4.9 %
0.83	-	54	4.0 %
1.00	A little bit	37	2.7 %
1.17	-	33	2.4 %
1.33	-	15	1.1 %
1.50	-	24	1.8 %
1.67	-	20	1.5 %
1.83	-	16	1.2 %
2.00	Moderately	14	1.0 %
2.17	-	11	0.8 %
2.33	-	6	0.4 %
2.50	-	6	0.4 %
2.67	-	6	0.4 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 129-135 (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

S3OC_T: S3 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	852	62.9 %
1	clinical range	53	3.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 136-139 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIIS: S3 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	512	37.8 %
0.25	-	144	10.6 %
0.50	-	77	5.7 %
0.75	-	57	4.2 %
1.00	A little bit	41	3.0 %
1.25	-	22	1.6 %
1.50	-	17	1.3 %
1.75	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Moderately	14	1.0 %
2.25	-	6	0.4 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
3.00	Quite a bit	2	0.1 %
3.25	-	1	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	125	9.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 140-146 (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

S3IS_T: S3 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	892	65.9 %
1	clinical range	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 147-150 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIDEP: S3 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	383	28.3 %
0.17	-	142	10.5 %
0.33	-	91	6.7 %
0.50	-	78	5.8 %
0.67	-	44	3.2 %
0.83	-	33	2.4 %
1.00	A little bit	24	1.8 %
1.17	-	25	1.8 %
1.33	-	17	1.3 %
1.50	-	14	1.0 %
1.67	-	15	1.1 %
1.83	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Moderately	7	0.5 %
2.17	-	11	0.8 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	4	0.3 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 151-157 (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

S3DEP_T: S3 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	874	64.5 %
1	clinical range	32	2.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 158-161 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIANX: S3 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	399	29.5 %
0.17	-	163	12.0 %
0.33	-	96	7.1 %
0.50	-	66	4.9 %
0.67	-	56	4.1 %
0.83	-	26	1.9 %
1.00	A little bit	22	1.6 %
1.17	-	18	1.3 %
1.33	-	17	1.3 %
1.50	-	9	0.7 %
1.67	-	13	1.0 %
1.83	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Moderately	5	0.4 %
2.17	-	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Extremely	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 162-168 (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

S3ANX_T: S3 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	885	65.4 %
1	clinical range	20	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 169-172 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIHOS: S3 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	268	19.8 %
0.2	-	187	13.8 %
0.4	-	91	6.7 %
0.6	-	95	7.0 %
0.8	-	59	4.4 %
1.0	A little bit	45	3.3 %
1.2	-	42	3.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.4	-	29	2.1 %
1.6	-	14	1.0 %
1.8	-	21	1.6 %
2.0	Moderately	16	1.2 %
2.2	-	9	0.7 %
2.4	-	13	1.0 %
2.6	-	7	0.5 %
2.8	-	5	0.4 %
3.0	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.2	-	2	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.0	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 173-179 (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

S3HOS_T: S3 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	871	64.3 %
1	clinical range	34	2.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 180-183 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIPHB: S3 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	618	45.6 %
0.2	-	115	8.5 %
0.4	-	55	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.6	-	37	2.7 %
0.8	-	26	1.9 %
1.0	A little bit	16	1.2 %
1.2	-	9	0.7 %
1.4	-	9	0.7 %
1.6	-	5	0.4 %
1.8	-	2	0.1 %
2.0	Moderately	4	0.3 %
2.2	-	1	0.1 %
2.4	-	2	0.1 %
2.6	-	1	0.1 %
2.8	-	1	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.2	-	1	0.1 %
3.4	-	1	0.1 %
3.8	-	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	125	9.2 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 184-190 (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

S3PHB_T: S3 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	883	65.2 %
1	clinical range	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 191-194 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIPAR: S3 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	238	17.6 %
0.2	-	133	9.8 %
0.4	-	115	8.5 %
0.6	-	97	7.2 %
0.8	-	83	6.1 %
1.0	A little bit	64	4.7 %
1.2	-	36	2.7 %
1.4	-	25	1.8 %
1.6	-	39	2.9 %
1.8	-	18	1.3 %
2.0	Moderately	19	1.4 %
2.2	-	8	0.6 %
2.4	-	10	0.7 %
2.6	-	8	0.6 %
2.8	-	3	0.2 %
3.0	Quite a bit	5	0.4 %
3.2	-	3	0.2 %
4.0	Extremely	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.0	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 195-201 (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

S3PAR_T: S3 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	874	64.5 %
1	clinical range	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 202-205 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIPSY: S3 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	428	31.6 %
0.2	-	146	10.8 %
0.4	-	83	6.1 %
0.6	-	83	6.1 %
0.8	-	45	3.3 %
1.0	A little bit	29	2.1 %
1.2	-	26	1.9 %
1.4	-	13	1.0 %
1.6	-	21	1.6 %
1.8	-	11	0.8 %
2.0	Moderately	2	0.1 %
2.2	-	5	0.4 %
2.4	-	6	0.4 %
2.6	-	3	0.2 %
2.8	-	1	0.1 %
3.0	Quite a bit	1	0.1 %
3.2	-	2	0.1 %
4.0	Extremely	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.0	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97.0	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.0	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 206-212 (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

S3PSY_T: S3 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	874	64.5 %
1	clinical range	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Disqualified, too few answers	1	0.1 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 905 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 213-216 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SIGSI: S3 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	-	54	4.0 %
0.04	-	44	3.2 %
0.06	-	47	3.5 %
0.08	-	45	3.3 %
0.09	-	43	3.2 %
0.11	-	29	2.1 %
0.13	-	43	3.2 %
0.15	-	29	2.1 %
0.17	-	18	1.3 %
0.19	-	30	2.2 %
0.21	-	22	1.6 %
0.23	-	30	2.2 %
0.25	-	26	1.9 %
0.26	-	25	1.8 %
0.28	-	25	1.8 %
0.30	-	21	1.6 %
0.32	-	14	1.0 %
0.34	-	10	0.7 %
0.36	-	12	0.9 %
0.38	-	10	0.7 %
0.40	-	13	1.0 %
0.42	-	13	1.0 %
0.43	-	9	0.7 %
0.45	-	14	1.0 %
0.47	-	9	0.7 %
0.49	-	7	0.5 %
0.51	-	12	0.9 %
0.53	-	14	1.0 %
0.54	-	1	0.1 %
0.55	-	12	0.9 %
0.57	-	11	0.8 %
0.58	-	8	0.6 %
0.60	-	10	0.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.62	-	7	0.5 %
0.64	-	2	0.1 %
0.66	-	10	0.7 %
0.68	-	5	0.4 %
0.70	-	6	0.4 %
0.71	-	1	0.1 %
0.72	-	9	0.7 %
0.74	-	4	0.3 %
0.75	-	10	0.7 %
0.77	-	5	0.4 %
0.79	-	5	0.4 %
0.81	-	2	0.1 %
0.83	-	3	0.2 %
0.85	-	4	0.3 %
0.87	-	5	0.4 %
0.89	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 217-223 (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

S3GSI_T: S3 BSI: GSI Clinically Significant

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

MEASURE: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)

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

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

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	not clinically significant	888	65.6 %
1	clinical range	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 224-227 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIPST: S3 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	-	84	6.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	67	4.9 %
3	-	57	4.2 %
4	-	57	4.2 %
5	-	47	3.5 %
6	-	41	3.0 %
7	-	47	3.5 %
8	-	38	2.8 %
9	-	26	1.9 %
10	-	41	3.0 %
11	-	32	2.4 %
12	-	23	1.7 %
13	-	28	2.1 %
14	-	26	1.9 %
15	-	19	1.4 %
16	-	24	1.8 %
17	-	23	1.7 %
18	-	11	0.8 %
19	-	15	1.1 %
20	-	18	1.3 %
21	-	24	1.8 %
22	-	12	0.9 %
23	-	15	1.1 %
24	-	8	0.6 %
25	-	10	0.7 %
26	-	10	0.7 %
27	-	9	0.7 %
28	-	10	0.7 %
29	-	5	0.4 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
31	-	9	0.7 %
32	-	6	0.4 %
33	-	12	0.9 %
34	-	7	0.5 %
35	-	5	0.4 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	5	0.4 %
38	-	7	0.5 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
41	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
46	-	3	0.2 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 228-231 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIPSD: S3 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	247	18.2 %
1.04	-	2	0.1 %
1.05	-	2	0.1 %
1.06	-	3	0.2 %
1.07	-	3	0.2 %
1.08	-	6	0.4 %
1.09	-	5	0.4 %
1.10	-	5	0.4 %
1.11	-	5	0.4 %
1.12	-	1	0.1 %
1.13	-	5	0.4 %
1.14	-	8	0.6 %
1.15	-	4	0.3 %
1.16	-	2	0.1 %
1.17	-	10	0.7 %
1.18	-	3	0.2 %
1.19	-	1	0.1 %
1.20	-	8	0.6 %
1.21	-	3	0.2 %
1.22	-	4	0.3 %
1.23	-	2	0.1 %
1.24	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	21	1.6 %
1.26	-	2	0.1 %
1.27	-	5	0.4 %
1.28	-	2	0.1 %
1.29	-	10	0.7 %
1.30	-	2	0.1 %
1.31	-	4	0.3 %
1.32	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	11	0.8 %
1.35	-	2	0.1 %
1.36	-	10	0.7 %
1.38	-	12	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.39	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	15	1.1 %
1.41	-	4	0.3 %
1.43	-	7	0.5 %
1.44	-	2	0.1 %
1.45	-	4	0.3 %
1.46	-	5	0.4 %
1.47	-	3	0.2 %
1.48	-	4	0.3 %
1.50	-	27	2.0 %
1.52	-	3	0.2 %
1.53	-	2	0.1 %
1.54	-	4	0.3 %
1.55	-	4	0.3 %
1.56	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97.00	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 232-238 (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

S3BSIDX1: S3 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	-	781	57.7 %
1	-	66	4.9 %
2	-	27	2.0 %
3	-	9	0.7 %
4	-	9	0.7 %
5	-	5	0.4 %
6	-	6	0.4 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 239-242 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3BSIDX: S3 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	847	62.6 %
1	clinical range	59	4.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-97	Invalid Test	320	23.6 %
-8	Refuse	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 906 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 243-246 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADPRE: S3 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	-	104	7.7 %
1	-	37	2.7 %
2	-	36	2.7 %
3	-	45	3.3 %
4	-	43	3.2 %
5	-	73	5.4 %
6	-	162	12.0 %
7	-	448	33.1 %
8	-	280	20.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 247-250 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADFM: S3 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	-	85	6.3 %
1	-	64	4.7 %
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	68	5.0 %
4	-	78	5.8 %
5	-	98	7.2 %
6	-	184	13.6 %
7	-	332	24.5 %
8	-	150	11.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 251-254 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADNFM: S3 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	-	694	51.3 %
1	-	166	12.3 %
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	49	3.6 %
4	-	47	3.5 %
5	-	23	1.7 %
6	-	32	2.4 %
7	-	31	2.3 %
8	-	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADETH: S3 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	-	37	2.7 %
2	-	36	2.7 %
3	-	46	3.4 %
4	-	45	3.3 %
5	-	71	5.2 %
6	-	163	12.0 %
7	-	449	33.2 %
8	-	277	20.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADRNG: S3 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	-	22	1.6 %
2	-	28	2.1 %
3	-	32	2.4 %
4	-	18	1.3 %
5	-	39	2.9 %
6	-	48	3.5 %
7	-	96	7.1 %
8	-	87	6.4 %
9	-	50	3.7 %
10	-	40	3.0 %
11	-	53	3.9 %
12	-	54	4.0 %
13	-	51	3.8 %
14	-	58	4.3 %
15	-	44	3.2 %
16	-	42	3.1 %
17	-	34	2.5 %
18	-	23	1.7 %
19	-	18	1.3 %
20	-	17	1.3 %
21	-	28	2.1 %
22	-	21	1.6 %
23	-	16	1.2 %
24	-	16	1.2 %
25	-	14	1.0 %
26	-	17	1.3 %
27	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
28	-	16	1.2 %
29	-	12	0.9 %
30	-	9	0.7 %
31	-	12	0.9 %
32	-	10	0.7 %
33	-	3	0.2 %
34	-	8	0.6 %
35	-	7	0.5 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	5	0.4 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	5	0.4 %
44	-	6	0.4 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	3	0.2 %
48	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	4	0.3 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,124 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 , -99 , -98

S3CADMDV: S3 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	-	198	14.6 %
2	-	301	22.2 %
3	-	171	12.6 %
4	-	130	9.6 %
5	-	121	8.9 %
6	-	46	3.4 %
7	-	20	1.5 %
8	-	12	0.9 %
9	-	5	0.4 %
10	-	75	5.5 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	3	0.2 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	7	0.5 %
20	-	14	1.0 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	5	0.4 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
90	-	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into CaringAdlt measure	104	7.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 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

S3CADDIV: S3 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	-	104	7.7 %
1	-	324	23.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	425	31.4 %
3	-	230	17.0 %
4	-	107	7.9 %
5	-	29	2.1 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEPSUP: S3 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	-	255	18.8 %
1	-	875	64.6 %
2	-	98	7.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CADNFD: S3 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	-	800	59.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	315	23.3 %
2	-	80	5.9 %
3	-	25	1.8 %
4	-	6	0.4 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEPNFS: S3 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	-	1053	77.8 %
1	-	169	12.5 %
2	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FMCRIM: S3 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	1019	75.3 %
1	Yes	203	15.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,222 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCREL: S3 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)	25	1.8 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	107	7.9 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	1	0.1 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	62	4.6 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	4	0.3 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 203 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCARR: S3 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	36	2.7 %
1	Yes	167	12.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 203 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCJAI: S3 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	38	2.8 %
1	Yes	128	9.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	36	2.7 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 166 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM1_FCATH: S3 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	129	9.5 %
1	Yes	74	5.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 203 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCREL: S3 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)	10	0.7 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	15	1.1 %
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)	13	1.0 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	5	0.4 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-97	Not Applicable	152	11.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 51 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCARR: S3 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	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	152	11.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 50 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCJAI: S3 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	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	30	2.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	12	0.9 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	152	11.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 39 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM2_FCATH: S3 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	40	3.0 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	152	11.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 51 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCREL: S3 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)	0	0.0 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	6	0.4 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	6	0.4 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	4	0.3 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	152	11.2 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-97	Not Applicable	34	2.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 17 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCARR: S3 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 17 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCJAI: S3 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		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	6	0.4 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 11 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM3_FCATH: S3 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	13	1.0 %
1	Yes	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 17 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCREL: S3 FamCrim: Rel04 - Relationship of relative involved in crime - recall period

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

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Parents (biological, step, adopted, foster)	1	0.1 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	3	0.2 %
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)	4	0.3 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	186	13.7 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-97	Not Applicable	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 9 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCARR: S3 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	194	14.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 9 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCJAI: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if this family member was arrested	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	194	14.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 7 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM4_FCATH: S3 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	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	194	14.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total			1,354 100%

Based upon 9 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCREL: S3 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)	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			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	194	14.3 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
-97	Not Applicable	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCARR: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	202	14.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCJAI: S3 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	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if this family member was arrested	1	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	202	14.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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

S3DEMO_FAMCRIM5_FCATH: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	202	14.9 %
-101	Skipped: No family members involved in crime in recall period	1026	75.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1 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

S3CRIMEATH: S3 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	77	5.7 %
1	Yes - at least one family member involved in crime also lives at subj home address	40	3.0 %
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FCATH: S3 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	-	77	5.7 %
1	-	35	2.6 %
2	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CRIMEATH_REL1: S3 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)	6	0.4 %
2	Siblings (biological, step, adopted, foster)	25	1.8 %
3	Significant Other (spouse, fiance, boyfriend/girlfriend)	0	0.0 %
4	Child (biological, step)	0	0.0 %
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	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		
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	78	5.8 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 39 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CRIMEATH_REL2: S3 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)	1	0.1 %
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)	2	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	26	1.9 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	86	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CRIMEATH_REL3: S3 FamCrim: Relationship of fam member 3 if living at subj home address

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

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Male Relatives (grandpa, uncle, nephew, male cousin)	1	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	7	0.5 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	108	8.0 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CRIMEATH_REL4: S3 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)	1	0.1 %
6	Female Relatives (grandma, aunt, niece, female cousin)	0	0.0 %
7	Other (friends, roommates, others non-biologically related)	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	6	0.4 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	110	8.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CRIMEATH_REL5: S3 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	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-105	Family involved in crime, but this relative doesn't live at subject's home address	1	0.1 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	Skipped: No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
-97	Skipped: No additional family members involved in crime	116	8.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 0 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 , -8

S3PCRIMEATH: S3 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	%
0.00	-	77	5.7 %
0.25	-	1	0.1 %
0.50	-	2	0.1 %
0.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	36	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-500.00	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101.00	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100.00	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 399-405 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FAMJAILATH_COUNT: S3 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	-	41	3.0 %
1	-	57	4.2 %
2	-	16	1.2 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 406-409 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PJAILEDATH: S3 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	-	41	3.0 %
0.25	-	1	0.1 %
0.50	-	8	0.6 %
0.67	-	2	0.1 %
0.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	64	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-500.00	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101.00	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100.00	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 410-416 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ARRDAD: S3 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	111	8.2 %
1	Biological father was arrested or jailed	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 417-420 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ARRMOM: S3 FamCrim: Biological mother arrested or jailed in recall period

Biological mother arrested or jailed in recall period.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Biological mother was not arrested or jailed	116	8.6 %
1	Biological mother was arrested or jailed	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 421-424 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ARRBTH: S3 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	111	8.2 %
1	Both biological parents were arrested or jailed	1	0.1 %
2	Biological mother or biological father arrested or jailed, but not both	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-500	Not computed: Subject in facility most (>half) of recall period	408	30.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Cannot compute: Subject DK if family involved in crime	1	0.1 %
-100	No family members involved in crime	703	51.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 425-428 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3LIVCAL_MAINFREEID: S3 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	958	70.8 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Unknown: Main community location mistakenly set to an institution	6	0.4 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	265	19.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 958 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 429-433 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3LIVCAL_MAINFREETYPE: S3 LivCal: Recall Period - Main community location type

Recall Period - Main community location type.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Own place	72	5.3 %
2	Private home: birth/adoptive family/partners home	705	52.1 %
3	Private home: foster family	9	0.7 %
4	Private home: friends/partners family	37	2.7 %
5	Private home: other relatives	112	8.3 %
7	Group home, supervised living in community	11	0.8 %
11	Shelter/emergency shelter	1	0.1 %
12	Place to place, different people	7	0.5 %
13	Streets/homeless	1	0.1 %
17	College Dorm	0	0.0 %
18	Community Location NOS	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
96	Other (specify)	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Unknown: Main community location mistakenly set to an institution	6	0.4 %
-102	Skipped: No community locations mentioned on the calendar	265	19.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 958 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 434-437 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_HHNUM: S3 HHComp: Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in S3LivCal_MainLocID)

Recall Period - Number of people (other than subj) living in the household (associated w/location stored in S3LivCal_MainLocID).

MEASURE: Characteristics of Family

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	13	1.0 %
1	-	93	6.9 %
2	-	175	12.9 %
3	-	164	12.1 %
4	-	160	11.8 %
5	-	98	7.2 %
6	-	46	3.4 %
7	-	28	2.1 %
8	-	18	1.3 %
9	9 or More	21	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Section only asked if main location type is 1/2/3/4/5/12/13/96	408	30.1 %
-99	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 438-441 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_BIOFATHER: S3 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	640	47.3 %
1	Yes	176	13.0 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 442-445 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_BIOMOTHER: S3 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	308	22.7 %
1	Yes	508	37.5 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 446-449 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_BIOSISTER: S3 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	500	36.9 %
1	Yes	316	23.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_BIOBROTHER: S3 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	490	36.2 %
1	Yes	326	24.1 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3HOMEQ_BIOGRANDMOTHER: S3 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	718	53.0 %
1	Yes	98	7.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_BIOGRANDFATHER: S3 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	782	57.8 %
1	Yes	34	2.5 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_OTHDAD: S3 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	697	51.5 %
1	Yes	119	8.8 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_OTHMOM: S3 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	780	57.6 %
1	Yes	36	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_OTHSIB: S3 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	785	58.0 %
1	Yes	31	2.3 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_SIGOTH: S5 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	718	53.0 %
1	Yes	98	7.2 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_CHILD: S5 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	760	56.1 %
1	Yes	56	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_RELATIVE: S3 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	607	44.8 %
1	Yes	209	15.4 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_FRIEND: S3 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	774	57.2 %
1	Yes	42	3.1 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3HOMEQ_OTHERS: S3 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	723	53.4 %
1	Yes	93	6.9 %
	Missing Data		
-700	Data missing: Result of a programming error	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	408	30.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 816 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

S3PEERCHAR_NFRND: S3 CharFriends: Number of close friends

How many close friends subject has.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	86	6.4 %
1	-	277	20.5 %
2	-	289	21.3 %
3	-	222	16.4 %
4	-	127	9.4 %
5	-	98	7.2 %
6	-	32	2.4 %
7	-	20	1.5 %
8	-	14	1.0 %
9	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	36	2.7 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	8	0.6 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
95	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS1_SAMEAS: S3 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	384	28.4 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	115	8.5 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	60	4.4 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	24	1.8 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	559	41.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS1_GENFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend1 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	841	62.1 %
2	Female	301	22.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS1_AGEFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend1 - Age

Age of friend 1 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	17	1.3 %
15	-	57	4.2 %
16	-	142	10.5 %
17	-	213	15.7 %
18	-	221	16.3 %
19	-	146	10.8 %
20	-	90	6.6 %
21	-	59	4.4 %
22	-	41	3.0 %
23	-	28	2.1 %
24	-	20	1.5 %
25	-	14	1.0 %
26	-	10	0.7 %
27	-	8	0.6 %
28	-	5	0.4 %
29	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	6	0.4 %
31	-	5	0.4 %
32	-	2	0.1 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
34	-	5	0.4 %
35	-	6	0.4 %
36	-	6	0.4 %
37	-	3	0.2 %
38	-	4	0.3 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	3	0.2 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	1	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
52	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
68	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,138 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR1_ARRESTREC: S3 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	560	41.4 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	577	42.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	87	6.4 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,137 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR1_JAILEDREC: S3 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	679	50.1 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	458	33.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	87	6.4 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,137 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS1_CONT: S3 CharFriends: Friend1 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 1.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	641	47.3 %
2	3-6 times per week	165	12.2 %
3	2 times per week	78	5.8 %
4	1 time per week	85	6.3 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	45	3.3 %
6	1 time per month	51	3.8 %
7	Less than monthly	77	5.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 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

S3FRIENDS2_SAMEAS: S3 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	122	9.0 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	132	9.7 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	68	5.0 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	29	2.1 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	514	38.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	277	20.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 865 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS2_GENFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend2 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	665	49.1 %
2	Female	200	14.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	277	20.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 865 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS2_AGEFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend2 - Age

Age of friend 2 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	10	0.7 %
15	-	47	3.5 %
16	-	104	7.7 %
17	-	165	12.2 %
18	-	154	11.4 %
19	-	105	7.8 %
20	-	66	4.9 %
21	-	47	3.5 %
22	-	37	2.7 %
23	-	15	1.1 %
24	-	19	1.4 %
25	-	7	0.5 %
26	-	11	0.8 %
27	-	6	0.4 %
28	-	6	0.4 %
29	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	4	0.3 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	3	0.2 %
33	-	4	0.3 %
35	-	3	0.2 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
37	-	4	0.3 %
38	-	3	0.2 %
39	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	5	0.4 %
41	-	6	0.4 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
51	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
69	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	1	0.1 %
77	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-998	Refused	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	277	20.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 863 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR2_ARRESTREC: S3 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	434	32.1 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	428	31.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	364	26.9 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 862 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR2_JAILEDREC: S3 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	516	38.1 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	344	25.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	364	26.9 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS2_CONT: S3 CharFriends: Friend2 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 2.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	409	30.2 %
2	3-6 times per week	142	10.5 %
3	2 times per week	78	5.8 %
4	1 time per week	77	5.7 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	48	3.5 %
6	1 time per month	43	3.2 %
7	Less than monthly	68	5.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	277	20.5 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 865 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS3_SAMEAS: S3 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	53	3.9 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	63	4.7 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	38	2.8 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	38	2.8 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	384	28.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	566	41.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 576 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

S3FRIENDS3_GENFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend3 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	440	32.5 %
2	Female	136	10.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	566	41.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 576 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

S3FRIENDS3_AGEFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend3 - Age

Age of friend 3 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	9	0.7 %
15	-	27	2.0 %
16	-	76	5.6 %
17	-	98	7.2 %
18	-	103	7.6 %
19	-	73	5.4 %
20	-	45	3.3 %
21	-	30	2.2 %
22	-	14	1.0 %
23	-	18	1.3 %
24	-	10	0.7 %
25	-	13	1.0 %
26	-	6	0.4 %
27	-	9	0.7 %
28	-	3	0.2 %
29	-	4	0.3 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	5	0.4 %
41	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
42	-	1	0.1 %
43	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
62	-	1	0.1 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
68	-	1	0.1 %
69	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-998	Refused	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	566	41.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 573 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

S3FR3_ARRESTREC: S3 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	298	22.0 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	276	20.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	653	48.2 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever arrested	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 574 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

S3FR3_JAILEDREC: S3 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	358	26.4 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	212	15.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	653	48.2 %
-9	Subject DK if friend was ever in jail	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 570 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

S3FRIENDS3_CONT: S3 CharFriends: Friend3 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 3.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	262	19.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	85	6.3 %
3	2 times per week	50	3.7 %
4	1 time per week	54	4.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	29	2.1 %
6	1 time per month	37	2.7 %
7	Less than monthly	59	4.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	566	41.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 576 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 570-573 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS4_SAMEAS: S3 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	23	1.7 %
2	Same friend as friend 2 from previous interview	28	2.1 %
3	Same friend as friend 3 from previous interview	11	0.8 %
4	Same friend as friend 4 from previous interview	19	1.4 %
5	No, this is not one of those people (this is a new friend)	273	20.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	788	58.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 354 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

S3FRIENDS4_GENFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend4 - Gender (male/female)

Gender of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Male	256	18.9 %
2	Female	98	7.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	788	58.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 578-581 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS4_AGEFR: S3 CharFriends: Friend4 - Age

Age of friend 4 named.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	3	0.2 %
14	-	6	0.4 %
15	-	20	1.5 %
16	-	46	3.4 %
17	-	54	4.0 %
18	-	51	3.8 %
19	-	59	4.4 %
20	-	29	2.1 %
21	-	18	1.3 %
22	-	10	0.7 %
23	-	12	0.9 %
24	-	5	0.4 %
25	-	5	0.4 %
26	-	2	0.1 %
27	-	9	0.7 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
43	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
53	-	1	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	2	0.1 %
68	-	1	0.1 %
111	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	788	58.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 353 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 582-585 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR4_ARRESTREC: S3 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	183	13.5 %
1	Yes - friend has been arrested	171	12.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	875	64.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 586-589 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FR4_JAILEDREC: S3 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	221	16.3 %
1	Yes - friend has been in jail	133	9.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Subject does not have this many friends	875	64.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 590-593 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRIENDS4_CONT: S3 CharFriends: Friend4 - Frequency of contact

Contact frequency with friend 4.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Daily	142	10.5 %
2	3-6 times per week	64	4.7 %
3	2 times per week	34	2.5 %
4	1 time per week	48	3.5 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	18	1.3 %
6	1 time per month	18	1.3 %
7	Less than monthly	30	2.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: No additional friends	788	58.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 594-597 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRARR: S3 CharFriends: Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested

Count of 4 closest friends ever arrested.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	342	25.3 %
1	-	390	28.8 %
2	-	219	16.2 %
3	-	140	10.3 %
4	-	51	3.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 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

S3ARRDEN: S3 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-arrest.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	277	20.5 %
2	-	289	21.3 %
3	-	222	16.4 %
4	-	354	26.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 602-605 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PFRARR: S3 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	-	342	25.3 %
0.25	-	66	4.9 %
0.33	-	76	5.6 %
0.50	-	189	14.0 %
0.67	-	58	4.3 %
0.75	-	96	7.1 %
1.00	-	315	23.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 606-612 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRJAIL: S3 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	-	465	34.3 %
1	-	373	27.5 %
2	-	171	12.6 %
3	-	100	7.4 %
4	-	33	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 613-616 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3JAIDEN: S3 CharFriends: Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed

Denominator for number of friends mentioned-jailed.

MEASURE: Characteristics of Friends

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	277	20.5 %
2	-	289	21.3 %
3	-	222	16.4 %
4	-	354	26.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 617-620 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PFRJAI: S3 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	-	465	34.3 %
0.25	-	82	6.1 %
0.33	-	77	5.7 %
0.50	-	173	12.8 %
0.67	-	38	2.8 %
0.75	-	67	4.9 %
1.00	-	240	17.7 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Subject reported zero friends	87	6.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 621-627 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3WALDEN: S3 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	5	0.4 %
1.11	-	4	0.3 %
1.22	-	6	0.4 %
1.33	-	5	0.4 %
1.44	-	13	1.0 %
1.56	-	18	1.3 %
1.67	-	13	1.0 %
1.78	-	20	1.5 %
1.89	-	26	1.9 %
2.00	A little bit like me	48	3.5 %
2.11	-	45	3.3 %
2.22	-	49	3.6 %
2.33	-	73	5.4 %
2.44	-	58	4.3 %
2.56	-	75	5.5 %
2.67	-	57	4.2 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.78	-	80	5.9 %
2.89	-	76	5.6 %
3.00	Kind of like me	107	7.9 %
3.11	-	62	4.6 %
3.22	-	53	3.9 %
3.33	-	47	3.5 %
3.44	-	39	2.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.56	-	47	3.5 %
3.67	-	39	2.9 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.78	-	33	2.4 %
3.89	-	38	2.8 %
4.00	Really like me	90	6.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 628-634 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3COM6MO: S3 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	-	803	59.3 %
1	-	118	8.7 %
2	-	27	2.0 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-666	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into ComInv measure	272	20.1 %
-8	Refusal	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 954 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 635-638 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -666 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S3SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLID: S3 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	827	61.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 827 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 639-643 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -109 , -107 , -102

S3SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE: S3 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	180	13.3 %
2	Parochial/private	2	0.1 %
3	Private approved	11	0.8 %
4	Institution school	361	26.7 %
5	Alternative public	53	3.9 %
6	Trade/vocation	54	4.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	College/junior college	21	1.6 %
8	Charter school	109	8.1 %
9	Home-schooling	3	0.2 %
10	GED program	32	2.4 %
96	Other (specify)	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 827 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 644-647 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S3SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLTYPE_SPEC: S3 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	1	0.1 %
2	Institution: College	2	0.1 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	136	10.0 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	222	16.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-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	466	34.4 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 361 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 648-651 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S3SCHCAL_MAINSCHOOLCOUNT: S3 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	-	62	4.6 %
2	-	107	7.9 %
3	-	144	10.6 %
4	-	154	11.4 %
5	-	157	11.6 %
6	-	141	10.4 %
7	-	38	2.8 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	18	1.3 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 809 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 652-655 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -109 , -107 , -102

S3SCHCAL_MAINFREEID: S3 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	511	37.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	316	23.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-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	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 511 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 656-660 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102

S3SCHCAL_MAINFREETYPE: S3 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	197	14.5 %
2	Parochial/private	2	0.1 %
3	Private approved	11	0.8 %
4	Institution school	0	0.0 %
5	Alternative public	64	4.7 %
6	Trade/vocation	61	4.5 %
7	College/junior college	22	1.6 %
8	Charter school	114	8.4 %
9	Home-schooling	3	0.2 %
10	GED program	35	2.6 %
96	Other (specify)	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	316	23.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 511 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 661-664 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S3SCHCAL_MAINFREECOUNT: S3 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	-	72	5.3 %
2	-	80	5.9 %
3	-	82	6.1 %
4	-	100	7.4 %
5	-	82	6.1 %
6	-	66	4.9 %
7	-	19	1.4 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-117	Skipped: Not enrolled in any community based schools	316	23.3 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	8	0.6 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 503 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 665-668 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -117 , -114 , -107 , -102

S3SCH_REGQHOMEWORK: S3 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	67	4.9 %
1	Less than one hour	76	5.6 %
2	One to five hours	121	8.9 %
3	Six to ten hours	28	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	More than ten hours	6	0.4 %
7	NA (No homework assigned)	190	14.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	729	53.8 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 488 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 669-672 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ18: S3 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	-	476	35.2 %
1	-	2	0.1 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 673-676 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ19: S3 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	-	429	31.7 %
1	-	5	0.4 %
2	-	7	0.5 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	24	1.8 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 677-680 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ20: S3 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	-	481	35.5 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 681-684 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ21: S3 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	-	483	35.7 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 685-688 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ22: S3 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	-	467	34.5 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 689-692 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ23: S3 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	-	484	35.7 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 693-696 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ24: S3 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	-	477	35.2 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 697-700 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ25: S3 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	-	429	31.7 %
1	-	38	2.8 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 484 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 701-704 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_REGQ_SCHQ26: S3 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	9	0.7 %
2	Not too important	13	1.0 %
3	Somewhat important	23	1.7 %
4	Pretty important	24	1.8 %
5	Very important	41	3.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-113	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	380	28.1 %
-112	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 110 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 705-708 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -113 , -112 , -9 , -8

S3TTOTEXA: S3 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	-	375	27.7 %
1	-	75	5.5 %
2	-	28	2.1 %
3	-	6	0.4 %
4	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 485 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 709-712 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S3SCHTCH: S3 Education: Community school - Bonding to Teachers

Bonding to teachers; mean of 3 items in the scale for community school.

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

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	21	1.6 %
2.33	-	15	1.1 %
2.67	-	36	2.7 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.33	-	85	6.3 %
3.67	-	49	3.6 %
4.00	Agree	157	11.6 %
4.33	-	25	1.8 %
4.67	-	13	1.0 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	19	1.4 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 483 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 713-719 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3SCHATC: S3 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 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	4	0.3 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.57	-	6	0.4 %
2.71	-	7	0.5 %
2.86	-	17	1.3 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	16	1.2 %
3.14	-	25	1.8 %
3.29	-	21	1.6 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.43	-	32	2.4 %
3.57	-	23	1.7 %
3.71	-	47	3.5 %
3.86	-	59	4.4 %
4.00	Agree	109	8.1 %
4.14	-	16	1.2 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.29	-	17	1.3 %
4.43	-	12	0.9 %
4.57	-	20	1.5 %
4.71	-	16	1.2 %
4.86	-	2	0.1 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 484 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 720-726 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3SCH_HSSATISFACTION: S3 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	4	0.3 %
1.5	-	8	0.6 %
2.0	Disagree	29	2.1 %
2.5	-	31	2.3 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	80	5.9 %
3.5	-	72	5.3 %
4.0	Agree	210	15.5 %
4.5	-	25	1.8 %
5.0	Strongly agree	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-800.0	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9.0	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 484 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 727-733 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3SCH_HSENGAGEMENT: S3 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 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Disagree	7	0.5 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	19	1.4 %
2.75	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	33	2.4 %
3.25	-	37	2.7 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	55	4.1 %
3.75	-	53	3.9 %
4.00	Agree	167	12.3 %
4.25	-	27	2.0 %
4.50	-	31	2.3 %
4.75	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly agree	26	1.9 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	9	0.7 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into community school section	730	53.9 %
-9.00	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 484 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 734-740 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3SCHCAL_MAINDETID: S3 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	406	30.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	421	31.1 %
-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	400	29.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 406 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 741-745 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S3SCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE: S3 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	406	30.0 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	421	31.1 %
-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	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 406 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 746-749 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S3SCHCAL_MAINDETTYPE_SPEC: S3 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	1	0.1 %
2	Institution: College	2	0.1 %
3	Institution: GED/ HSD/ High School Continuation	138	10.2 %
4	Institution: Unspecified	265	19.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	421	31.1 %
-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	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 406 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 750-753 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102 , -99 , -98

S3SCHCAL_MAINDETCOUNT: S3 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	-	39	2.9 %
2	-	63	4.7 %
3	-	67	4.9 %
4	-	54	4.0 %
5	-	75	5.5 %
6	-	75	5.5 %
7	-	19	1.4 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-116	Skipped: Not enrolled in any institution schools	421	31.1 %
-114	Skipped: Enrolled in recall period but all months are not enrolled and/or not in session	2	0.1 %
-107	Data missing: Subject was enrolled in a GED program but months unknown	10	0.7 %
-102	Skipped: Subject not enrolled in school during recall period	400	29.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 396 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 754-757 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -116 , -114 , -108 , -107 , -102

S3SCH_DETQ_DETHWRK: S3 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	172	12.7 %
1	Less than one hour	22	1.6 %
2	One to Five hours	58	4.3 %
3	One to ten hours	14	1.0 %
4	More than 10 hours	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refuse	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 279 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 758-761 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_DETQ_DETACT0: S3 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	186	13.7 %
1	Yes	100	7.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 286 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 762-765 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_DETQ_DETDYS1: S3 Education: Institutional school - Days per week on activity 1

Number of days participated in activities - institutional school.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	12	0.9 %
2	-	12	0.9 %
3	-	15	1.1 %
4	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	32	2.4 %
6	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	186	13.7 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
-9	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 95 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 766-771 (width: 6; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_DETQ_DETDYS2: S3 Education: Institutional school - Days per week on activity 2

Number of days participated in activities - institutional school.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	8	0.6 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-114	Skipped: Only involved in one school activity	70	5.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	186	13.7 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 30 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 772-775 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -114 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_DETQ_DETDYS3: S3 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	%
1	-	3	0.2 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-115	Skipped: Only involved in two school activities	22	1.6 %
-114	Skipped: Only involved in one school activity	70	5.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	186	13.7 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 776-779 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -115 , -114 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3SCH_DETQ_DETQ26: S3 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	11	0.8 %
2	Not too important	5	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	17	1.3 %
4	Pretty important	29	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Very important	38	2.8 %
Missing Data			
-800	Data missing: Data cleaning	20	1.5 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-111	Skipped: Not involved in any school activities	186	13.7 %
-110	Skipped: Enrolled in institutional school but for less than three months	101	7.5 %
-109	Skipped: Not enrolled in institutional school	822	60.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 100 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 780-783 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -111 , -110 , -109 , -9 , -8

S3DETTCH: S3 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	2	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	8	0.6 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.67	-	32	2.4 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	27	2.0 %
3.33	-	55	4.1 %
3.67	-	27	2.0 %
4.00	Agree	88	6.5 %
4.33	-	9	0.7 %
4.67	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	18	1.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	923	68.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 288 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 784-790 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3DETATC: S3 Education: Institutional school - School Orientation

School orientation - institutional school; mean of 7 items in the scale for institutional school.

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

The school attachment items included are taken from the work of Cernkovich and Giordano (1992). The items are used to evaluate the adolescent's educational experience along two dimensions: Bonding to Teachers (e.g., "Most of my teachers treat me fairly.") and School Orientation (e.g., "Schoolwork is very important to me."). Respondents rate 13 statements, using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of academic commitment. The items are first asked regarding the community school which the youth attends and, for youths housed in an institution for three or more months during the recall period, the items are repeated to attain the degree of academic commitment regarding the institutional school.

- (1) Strongly Disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree or Disagree
- (4) Agree
- (5) Strongly Agree

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly Disagree	0	0.0 %
1.29	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	3	0.2 %
2.29	-	5	0.4 %
2.57	-	2	0.1 %
2.71	-	2	0.1 %
2.86	-	11	0.8 %
3.00	Neither Agree or Disagree	11	0.8 %
3.14	-	14	1.0 %
3.29	-	10	0.7 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.43	-	13	1.0 %
3.57	-	18	1.3 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	26	1.9 %
3.86	-	29	2.1 %
4.00	Agree	64	4.7 %
4.14	-	10	0.7 %
4.29	-	12	0.9 %
4.43	-	10	0.7 %
4.57	-	10	0.7 %
4.71	-	6	0.4 %
4.86	-	8	0.6 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	18	1.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	923	68.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 288 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 791-797 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3SCH_DETSATISFACTION: S3 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	5	0.4 %
1.5	-	3	0.2 %
2.0	Disagree	28	2.1 %
2.5	-	21	1.6 %
3.0	Neither agree nor disagree	46	3.4 %
3.5	-	29	2.1 %
4.0	Agree	121	8.9 %
4.5	-	21	1.6 %
5.0	Strongly agree	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-800.0	Data missing: Data cleaning	18	1.3 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.0	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	923	68.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 288 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 798-804 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3SCH_DETENGAGEMENT: S3 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 %
1.25	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	7	0.5 %
2.25	-	6	0.4 %
2.50	-	8	0.6 %
2.75	-	7	0.5 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	21	1.6 %
3.25	-	15	1.1 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	33	2.4 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	29	2.1 %
4.00	Agree	98	7.2 %
4.25	-	13	1.0 %
4.50	-	18	1.3 %
4.75	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly agree	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-800.00	Data missing: Data cleaning	18	1.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Skipped: Did not skip into institutional school section	923	68.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 288 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 805-811 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3SCHOOL_PERFORMANCE: S3 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	83	6.1 %
2	About half As and half Bs	150	11.1 %
3	Mostly Bs	111	8.2 %
4	About half Bs and half Cs	131	9.7 %
5	Mostly Cs	68	5.0 %
6	About half Cs and half Ds	59	4.4 %
7	Mostly Ds	24	1.8 %
8	Mostly below Ds	18	1.3 %
9	No grades given	170	12.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-104	01.14+: Skipped if not enrolled in school in recall period	400	29.5 %
-99	Dont Know	13	1.0 %
-98	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 814 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 812-815 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -700 , -500 , -202 , -201 , -104 , -99 , -98

S3SCH_BEHAVIOR: S3 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	-	667	49.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	229	16.9 %
2	-	21	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-108	Skipped: Not enrolled in school in recall period	312	23.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 917 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 816-819 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -108

S3JOBCAL_NWEEKSF: S3 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	-	1083	80.0 %
2.17	-	14	1.0 %
4.33	-	17	1.3 %
6.50	-	9	0.7 %
8.67	-	12	0.9 %
10.83	-	12	0.9 %
13.00	-	10	0.7 %
14.08	-	2	0.1 %
15.17	-	8	0.6 %
17.33	-	16	1.2 %
18.42	-	1	0.1 %
19.50	-	17	1.3 %
21.67	-	9	0.7 %
23.83	-	10	0.7 %
26.00	-	4	0.3 %
28.17	-	4	0.3 %
32.50	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 820-826 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -888.00 , -201.00

S3JOBCAL_NWEEKSCU: S3 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	-	728	53.8 %
2.17	-	91	6.7 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
4.33	-	65	4.8 %
6.50	-	31	2.3 %
8.67	-	68	5.0 %
9.75	-	1	0.1 %
10.83	-	13	1.0 %
11.92	-	1	0.1 %
13.00	-	32	2.4 %
14.08	-	1	0.1 %
15.17	-	22	1.6 %
17.33	-	30	2.2 %
18.42	-	2	0.1 %
19.50	-	31	2.3 %
20.58	-	1	0.1 %
21.67	-	44	3.2 %
22.75	-	4	0.3 %
23.83	-	18	1.3 %
26.00	-	27	2.0 %
28.17	-	6	0.4 %
30.33	-	8	0.6 %
34.67	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-166.00	Unknown - under-the-table work	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 827-833 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -888.00 , -201.00 , -167.00 , -166.00

S3EXPWIT: S3 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	-	229	16.9 %
2	-	148	10.9 %
3	-	79	5.8 %
4	-	52	3.8 %
5	-	32	2.4 %
6	-	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 834-837 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3EXPVIC: S3 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	-	1057	78.1 %
1	-	112	8.3 %
2	-	37	2.7 %
3	-	17	1.3 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 838-841 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3EXPTOT: S3 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	-	645	47.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	224	16.5 %
2	-	139	10.3 %
3	-	82	6.1 %
4	-	55	4.1 %
5	-	31	2.3 %
6	-	27	2.0 %
7	-	12	0.9 %
8	-	10	0.7 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 842-845 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRDQLT: S3 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 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	4	0.3 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	A little	7	0.5 %
2.10	-	8	0.6 %
2.20	-	15	1.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	17	1.3 %
2.40	-	15	1.1 %
2.50	-	18	1.3 %
2.56	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	27	2.0 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.70	-	46	3.4 %
2.78	-	3	0.2 %
2.80	-	50	3.7 %
2.90	-	46	3.4 %
3.00	Quite a bit	73	5.4 %
3.10	-	53	3.9 %
3.11	-	2	0.1 %
3.20	-	54	4.0 %
3.22	-	2	0.1 %
3.30	-	74	5.5 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	69	5.1 %
3.44	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	79	5.8 %
3.56	-	1	0.1 %
3.60	-	92	6.8 %
3.70	-	106	7.8 %
3.78	-	3	0.2 %
3.80	-	78	5.8 %
3.90	-	81	6.0 %
4.00	Very much	108	8.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.00	Did not skip into FriendQuality section	87	6.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,142 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 846-852 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FUTURE: S3 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	8	0.6 %
1.13	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	5	0.4 %
1.38	-	17	1.3 %
1.50	-	15	1.1 %
1.63	-	23	1.7 %
1.75	-	32	2.4 %
1.88	-	44	3.2 %
2.00	Rarely True	63	4.7 %
2.13	-	94	6.9 %
2.25	-	111	8.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.38	-	109	8.1 %
2.50	-	106	7.8 %
2.63	-	103	7.6 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	97	7.2 %
2.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.88	-	99	7.3 %
3.00	Often True	73	5.4 %
3.13	-	55	4.1 %
3.25	-	46	3.4 %
3.38	-	34	2.5 %
3.50	-	23	1.7 %
3.63	-	27	2.0 %
3.75	-	7	0.5 %
3.88	-	10	0.7 %
4.00	Always True	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 853-859 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3GANG_OGNG1: S3 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	41	3.0 %
1	Yes	104	7.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Not in a gang during last interview	1082	79.9 %

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

Based upon 145 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 860-863 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3GANG_LASTGANG_CODE: S3 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	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-9981	PA: Subj refused to provide name of gang	1	0.1 %
-9971	PA: Gang does not have a name	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-106	Skipped: Subject responded DK to still in gang item	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 39 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 864-868 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9992 , -9991 , -9982 , -9981 , -9972 , -9971 , -202 , -201 , -107 , -106 , -102 , -101

S3GANG_LASTGANG_WHENLEFT: S3 Gang: Recall period month (s3m#) subject left the gang from the last interview

Recall period month (s3m#) subject left the gang from the last interview.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
DATE UNKNOWN	-	9	0.7 %
IntCompStat = 2	-	1	0.1 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
NA: DK if still member	-	1	0.1 %
NA: Has not left gang	-	104	7.7 %
NA: Not in gang last RP	-	1082	79.9 %
REFUSED	-	2	0.1 %
S3M01	-	14	1.0 %
S3M02	-	5	0.4 %
S3M03	-	7	0.5 %
S3M04	-	1	0.1 %
S3M05	-	1	0.1 %
S3M06	-	1	0.1 %
S3M07	-	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 869-893 (width: 25; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

S3GANG_NGNG1: S3 Gang: Join a gang during this recall period

Join a gang during this recall period.

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1101	81.3 %
1	Yes	23	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,124 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 894-897 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3GANG_CURRENT_CODE: S3 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	121	8.9 %
	Missing Data		
-9991	PA: Subj doesn't know name of the gang	1	0.1 %
-9982	AZ: Subj refused to provide name of gang	3	0.2 %
-9981	PA: Subj refused to provide name of gang	1	0.1 %
-9971	PA: Gang does not have a name	1	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 898-902 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9992 , -9991 , -9982 , -9981 , -9972 , -9971 , -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103

S3GANG_GANG5: S3 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	%
7	-	1	0.1 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	2	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	3	0.2 %
200	-	4	0.3 %
250	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	1	0.1 %
9997	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-9999	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 21 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 903-907 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9999, -9998, -202, -201, -109, -108, -103, -102

S3GANG_GANG6: S3 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	%
18	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
27	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	3	0.2 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
-99	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 20 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 908-911 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -99 , -98

S3GANG_GANG7: S3 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	8	0.6 %
1	Yes	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 912-915 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG8: S3 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	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 916-919 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG9: S3 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 920-923 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG10: S3 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	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 924-927 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG11: S3 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	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-102	Skipped: Still in gang from last recall period	104	7.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 928-931 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -102 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG12: S3 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	51	3.8 %
2	3-6 times per week	10	0.7 %
3	twice per week	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	Once per week	9	0.7 %
5	Less weekly, ore than monthly	6	0.4 %
6	Once per month	13	1.0 %
7	Less than monthly	32	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 932-935 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -109, -108, -103, -9, -8

S3GANG_GNGNOW: S3 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	4	0.3 %
1	Yes	123	9.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 127 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 936-939 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -109, -108, -103, -9, -8

S3GANG_CURRENT_WHENLEFT: S3 Gang: Recall period month (s#m#) 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	%
DATE UNKNOWN	-	2	0.1 %
IntCompStat = 2	-	1	0.1 %
IntCompStat = 4	-	125	9.2 %
NA: Has not left new gang	-	123	9.1 %
NA: Not in any gang in RP	-	1101	81.3 %
S3M03	-	1	0.1 %
S3M06	-	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 940-964 (width: 25; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: character

S3GANG_GANG13: S3 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	7	0.5 %
2	Not leader, but one of the top people	18	1.3 %
3	Member	98	7.2 %
4	Something else (other)	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 965-968 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -109 , -108 , -103 , -9 , -8

S3GANG_GANG16: S3 Gang: How important to you (associated with gang from current_code)

How important to you (associated with gang from current_code).

MEASURE: Gang Involvement

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Not at all	30	2.2 %
1	A little bit	32	2.4 %
2	Moderately	25	1.8 %
3	Quite a bit	22	1.6 %
4	Extremely	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 127 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 969-972 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -109, -108, -103, -9, -8

S3GANG_GANG17: S3 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)	19	1.4 %
2	A few are not	66	4.9 %
3	Half are not	21	1.6 %
4	Most are not	13	1.0 %
5	All (none are members)	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Not in any gang during recall period	1101	81.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 127 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 973-976 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202, -201, -109, -108, -103, -9, -8

S3GNGINV: S3 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	1101	81.3 %
1	Yes	127	9.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 977-980 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SOCAP17: S3 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	81	6.0 %
2	Agree	448	33.1 %
3	Neither Agree nor Disagree	189	14.0 %
4	Disagree	193	14.3 %
5	Strongly Disagree	38	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
-666	Data missing due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	272	20.1 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 949 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 981-984 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SOCCAP18: S3 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	%
5	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	4	0.3 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	24	1.8 %
60	-	5	0.4 %
70	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	7	0.5 %
80	-	22	1.6 %
85	-	1	0.1 %
89	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	5	0.4 %
100	-	84	6.2 %
120	-	11	0.8 %
125	-	3	0.2 %
130	-	5	0.4 %
139	-	1	0.1 %
140	-	2	0.1 %
150	-	47	3.5 %
160	-	1	0.1 %
175	-	5	0.4 %
180	-	3	0.2 %
190	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	86	6.4 %
220	-	1	0.1 %
225	-	2	0.1 %
250	-	62	4.6 %
275	-	6	0.4 %
280	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	56	4.1 %
350	-	38	2.8 %
375	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
400	-	40	3.0 %
450	-	11	0.8 %
500	-	19	1.4 %
550	-	4	0.3 %
600	-	2	0.1 %
650	-	1	0.1 %
700	-	2	0.1 %
750	-	1	0.1 %
800	-	1	0.1 %
900	-	1	0.1 %
990	-	1	0.1 %
995	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	372	27.5 %
-998	Refused	1	0.1 %
-666	Data missing due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	272	20.1 %
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 583 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 985-988 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101

S3SOCCAP19: S3 GunAccess: How much to buy a .38

How much would it cost to buy a .38?

MEASURE: Gun Accessibility

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	27	2.0 %
60	-	19	1.4 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	6	0.4 %
75	-	6	0.4 %
80	-	25	1.8 %
90	-	6	0.4 %
100	-	74	5.5 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	6	0.4 %
125	-	8	0.6 %
130	-	6	0.4 %
140	-	3	0.2 %
145	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	72	5.3 %
170	-	2	0.1 %
175	-	6	0.4 %
180	-	2	0.1 %
199	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	82	6.1 %
205	-	1	0.1 %
220	-	1	0.1 %
225	-	5	0.4 %
235	-	1	0.1 %
249	-	1	0.1 %
250	-	55	4.1 %
275	-	4	0.3 %
300	-	45	3.3 %
310	-	1	0.1 %
320	-	1	0.1 %
350	-	26	1.9 %
400	-	15	1.1 %
450	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	8	0.6 %
520	-	1	0.1 %
550	-	1	0.1 %
600	-	2	0.1 %
700	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
800	-	2	0.1 %
850	-	1	0.1 %
900	-	1	0.1 %
995	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	410	30.3 %
-998	Refused	1	0.1 %
-666	Data missing due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject locked up for entire recall period	272	20.1 %
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 545 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 989-992 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -800 , -666 , -202 , -201 , -101

S3HEADIN: S3 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	1183	87.4 %
1	Yes	45	3.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 993-996 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201

S3HEADINJ_HEADN: S3 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	-	1183	87.4 %
1	-	43	3.2 %
2	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 997-1000 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RLG1: S3 Religion: During recall period how often attend religious service

During recall period how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious activities?

MEASURE: Importance of Spirituality

The Importance of Spirituality measure, developed by Maton (1989), is a highly reliable assessment of spirituality (Maton, Teti, Corns, Vieira-Baker, Lavine, Gouze, and Keating, 1996). The scale contains three items that ask participants to indicate how much their actions are influenced by belief in a god. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Completely true," with higher scores indicating a greater degree of spirituality. These three items are summed into a single scale score. Two additional items are included to evaluate the importance of one's religion (e.g., "How important has religion been in your life?"), as well as the participant's average yearly service attendance (e.g., "During the past year, how often did you attend church, synagogue, or other religious service?"). These are left as individual items.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Never	770	56.9 %
2	Several times a year	106	7.8 %
3	Once or twice per month	117	8.6 %
4	Once a week	187	13.8 %
5	Several times per week	45	3.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1001-1004 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RLG2: S3 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	225	16.6 %
2	Not too important	200	14.8 %
3	Somewhat important	332	24.5 %
4	Pretty important	214	15.8 %
5	Very important	254	18.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1005-1008 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RLG3: S3 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	203	15.0 %
2	Not very true	156	11.5 %
3	Somewhat true	340	25.1 %
4	Pretty true	260	19.2 %
5	Completely true	263	19.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,222 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1009-1012 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RLG4: S3 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	217	16.0 %
2	Not very true	187	13.8 %
3	Somewhat true	336	24.8 %
4	Pretty true	225	16.6 %
5	Completely true	260	19.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1013-1016 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RLG5: S3 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	277	20.5 %
2	Not very true	238	17.6 %
3	Somewhat true	303	22.4 %
4	Pretty true	190	14.0 %
5	Completely true	216	16.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1017-1020 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RELIGN: S3 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	183	13.5 %
1.33	-	16	1.2 %
1.67	-	21	1.6 %
2.00	Not very true	114	8.4 %
2.33	-	78	5.8 %
2.50	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	96	7.1 %
3.00	Somewhat true	167	12.3 %
3.33	-	71	5.2 %
3.67	-	92	6.8 %
4.00	Pretty true	130	9.6 %
4.33	-	47	3.5 %
4.67	-	51	3.8 %
5.00	Completely true	158	11.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1021-1027 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PUNOTH: S3 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 comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?"). \

(0) No 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	-	2	0.1 %
0.71	-	2	0.1 %
0.86	-	2	0.1 %
1.00	-	5	0.4 %
1.29	-	3	0.2 %
1.43	-	10	0.7 %
1.57	-	4	0.3 %
1.71	-	7	0.5 %
1.86	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	-	8	0.6 %
2.14	-	10	0.7 %
2.29	-	8	0.6 %
2.43	-	11	0.8 %
2.57	-	16	1.2 %
2.71	-	10	0.7 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	18	1.3 %
3.00	-	13	1.0 %
3.14	-	13	1.0 %
3.29	-	22	1.6 %
3.43	-	14	1.0 %
3.57	-	26	1.9 %
3.71	-	21	1.6 %
3.86	-	23	1.7 %
4.00	-	18	1.3 %
4.14	-	28	2.1 %
4.29	-	41	3.0 %
4.43	-	24	1.8 %
4.57	-	26	1.9 %
4.67	-	1	0.1 %
4.71	-	40	3.0 %
4.86	-	32	2.4 %
5.00	-	52	3.8 %
5.14	-	32	2.4 %
5.29	-	21	1.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.43	-	29	2.1 %
5.50	-	1	0.1 %
5.57	-	26	1.9 %
5.71	-	30	2.2 %
5.86	-	26	1.9 %
6.00	-	38	2.8 %
6.14	-	27	2.0 %
6.29	-	30	2.2 %
6.43	-	21	1.6 %
6.57	-	29	2.1 %
6.67	-	1	0.1 %
6.71	-	19	1.4 %
6.86	-	26	1.9 %
7.00	-	15	1.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99.00	Dont Know	22	1.6 %
-98.00	Refuse	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Location: 1028-1034 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S3PUNYOU: S3 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	66	4.9 %
0.14	-	4	0.3 %
0.29	-	3	0.2 %
0.43	-	4	0.3 %
0.57	-	3	0.2 %
0.71	-	8	0.6 %
0.86	-	8	0.6 %
1.00	-	8	0.6 %
1.14	-	10	0.7 %
1.29	-	5	0.4 %
1.43	-	16	1.2 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	12	0.9 %
1.71	-	8	0.6 %
1.86	-	11	0.8 %
2.00	-	9	0.7 %
2.14	-	12	0.9 %
2.29	-	11	0.8 %
2.43	-	12	0.9 %
2.57	-	6	0.4 %
2.71	-	10	0.7 %
2.86	-	29	2.1 %
3.00	-	19	1.4 %
3.14	-	10	0.7 %
3.29	-	7	0.5 %
3.43	-	13	1.0 %
3.57	-	22	1.6 %
3.71	-	16	1.2 %
3.86	-	18	1.3 %
4.00	-	19	1.4 %
4.14	-	19	1.4 %
4.29	-	26	1.9 %
4.43	-	19	1.4 %
4.57	-	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.71	-	25	1.8 %
4.86	-	16	1.2 %
5.00	-	50	3.7 %
5.14	-	18	1.3 %
5.29	-	20	1.5 %
5.43	-	19	1.4 %
5.57	-	15	1.1 %
5.71	-	27	2.0 %
5.86	-	19	1.4 %
6.00	-	29	2.1 %
6.14	-	16	1.2 %
6.29	-	23	1.7 %
6.43	-	23	1.7 %
6.57	-	9	0.7 %
6.67	-	1	0.1 %
6.71	-	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99.00	Dont Know	22	1.6 %
-98.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1035-1041 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S3SOCCST: S3 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 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) 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	21	1.6 %
1.17	-	8	0.6 %
1.33	-	19	1.4 %
1.50	-	30	2.2 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	51	3.8 %
1.80	-	2	0.1 %
1.83	-	31	2.3 %
2.00	Somewhat unlikely	63	4.7 %
2.17	-	47	3.5 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	52	3.8 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	54	4.0 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	52	3.8 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	2	0.1 %
2.83	-	53	3.9 %
3.00	Neither likely or unlikely	79	5.8 %
3.17	-	78	5.8 %
3.33	-	101	7.5 %
3.40	-	4	0.3 %
3.50	-	100	7.4 %
3.60	-	6	0.4 %
3.67	-	83	6.1 %
3.80	-	3	0.2 %
3.83	-	75	5.5 %
4.00	Somewhat likely	59	4.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.17	-	49	3.6 %
4.20	-	1	0.1 %
4.33	-	41	3.0 %
4.50	-	16	1.2 %
4.67	-	16	1.2 %
4.83	-	6	0.4 %
5.00	Very likely	18	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1042-1048 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3WGTCST: S3 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	72	5.3 %
1.13	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.33	-	3	0.2 %
1.36	-	1	0.1 %
1.38	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.53	-	1	0.1 %
1.56	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	5	0.4 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	8	0.6 %
1.89	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.94	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	A little	56	4.1 %
2.07	-	1	0.1 %
2.08	-	1	0.1 %
2.12	-	2	0.1 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.21	-	2	0.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.29	-	2	0.1 %
2.30	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	10	0.7 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	3	0.2 %
2.39	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.42	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	2	0.1 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.53	-	2	0.1 %
2.56	-	4	0.3 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.62	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	2	0.1 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.65	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into section	505	37.3 %
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 723 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1049-1055 (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

S3VARCST: S3 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	-	149	11.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	101	7.5 %
2	-	33	2.4 %
3	-	40	3.0 %
4	-	35	2.6 %
5	-	26	1.9 %
6	-	17	1.3 %
7	-	11	0.8 %
8	-	17	1.3 %
9	-	13	1.0 %
10	-	8	0.6 %
11	-	15	1.1 %
12	-	25	1.8 %
13	-	34	2.5 %
14	-	53	3.9 %
15	-	64	4.7 %
16	-	55	4.1 %
17	-	52	3.8 %
18	-	124	9.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	356	26.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 872 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1056-1059 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3MATCST: S3 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	-	339	25.0 %
1	-	45	3.3 %
2	-	15	1.1 %
3	-	19	1.4 %
4	-	20	1.5 %
5	-	7	0.5 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	25	1.8 %
8	-	31	2.3 %
9	-	53	3.9 %
10	-	59	4.4 %
11	-	65	4.8 %
12	-	56	4.1 %
13	-	128	9.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	356	26.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 872 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1060-1063 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3FRECST: S3 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	-	153	11.3 %
1	-	106	7.8 %
2	-	44	3.2 %
3	-	59	4.4 %
4	-	95	7.0 %
5	-	415	30.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into section	356	26.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 872 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1064-1067 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3STLRWD: S3 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 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	238	17.6 %
1.20	-	42	3.1 %
1.40	-	40	3.0 %
1.60	-	52	3.8 %
1.80	-	74	5.5 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	452	33.4 %
2.20	-	176	13.0 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	69	5.1 %
2.60	-	41	3.0 %
2.80	-	25	1.8 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	9	0.7 %
3.20	-	4	0.3 %
3.40	-	2	0.1 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Strongly agree	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1068-1074 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3FGTRWD: S3 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 comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

(1) Strongly disagree

- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	207	15.3 %
1.20	-	20	1.5 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	31	2.3 %
1.60	-	26	1.9 %
1.80	-	46	3.4 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	356	26.3 %
2.20	-	155	11.4 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	119	8.8 %
2.60	-	116	8.6 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	89	6.6 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	36	2.7 %
3.20	-	8	0.6 %
3.40	-	7	0.5 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
3.80	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Strongly agree	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1075-1081 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -600.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -9.00 , -8.00

S3ROBRWD: S3 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	%
1.0	Strongly disagree	281	20.8 %
1.2	-	34	2.5 %
1.4	-	41	3.0 %
1.6	-	23	1.7 %
1.8	-	54	4.0 %
2.0	Somewhat disagree	507	37.4 %
2.2	-	134	9.9 %
2.4	-	75	5.5 %
2.6	-	40	3.0 %
2.8	-	21	1.6 %
3.0	Somewhat agree	9	0.7 %
3.2	-	2	0.1 %
3.4	-	1	0.1 %
3.6	-	3	0.2 %
4.0	Strongly agree	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1082-1088 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PERRWD: S3 PainCost: Personal Rewards of Crime

Personal Rewards of crime; Mean of 7 items.

MEASURE: Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards

The Indices of Personal and Social Costs and Rewards were adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perceived likelihood of detection and punishment for any of several types of offenses (Nagin and Paternoster, 1994). The 78-item measure is comprised of five dimensions: Certainty of Punishment {Others and You (e.g., "How likely is it that kids in your neighborhood would be caught and arrested for fighting?")}, Social Costs of Punishment (e.g., "If the police catch me doing something that breaks the law, how likely is it that I would be suspended from school?"), Personal Costs of Punishment {Variety and Weight (e.g., "Has your court sentence kept you from hanging out with your friends as much as you used to?")}, Social Rewards of Crime {Stealing, Fighting and Robbery (e.g., "If I take things, other people my age will respect me more.")}, and Personal Rewards of Crime (e.g., "How much 'thrill' or 'rush' is it to break into a store or home?").

- (0) No fun or kick at all
- (10) A great deal of fun or kick

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	No fun or kick at all	417	30.8 %
0.14	-	19	1.4 %
0.29	-	34	2.5 %
0.43	-	28	2.1 %
0.57	-	21	1.6 %
0.71	-	64	4.7 %
0.86	-	23	1.7 %
1.00	-	32	2.4 %
1.14	-	28	2.1 %
1.29	-	12	0.9 %
1.43	-	35	2.6 %
1.57	-	12	0.9 %
1.71	-	15	1.1 %
1.86	-	14	1.0 %
2.00	-	17	1.3 %
2.14	-	25	1.8 %
2.29	-	15	1.1 %
2.43	-	19	1.4 %
2.57	-	11	0.8 %
2.71	-	13	1.0 %
2.86	-	20	1.5 %
3.00	-	16	1.2 %
3.14	-	11	0.8 %
3.29	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.43	-	12	0.9 %
3.57	-	13	1.0 %
3.71	-	10	0.7 %
3.86	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	-	14	1.0 %
4.14	-	14	1.0 %
4.29	-	18	1.3 %
4.43	-	10	0.7 %
4.57	-	12	0.9 %
4.71	-	9	0.7 %
4.86	-	13	1.0 %
5.00	-	21	1.6 %
5.14	-	9	0.7 %
5.29	-	8	0.6 %
5.43	-	6	0.4 %
5.57	-	9	0.7 %
5.71	-	13	1.0 %
5.86	-	10	0.7 %
6.00	-	6	0.4 %
6.14	-	5	0.4 %
6.29	-	6	0.4 %
6.43	-	13	1.0 %
6.57	-	6	0.4 %
6.71	-	6	0.4 %
6.86	-	4	0.3 %
7.00	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1089-1095 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S3DEMO_PRGNOW: S3 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	143	10.6 %
1	Yes	25	1.8 %
7	Suspected but not confirmed	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1058	78.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 171 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1096-1099 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_HOWPRG: S3 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	9	0.7 %
2	4-6 months	12	0.9 %
3	7-9 months	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Not currently pregnant	146	10.8 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1058	78.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 25 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1100-1103 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_PREGRP: S3 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	149	11.0 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1058	78.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 171 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1104-1107 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DEMO_PRGENDRP: S3 Pregnancy: How did pregnancy end (refers to pregnancy from SS3Demo_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	12	0.9 %
2	Still birth, miscarriage or abortion	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-103	Skipped: Was not pregnant any other time during recall period	149	11.0 %
-101	Skipped: Subject is male	1058	78.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 22 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1108-1111 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -400 , -202 , -201 , -103 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3DEMO_GFPRG: S3 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	982	72.5 %
1	Yes	70	5.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	171	12.6 %
-9	Dont Know	6	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,052 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1112-1115 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -104 , -9 , -8

S3DEMO_GFPRN: S3 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	-	70	5.2 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesnt know if girlfriend is pregnant	6	0.4 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	982	72.5 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	171	12.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 70 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1116-1119 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -99 , -98

S3DEMO_GFHWFR: S3 Pregnancy: Number of months along wife/girlfriend is in current pregnancy

How many months pregnant is she? (males only)

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	1-3 months	24	1.8 %
2	4-6 months	26	1.9 %
3	7-9 months	20	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-107	Skipped: Subject doesn't know if girlfriend is pregnant	6	0.4 %
-106	Skipped: Girlfriend is not pregnant	982	72.5 %
-104	Skipped: Subject is female	171	12.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 70 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1120-1123 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -9 , -8

S3CHLD01 OMIT: S3 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	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	52	3.8 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1166	86.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 11 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1124-1127 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01 OMITWHY: S3 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	0	0.0 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	52	3.8 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1166	86.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	10	0.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1128-1131 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_ALIVE: S3 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	217	16.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1132-1135 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_AGE: S3 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	145	10.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-811	Child omitted--questions not asked	1	0.1 %
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	4	0.3 %
-650	No child reported	995	73.5 %
-526	Age unknown	25	1.8 %
-400	Not asked in this version	42	3.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	6	0.4 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 145 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1136-1140 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_BIO: S3 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	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	207	15.3 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-506	Biological relationship unknown	6	0.4 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 217 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1141-1144 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_LIVWNW: S3 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	19	1.4 %
1	Yes	16	1.2 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	188	13.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 35 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1145-1148 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_LIVWRP: S3 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	119	8.8 %
1	Yes	60	4.4 %
6	Omit	1	0.1 %
7	Deceased	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	35	2.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-9	Don't Know	2	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 186 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1149-1152 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_CONTNW: S3 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	24	1.8 %
2	3-6 times per week	3	0.2 %
3	2 times per week	1	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	1	0.1 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	2	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	2	0.1 %
7	Less than monthly	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	188	13.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 35 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1153-1156 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD01_CONTRP: S3 Children: Child01 - Frequency of contact with child in the recall periods

Child01 - 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	78	5.8 %
2	3-6 times per week	23	1.7 %
3	2 times per week	9	0.7 %
4	1 time per week	10	0.7 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	7	0.5 %
6	1 time per month	6	0.4 %
7	Less than monthly	41	3.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-650	No child reported	1001	73.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	35	2.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	6	0.4 %
-9	Don't Know	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 174 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1157-1160 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02 OMIT: S3 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	64	4.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1163	85.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1161-1164 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02 OMITWHY: S3 Children: Child02 - 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	0	0.0 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-650	No child reported	64	4.7 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1163	85.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1165-1168 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_ALIVE: S3 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 37 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1169-1172 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_AGE: S3 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	20	1.5 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1184	87.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-526	Age unknown	4	0.3 %
-400	Not asked in this version	18	1.3 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 20 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1173-1177 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_BIO: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-506	Biological relationship unknown	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 36 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1178-1181 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_LIVWNW: S3 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	8	0.6 %
1	Yes	3	0.2 %
	Missing Data		
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	26	1.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 11 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1182-1185 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_LIVWRP: S3 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	15	1.1 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	11	0.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-9	Don't Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 25 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1186-1189 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_CONTNW: S3 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	6	0.4 %
2	3-6 times per week	1	0.1 %
3	2 times per week	2	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	1	0.1 %
7	Less than monthly	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	26	1.9 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 11 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1190-1193 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD02_CONTRP: S3 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	14	1.0 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	2	0.1 %
4	1 time per week	3	0.2 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	1	0.1 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-750	Reported in previous RP but not here	1	0.1 %
-650	No child reported	1191	88.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	11	0.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-9	Don't Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 25 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1194-1197 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03 OMIT: S3 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	1	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	66	4.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1162	85.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1198-1201 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03 OMITWHY: S3 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	0	0.0 %
2	Parental rights terminated or child given up for adoption	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	66	4.9 %
-400	Not asked in this version	1162	85.8 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
-100	Didn't skip into question	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1202-1205 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_ALIVE: S3 Children: Child03 - Is this child alive

Child03 - Is this child alive.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1206-1209 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_AGE: S3 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	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1219	90.0 %
-400	Not asked in this version	8	0.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1210-1214 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_BIO: S3 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1215-1218 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_LIVWNW: S3 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	0	0.0 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-400	Not asked in this version	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1219-1222 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_LIVWRP: S3 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	2	0.1 %
1	Yes	0	0.0 %
6	Omit	0	0.0 %
7	Deceased	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1223-1226 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_CONTNW: S3 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	0	0.0 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	0	0.0 %
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-400	Not asked in this version	2	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1227-1230 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD03_CONTRP: S3 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	1	0.1 %
2	3-6 times per week	0	0.0 %
3	2 times per week	0	0.0 %
4	1 time per week	0	0.0 %
5	Less weekly, more than monthly	0	0.0 %
6	1 time per month	1	0.1 %
7	Less than monthly	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-650	No child reported	1227	90.6 %
-201	IntCompStat 4	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1231-1234 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHLD_COUNT: S3 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	-	1011	74.7 %
1	-	183	13.5 %
2	-	33	2.4 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1235-1238 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -201

S3MORDIS: S3 MorThk: Moral Disengagement Overall

Moral Disengagement Overall.

MEASURE: Moral Thinking

The Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement (Bandura, Barbaranelli, 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	21	1.6 %
1.03	-	16	1.2 %
1.06	-	87	6.4 %
1.09	-	34	2.5 %
1.13	-	63	4.7 %
1.16	-	43	3.2 %
1.19	-	63	4.7 %
1.22	-	34	2.5 %
1.25	-	51	3.8 %
1.28	-	43	3.2 %
1.31	-	51	3.8 %
1.34	-	33	2.4 %
1.38	-	41	3.0 %
1.41	-	50	3.7 %
1.44	-	32	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.47	-	32	2.4 %
1.50	-	36	2.7 %
1.53	-	23	1.7 %
1.55	-	2	0.1 %
1.56	-	44	3.2 %
1.59	-	34	2.5 %
1.63	-	26	1.9 %
1.66	-	25	1.8 %
1.69	-	26	1.9 %
1.72	-	17	1.3 %
1.75	-	21	1.6 %
1.78	-	18	1.3 %
1.81	-	21	1.6 %
1.84	-	18	1.3 %
1.88	-	24	1.8 %
1.91	-	18	1.3 %
1.94	-	20	1.5 %
1.97	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Neither Agree nor disagree	24	1.8 %
2.03	-	8	0.6 %
2.06	-	20	1.5 %
2.07	-	1	0.1 %
2.09	-	11	0.8 %
2.13	-	16	1.2 %
2.16	-	5	0.4 %
2.19	-	14	1.0 %
2.22	-	6	0.4 %
2.25	-	6	0.4 %
2.28	-	6	0.4 %
2.31	-	5	0.4 %
2.34	-	2	0.1 %
2.38	-	4	0.3 %
2.41	-	3	0.2 %
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1239-1245 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3MORAL: S3 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	-	83	6.1 %
1	-	255	18.8 %
2	-	157	11.6 %
3	-	132	9.7 %
4	-	97	7.2 %
5	-	78	5.8 %
6	-	64	4.7 %
7	-	70	5.2 %
8	-	45	3.3 %
9	-	36	2.7 %
10	-	35	2.6 %
11	-	35	2.6 %
12	-	24	1.8 %
13	-	24	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
14	-	11	0.8 %
15	-	13	1.0 %
16	-	11	0.8 %
17	-	14	1.0 %
18	-	6	0.4 %
19	-	13	1.0 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
21	-	5	0.4 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	4	0.3 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
27	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1246-1249 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH40: S3 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	60	4.4 %
2	Disagree	294	21.7 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	264	19.5 %
4	Agree	552	40.8 %
5	Strongly Agree	56	4.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1250-1253 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH41: S3 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	39	2.9 %
2	Disagree	276	20.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	256	18.9 %
4	Agree	576	42.5 %
5	Strongly Agree	80	5.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1254-1257 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH42: S3 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	90	6.6 %
2	Disagree	506	37.4 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	255	18.8 %
4	Agree	342	25.3 %
5	Strongly Agree	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1258-1261 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH43: S3 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	65	4.8 %
2	Disagree	395	29.2 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	273	20.2 %
4	Agree	434	32.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	53	3.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,220 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1262-1265 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH44: S3 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	199	14.7 %
2	Disagree	702	51.8 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	192	14.2 %
4	Agree	125	9.2 %
5	Strongly Agree	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1266-1269 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH45: S3 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	246	18.2 %
2	Disagree	743	54.9 %
3	Neither Agree nor disagree	132	9.7 %
4	Agree	96	7.1 %
5	Strongly Agree	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1270-1273 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH46: S3 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	15	1.1 %
2	Graduate from high school	295	21.8 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	226	16.7 %
4	Graduate from college	573	42.3 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	111	8.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	8	0.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,220 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1274-1277 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SCH_SCH47: S3 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	44	3.2 %
2	Graduate from high school	359	26.5 %
3	Go to a business, technical school or junior college	259	19.1 %
4	Graduate from college	477	35.2 %
5	Go to graduate or professional school	77	5.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	12	0.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,216 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1278-1281 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3MOTSUC: S3 Motivate: Motivation to Succeed

An overall "motivation to succeed" score is computed from the six items which represents the mean of the items. A higher score indicates more optimism regarding future success.

MEASURE: Motivation to Succeed

The motivation to succeed items are taken from Eccles et al. (1998). These six items tap the subject's assessment of the opportunities available in his/her neighborhood regarding schooling and work. At each follow-up interview, this measure reflects the perceived opportunities for the neighborhood where the adolescent lived the longest during the recall period. An additional two items are included regarding the adolescent's perceptions of how far they would like to go in school and how far they think they will go in school. These are treated as individual items.

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Neither Agree nor Disagree

- (4) Agree
 (5) Strongly Agree

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	1	0.1 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	5	0.4 %
1.83	-	4	0.3 %
2.00	Disagree	18	1.3 %
2.17	-	9	0.7 %
2.33	-	29	2.1 %
2.50	-	42	3.1 %
2.67	-	79	5.8 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	52	3.8 %
3.00	Neither agree nor disagree	140	10.3 %
3.17	-	85	6.3 %
3.33	-	147	10.9 %
3.50	-	92	6.8 %
3.67	-	145	10.7 %
3.83	-	103	7.6 %
4.00	Agree	151	11.2 %
4.17	-	43	3.2 %
4.33	-	26	1.9 %
4.50	-	18	1.3 %
4.67	-	12	0.9 %
4.83	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly agree	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few values for computation	2	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1282-1288 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ETHAFF: S3 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	13	1.0 %
1.14	-	5	0.4 %
1.29	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	6	0.4 %
1.57	-	7	0.5 %
1.71	-	4	0.3 %
1.86	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	Disagree	29	2.1 %
2.14	-	23	1.7 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.29	-	27	2.0 %
2.43	-	44	3.2 %
2.57	-	44	3.2 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.71	-	78	5.8 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.86	-	151	11.2 %
3.00	Agree	413	30.5 %
3.14	-	53	3.9 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.29	-	48	3.5 %
3.43	-	43	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.57	-	40	3.0 %
3.71	-	31	2.3 %
3.86	-	47	3.5 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	105	7.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1289-1295 (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

S3ETHACH: S3 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	48	3.5 %
1.20	-	20	1.5 %
1.40	-	33	2.4 %
1.60	-	34	2.5 %
1.80	-	34	2.5 %
2.00	Disagree	199	14.7 %
2.20	-	192	14.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	164	12.1 %
2.60	-	155	11.4 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	117	8.6 %
3.00	Agree	109	8.1 %
3.20	-	31	2.3 %
3.40	-	23	1.7 %
3.60	-	11	0.8 %
3.80	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	41	3.0 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1296-1302 (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

S3ETHID: S3 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	11	0.8 %
1.08	-	5	0.4 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.42	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	9	0.7 %
1.58	-	3	0.2 %
1.67	-	5	0.4 %
1.75	-	7	0.5 %
1.83	-	5	0.4 %
1.92	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	Disagree	28	2.1 %
2.08	-	13	1.0 %
2.09	-	3	0.2 %
2.17	-	31	2.3 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	29	2.1 %
2.33	-	46	3.4 %
2.42	-	56	4.1 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	81	6.0 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.58	-	98	7.2 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	110	8.1 %
2.73	-	1	0.1 %
2.75	-	118	8.7 %
2.82	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	101	7.5 %
2.91	-	1	0.1 %
2.92	-	84	6.2 %
3.00	Agree	110	8.1 %
3.08	-	35	2.6 %
3.17	-	28	2.1 %
3.18	-	1	0.1 %
3.25	-	25	1.8 %
3.33	-	19	1.4 %
3.42	-	16	1.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.50	-	20	1.5 %
3.58	-	18	1.3 %
3.67	-	17	1.3 %
3.75	-	13	1.0 %
3.83	-	8	0.6 %
3.92	-	7	0.5 %
4.00	Strongly Agree	38	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1303-1309 (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

S3HOOD: S3 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	46	3.4 %
1.05	-	18	1.3 %
1.10	-	16	1.2 %
1.14	-	8	0.6 %
1.19	-	11	0.8 %
1.24	-	10	0.7 %
1.29	-	10	0.7 %
1.33	-	9	0.7 %
1.38	-	18	1.3 %
1.43	-	13	1.0 %
1.48	-	18	1.3 %
1.52	-	16	1.2 %
1.57	-	18	1.3 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.62	-	13	1.0 %
1.63	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	22	1.6 %
1.71	-	12	0.9 %
1.76	-	13	1.0 %
1.81	-	20	1.5 %
1.86	-	19	1.4 %
1.90	-	10	0.7 %
1.95	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	Rarely	20	1.5 %
2.05	-	21	1.6 %
2.10	-	16	1.2 %
2.14	-	23	1.7 %
2.19	-	11	0.8 %
2.24	-	17	1.3 %
2.29	-	25	1.8 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %
2.38	-	17	1.3 %
2.43	-	14	1.0 %
2.48	-	11	0.8 %
2.52	-	13	1.0 %
2.53	-	1	0.1 %
2.57	-	15	1.1 %
2.62	-	24	1.8 %
2.67	-	20	1.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.71	-	19	1.4 %
2.74	-	1	0.1 %
2.76	-	24	1.8 %
2.81	-	13	1.0 %
2.86	-	24	1.8 %
2.90	-	19	1.4 %
2.95	-	13	1.0 %
3.00	Sometimes	21	1.6 %
3.05	-	11	0.8 %
3.10	-	22	1.6 %
3.14	-	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	272	20.1 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 952 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1310-1316 (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

S3NEIPHY: S3 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	57	4.2 %
1.08	-	19	1.4 %
1.17	-	18	1.3 %
1.25	-	24	1.8 %
1.33	-	24	1.8 %
1.42	-	22	1.6 %
1.50	-	22	1.6 %
1.58	-	25	1.8 %
1.67	-	27	2.0 %
1.73	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	26	1.9 %
1.83	-	22	1.6 %
1.92	-	20	1.5 %
2.00	Rarely	39	2.9 %
2.08	-	30	2.2 %
2.17	-	30	2.2 %
2.25	-	28	2.1 %
2.33	-	37	2.7 %
2.42	-	27	2.0 %
2.50	-	28	2.1 %
2.58	-	32	2.4 %
2.67	-	28	2.1 %
2.75	-	32	2.4 %
2.83	-	34	2.5 %
2.90	-	1	0.1 %
2.92	-	30	2.2 %
3.00	Sometimes	35	2.6 %
3.08	-	29	2.1 %
3.09	-	1	0.1 %
3.17	-	27	2.0 %
3.18	-	1	0.1 %
3.25	-	42	3.1 %
3.33	-	27	2.0 %
3.42	-	15	1.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.50	-	18	1.3 %
3.58	-	18	1.3 %
3.67	-	10	0.7 %
3.75	-	6	0.4 %
3.83	-	11	0.8 %
3.92	-	5	0.4 %
4.00	Often	24	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	272	20.1 %
-9.00	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 952 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1317-1323 (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

S3NEISOC: S3 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	87	6.4 %
1.11	-	31	2.3 %
1.22	-	28	2.1 %
1.33	-	33	2.4 %
1.44	-	38	2.8 %
1.56	-	27	2.0 %
1.67	-	43	3.2 %
1.78	-	39	2.9 %
1.89	-	37	2.7 %
2.00	Rarely	34	2.5 %
2.11	-	44	3.2 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.22	-	35	2.6 %
2.33	-	39	2.9 %
2.44	-	48	3.5 %
2.56	-	41	3.0 %
2.67	-	24	1.8 %
2.78	-	34	2.5 %
2.89	-	42	3.1 %
3.00	Sometimes	41	3.0 %
3.11	-	40	3.0 %
3.22	-	20	1.5 %
3.33	-	31	2.3 %
3.38	-	1	0.1 %
3.44	-	20	1.5 %
3.56	-	26	1.9 %
3.67	-	17	1.3 %
3.78	-	15	1.1 %
3.89	-	12	0.9 %
4.00	Often	24	1.8 %
	Missing Data		
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	272	20.1 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 952 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1324-1330 (*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

S3NSAFE: S3 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 %
1.43	-	1	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	3	0.2 %
2.00	Disagree / In danger most of the time	0	0.0 %
2.14	-	3	0.2 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	3	0.2 %
2.57	-	5	0.4 %
2.71	-	10	0.7 %
2.86	-	5	0.4 %
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree / In danger some of the time	14	1.0 %
3.14	-	16	1.2 %
3.29	-	21	1.6 %
3.43	-	25	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.57	-	29	2.1 %
3.71	-	38	2.8 %
3.86	-	54	4.0 %
4.00	Agree / In danger very little of the time	66	4.9 %
4.14	-	97	7.2 %
4.29	-	67	4.9 %
4.43	-	204	15.1 %
4.57	-	65	4.8 %
4.71	-	53	3.9 %
4.86	-	35	2.6 %
5.00	Strongly Agree / In danger none of the time	126	9.3 %
Missing Data			
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-400.00	Not asked in this version	8	0.6 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	2	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into NeiCon measure	271	20.0 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 943 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1331-1337 (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

S3PAKNOW: S3 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	20	1.5 %
1.20	-	12	0.9 %
1.40	-	11	0.8 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	17	1.3 %
1.80	-	28	2.1 %
2.00	Knows a little bit	64	4.7 %
2.20	-	52	3.8 %
2.40	-	52	3.8 %
2.60	-	37	2.7 %
2.80	-	57	4.2 %
3.00	Knows a lot	89	6.6 %
3.20	-	37	2.7 %
3.25	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	25	1.8 %
3.60	-	42	3.1 %
3.80	-	18	1.3 %
4.00	Knows everything	114	8.4 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	550	40.6 %
-9.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 677 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1338-1344 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PARMNT: S3 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	23	1.7 %
1.25	-	30	2.2 %
1.50	-	36	2.7 %
1.75	-	47	3.5 %
2.00	Sometimes	39	2.9 %
2.25	-	41	3.0 %
2.50	-	53	3.9 %
2.75	-	23	1.7 %
3.00	Usually	24	1.8 %
3.25	-	30	2.2 %
3.50	-	23	1.7 %
3.75	-	28	2.1 %
4.00	Always	53	3.9 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	3	0.2 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Monitoring section	775	57.2 %
-97.00	NA	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 450 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1345-1351 (*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

S3PORIENT_PTERM: S3 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	100	7.4 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-700	Data missing: unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-400	Not asked in this version	649	47.9 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Subject does not have any living children	466	34.4 %
-9	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 110 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1352-1355 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PARENT: S3 POrient: Youths Parenting Orientation

Youth Parenting Orientation; the mean of six items in the scale.

MEASURE: Parent Orientation

The Youths Parenting Orientation scale was adapted for this study from Silverberg and Steinberg's (1990) subscale of Adult Role Orientation. The questions are asked only of youth who report having a child. The scale is used to assess the participant's view of his/her role as a parent (e.g., "Fathers/Mothers my age should devote most of their time and energy to rearing their child/children") and the degree to which this role is pervasive in his/her life. The inventory is a 6-item scale that asks participants

to rank from 1 to 4 (1=Agree Strongly to 4=Disagree Strongly) the degree that each statement corresponds to their view of parenthood, with higher scores indicating greater parental orientation.

- (1) Disagree Strongly
- (2) Disagree
- (3) Agree
- (4) Agree Strongly

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Disagree Strongly	0	0.0 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Disagree	0	0.0 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	4	0.3 %
2.67	-	12	0.9 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	40	3.0 %
3.00	Agree	43	3.2 %
3.17	-	15	1.1 %
3.20	-	2	0.1 %
3.33	-	12	0.9 %
3.50	-	32	2.4 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.67	-	19	1.4 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	9	0.7 %
4.00	Agree Strongly	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-700.00	Data missing: Unknown reason	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few values for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Parental Orientation section	1018	75.2 %
-9.00	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1356-1362 (*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

S3RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS1: S3 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	1	0.1 %
2	Daily	0	0.0 %
3	More than once a week	8	0.6 %
4	Once a week	25	1.8 %
5	Once every two weeks	18	1.3 %
6	Once a month	17	1.3 %
7	Once every few months	39	2.9 %
8	Never	97	7.2 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	838	61.9 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	183	13.5 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1363-1366 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PVIS2: S3 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	2	0.1 %
2	Daily	29	2.1 %
3	More than once a week	35	2.6 %
4	Once a week	64	4.7 %
5	Once every two weeks	19	1.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
6	Once a month	13	1.0 %
7	Once every few months	13	1.0 %
8	Never	32	2.4 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	838	61.9 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	183	13.5 %
-97	Not Applicable	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1367-1370 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RQUALPARENTS_MQUA_PCTCT: S3 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	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	353	26.1 %
Missing Data			
-400	Not available in this version	648	47.9 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-104	Skipped: Subject spent the majority of the recall period in an institution	109	8.1 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with mother figure responsible for raising them in recall period	111	8.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 360 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1371-1374 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS1: S3 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	1	0.1 %
3	More than once a week	3	0.2 %
4	Once a week	9	0.7 %
5	Once every two weeks	6	0.4 %
6	Once a month	5	0.4 %
7	Once every few months	21	1.6 %
8	Never	58	4.3 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	509	37.6 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	614	45.3 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 103 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1375-1378 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PVIS2: S3 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	8	0.6 %
3	More than once a week	10	0.7 %
4	Once a week	17	1.3 %
5	Once every two weeks	10	0.7 %
6	Once a month	11	0.8 %
7	Once every few months	9	0.7 %
8	Never	38	2.8 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Subject spent majority of recall period in community	509	37.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	614	45.3 %
-97	Not Applicable	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 103 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1379-1382 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RQUALPARENTS_FQUA_PCTCT: S3 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	30	2.2 %
1	Yes	211	15.6 %
	Missing Data		
-400	Not available in this version	649	47.9 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-104	Skipped: Subject spent the majority of the recall period in an institution	50	3.7 %
-101	Skipped: Did not live with father figure responsible for raising them in recall period	288	21.3 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 241 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1383-1386 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3MAWARM: S3 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	9	0.7 %
1.11	-	4	0.3 %
1.22	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	4	0.3 %
1.44	-	3	0.2 %
1.56	-	9	0.7 %
1.67	-	4	0.3 %
1.78	-	7	0.5 %
1.89	-	14	1.0 %
2.00	Sometimes	40	3.0 %
2.11	-	36	2.7 %
2.22	-	30	2.2 %
2.33	-	22	1.6 %
2.44	-	39	2.9 %
2.56	-	30	2.2 %
2.63	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	35	2.6 %
2.78	-	40	3.0 %
2.89	-	55	4.1 %
3.00	Often	64	4.7 %
3.11	-	51	3.8 %
3.22	-	35	2.6 %
3.33	-	40	3.0 %
3.44	-	52	3.8 %
3.56	-	37	2.7 %
3.67	-	58	4.3 %
3.78	-	54	4.0 %
3.89	-	69	5.1 %
4.00	Always	152	11.2 %
	Missing Data		

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	232	17.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 997 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1387-1393 (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

S3MAHOTL: S3 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	119	8.8 %
1.08	-	84	6.2 %
1.17	-	111	8.2 %
1.25	-	130	9.6 %
1.33	-	127	9.4 %
1.42	-	94	6.9 %
1.45	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	91	6.7 %
1.58	-	54	4.0 %
1.67	-	47	3.5 %
1.75	-	32	2.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.83	-	28	2.1 %
1.92	-	17	1.3 %
2.00	Sometimes	8	0.6 %
2.08	-	10	0.7 %
2.17	-	10	0.7 %
2.25	-	12	0.9 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.42	-	6	0.4 %
2.50	-	5	0.4 %
2.83	-	2	0.1 %
3.00	Often	2	0.1 %
3.25	-	2	0.1 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	232	17.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 997 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1394-1400 (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

S3PAWARM: S3 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	25	1.8 %
1.11	-	10	0.7 %
1.22	-	10	0.7 %
1.33	-	4	0.3 %
1.44	-	7	0.5 %
1.56	-	11	0.8 %
1.67	-	13	1.0 %
1.78	-	6	0.4 %
1.89	-	22	1.6 %
2.00	Sometimes	27	2.0 %
2.11	-	18	1.3 %
2.22	-	27	2.0 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %
2.44	-	22	1.6 %
2.56	-	20	1.5 %
2.67	-	13	1.0 %
2.78	-	24	1.8 %
2.89	-	28	2.1 %
3.00	Often	23	1.7 %
3.11	-	23	1.7 %
3.22	-	16	1.2 %
3.33	-	15	1.1 %
3.44	-	14	1.0 %
3.56	-	18	1.3 %
3.67	-	11	0.8 %
3.78	-	24	1.8 %
3.89	-	18	1.3 %
4.00	Always	69	5.1 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	694	51.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 535 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1401-1407 (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

S3PAHOTL: S3 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	125	9.2 %
1.08	-	73	5.4 %
1.17	-	53	3.9 %
1.25	-	61	4.5 %
1.33	-	52	3.8 %
1.42	-	47	3.5 %
1.50	-	35	2.6 %
1.58	-	25	1.8 %
1.67	-	14	1.0 %
1.75	-	12	0.9 %
1.83	-	11	0.8 %
1.92	-	5	0.4 %
2.00	Sometimes	3	0.2 %
2.08	-	5	0.4 %
2.17	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	2	0.1 %
2.83	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.92	-	1	0.1 %
3.00	Often	0	0.0 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	Always	0	0.0 %
	Missing Data		
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into measure	694	51.3 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 535 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1408-1414 (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

S3PRBEHV: S3 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	280	20.7 %
1.08	-	65	4.8 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.17	-	69	5.1 %
1.18	-	3	0.2 %
1.25	-	52	3.8 %
1.27	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.33	-	58	4.3 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.42	-	41	3.0 %
1.44	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	52	3.8 %
1.55	-	1	0.1 %
1.58	-	41	3.0 %
1.64	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	41	3.0 %
1.75	-	19	1.4 %
1.83	-	30	2.2 %
1.89	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.91	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	28	2.1 %
2.00	Very few of them	40	3.0 %
2.08	-	29	2.1 %
2.09	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	22	1.6 %
2.25	-	20	1.5 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	15	1.1 %
2.42	-	25	1.8 %
2.45	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	32	2.4 %
2.58	-	18	1.3 %
2.67	-	29	2.1 %
2.75	-	19	1.4 %
2.82	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	21	1.6 %
2.92	-	16	1.2 %
3.00	Some of them	21	1.6 %
3.08	-	13	1.0 %
3.11	-	1	0.1 %
3.17	-	12	0.9 %
3.25	-	13	1.0 %
3.33	-	7	0.5 %
3.42	-	9	0.7 %
3.50	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.58	-	7	0.5 %
3.67	-	5	0.4 %
3.75	-	3	0.2 %
3.83	-	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	4	0.3 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9.00	Dont know	18	1.3 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,205 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1415-1421 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PRINFL: S3 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	580	42.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.14	-	87	6.4 %
1.29	-	94	6.9 %
1.33	-	1	0.1 %
1.43	-	57	4.2 %
1.57	-	65	4.8 %
1.71	-	38	2.8 %
1.86	-	46	3.4 %
2.00	Very few of them	37	2.7 %
2.14	-	35	2.6 %
2.29	-	24	1.8 %
2.43	-	33	2.4 %
2.57	-	16	1.2 %
2.71	-	11	0.8 %
2.86	-	16	1.2 %
3.00	Some of them	20	1.5 %
3.14	-	12	0.9 %
3.29	-	4	0.3 %
3.43	-	8	0.6 %
3.57	-	6	0.4 %
3.71	-	3	0.2 %
3.86	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Most of them	8	0.6 %
4.14	-	2	0.1 %
4.29	-	2	0.1 %
4.43	-	1	0.1 %
4.86	-	1	0.1 %
5.00	All of them	4	0.3 %
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	125	9.2 %
-9.00	Dont know	12	0.9 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP01A: S3 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	17	1.3 %
2	Not too important	10	0.7 %
3	Somewhat important	95	7.0 %
4	Pretty important	242	17.9 %
5	Very important	859	63.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1429-1432 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP01B: S3 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	29	2.1 %
2	Fair	136	10.0 %
3	Good	365	27.0 %
4	Very Good	377	27.8 %
5	Excellent	314	23.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,221 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1433-1436 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP02A: S3 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	100	7.4 %
2	Not too important	112	8.3 %
3	Somewhat important	207	15.3 %
4	Pretty important	234	17.3 %
5	Very important	570	42.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1437-1440 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP02B: S3 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	165	12.2 %
2	Fair	273	20.2 %
3	Good	288	21.3 %
4	Very Good	260	19.2 %
5	Excellent	237	17.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1441-1444 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP03A: S3 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	8	0.6 %
2	Not too important	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	Somewhat important	68	5.0 %
4	Pretty important	250	18.5 %
5	Very important	891	65.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1445-1448 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP03B: S3 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	17	1.3 %
2	Fair	128	9.5 %
3	Good	331	24.4 %
4	Very Good	407	30.1 %
5	Excellent	339	25.0 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,222 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1449-1452 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP04A: S3 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	7	0.5 %
2	Not too important	2	0.1 %
3	Somewhat important	36	2.7 %
4	Pretty important	182	13.4 %
5	Very important	997	73.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1453-1456 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP04B: S3 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	17	1.3 %
2	Fair	91	6.7 %
3	Good	290	21.4 %
4	Very Good	403	29.8 %
5	Excellent	422	31.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1457-1460 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP05A: S3 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	91	6.7 %
2	Not too important	58	4.3 %
3	Somewhat important	142	10.5 %
4	Pretty important	204	15.1 %
5	Very important	727	53.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,222 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1461-1464 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP05B: S3 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	85	6.3 %
2	Fair	173	12.8 %
3	Good	291	21.5 %
4	Very Good	334	24.7 %
5	Excellent	333	24.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,216 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1465-1468 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP06A: S3 OppSucc: How important to have a good relationship with your children

How important is it to you . . . to have a good relationship with your children?

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to

have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Not at all important	5	0.4 %
2	Not too important	1	0.1 %
3	Somewhat important	28	2.1 %
4	Pretty important	120	8.9 %
5	Very important	1066	78.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,220 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1469-1472 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP06B: S3 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	6	0.4 %
2	Fair	32	2.4 %
3	Good	120	8.9 %
4	Very Good	335	24.7 %
5	Excellent	722	53.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1473-1476 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP07A: S3 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	16	1.2 %
2	Not too important	6	0.4 %
3	Somewhat important	52	3.8 %
4	Pretty important	153	11.3 %
5	Very important	996	73.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1477-1480 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPP07B: S3 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	38	2.8 %
2	Fair	155	11.4 %
3	Good	254	18.8 %
4	Very Good	329	24.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	Excellent	443	32.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont Know	2	0.1 %
-98	Refused	1	0.1 %
-97	NA - already achieved	3	0.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,219 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1481-1484 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3OPPORT: S3 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 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	Not too important	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	7	0.5 %
2.50	-	2	0.1 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.83	-	6	0.4 %
3.00	Somewhat important	13	1.0 %
3.17	-	12	0.9 %
3.33	-	26	1.9 %
3.50	-	30	2.2 %
3.67	-	45	3.3 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	48	3.5 %
4.00	Pretty important	90	6.6 %
4.17	-	74	5.5 %
4.20	-	1	0.1 %
4.33	-	121	8.9 %
4.40	-	1	0.1 %
4.50	-	119	8.8 %
4.67	-	119	8.8 %
4.83	-	138	10.2 %
5.00	Very important	363	26.8 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1485-1491 (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

S3EXPECT: S3_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	3	0.2 %
1.17	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	2	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.83	-	11	0.8 %
2.00	Fair	30	2.2 %
2.17	-	32	2.4 %
2.33	-	24	1.8 %
2.50	-	38	2.8 %
2.67	-	45	3.3 %
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	74	5.5 %
3.00	Good	85	6.3 %
3.17	-	65	4.8 %
3.20	-	3	0.2 %
3.33	-	76	5.6 %
3.50	-	76	5.6 %
3.60	-	2	0.1 %
3.67	-	84	6.2 %
3.80	-	1	0.1 %
3.83	-	82	6.1 %
4.00	Very good	88	6.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.17	-	62	4.6 %
4.20	-	1	0.1 %
4.33	-	60	4.4 %
4.50	-	52	3.8 %
4.67	-	55	4.1 %
4.83	-	46	3.4 %
5.00	Excellent	114	8.4 %
	Missing Data		
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	4	0.3 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Refused	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,220 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1492-1498 (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

S3PESSIM: S3 OppSucc: Extent to which expectations fall short

Extent to which expectations fall short; Expectation score minus aspiration score.

MEASURE: Perceptions of Chances for Success

The Perceptions of Chances for Success measure (also called perceptions of opportunity) was adapted from the work of Menard & Elliott (1996) to assess the adolescent's prediction of his/her future adult success. Items from the measure tap the adolescent's investment in and perceived likelihood for achievement in several areas. Specifically, the scale taps Aspirations for Work, Family & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "How important is it to you to have a good job or career?"), and Expectations for Work, Family, & Law Abiding Behavior (e.g., "What do you think your chances are to earn a good living?"). There are a total of 14 questions asked (divided evenly between aspirations and expectations) to which participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all important/Poor" to "Very important/Excellent".

Higher scores for aspirations and expectations indicate greater optimism concerning future opportunities and/or success. Lower scores for "expectations fall short" indicate greater congruence between these perceptions.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-1.33	-	1	0.1 %
-1.00	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-0.83	-	3	0.2 %
-0.67	-	3	0.2 %
-0.50	-	6	0.4 %
-0.33	-	14	1.0 %
-0.20	-	1	0.1 %
-0.17	-	16	1.2 %
0.00	-	183	13.5 %
0.17	-	76	5.6 %
0.33	-	90	6.6 %
0.40	-	1	0.1 %
0.50	-	81	6.0 %
0.63	-	1	0.1 %
0.67	-	126	9.3 %
0.80	-	3	0.2 %
0.83	-	108	8.0 %
0.90	-	1	0.1 %
1.00	-	117	8.6 %
1.17	-	87	6.4 %
1.33	-	66	4.9 %
1.47	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	56	4.1 %
1.67	-	43	3.2 %
1.83	-	39	2.9 %
1.87	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	33	2.4 %
2.17	-	18	1.3 %
2.33	-	13	1.0 %
2.50	-	9	0.7 %
2.67	-	5	0.4 %
2.83	-	8	0.6 %
3.00	-	6	0.4 %
3.17	-	1	0.1 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.00	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	4	0.3 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-98.00	Refused	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,220 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1499-1505 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -99.00 , -98.00

S3PROJUS_PJPOLI: S3 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	1018	75.2 %
1	Yes	209	15.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1506-1509 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROJUS_PJPNUM: S3 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	-	172	12.7 %
2	-	30	2.2 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Not picked up by the police in the recall period	1019	75.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 209 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1510-1513 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROJUS_PJCRT: S3 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	831	61.4 %
1	Yes	397	29.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1514-1517 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROJUS_PJCNUM: S3 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	-	202	14.9 %
2	-	81	6.0 %
3	-	51	3.8 %
4	-	25	1.8 %
5	-	13	1.0 %
6	-	7	0.5 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-102	Skipped: Did not have a court appearance in the recall period	831	61.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 397 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1518-1521 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PJCP: S3 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	-	1	0.1 %
1.04	-	1	0.1 %
1.21	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.34	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.46	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	5	0.4 %
1.61	-	2	0.1 %
1.64	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	3	0.2 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	6	0.4 %
1.79	-	6	0.4 %
1.82	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
1.84	-	1	0.1 %
1.88	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	6	0.4 %
1.91	-	1	0.1 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	6	0.4 %
1.95	-	1	0.1 %
1.96	-	1	0.1 %
1.99	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	26	1.9 %
2.01	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.04	-	6	0.4 %
2.05	-	2	0.1 %
2.06	-	1	0.1 %
2.07	-	16	1.2 %
2.11	-	2	0.1 %
2.12	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	9	0.7 %
2.18	-	26	1.9 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.21	-	11	0.8 %
2.23	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	11	0.8 %
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	1	0.1 %
2.31	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	11	0.8 %
2.33	-	32	2.4 %
2.34	-	9	0.7 %
2.36	-	36	2.7 %
2.38	-	3	0.2 %
2.39	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1522-1528 (*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

S3PJJUDG: S3 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Judge

Summary procedural justice indices for judges; Mean of 19 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the

adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	3	0.2 %
1.18	-	1	0.1 %
1.21	-	1	0.1 %
1.36	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.64	-	1	0.1 %
1.67	-	1	0.1 %
1.68	-	1	0.1 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.79	-	2	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	4	0.3 %
1.92	-	1	0.1 %
1.93	-	3	0.2 %
1.96	-	1	0.1 %
1.97	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	14	1.0 %
2.04	-	5	0.4 %
2.07	-	8	0.6 %
2.09	-	1	0.1 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.11	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	2	0.1 %
2.15	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.16	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	2	0.1 %
2.18	-	11	0.8 %
2.21	-	2	0.1 %
2.23	-	1	0.1 %
2.24	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	3	0.2 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.28	-	1	0.1 %
2.29	-	3	0.2 %
2.32	-	6	0.4 %
2.33	-	17	1.3 %
2.36	-	22	1.6 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	5	0.4 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.41	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.46	-	13	1.0 %
2.47	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	1	0.1 %
2.49	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1529-1535 (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

S3PJCOPU: S3 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	-	13	1.0 %
1.37	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.87	-	2	0.1 %
1.89	-	1	0.1 %
1.94	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	70	5.2 %
2.01	-	1	0.1 %
2.02	-	1	0.1 %
2.03	-	2	0.1 %
2.07	-	1	0.1 %
2.12	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	2	0.1 %
2.24	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	9	0.7 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.35	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	4	0.3 %
2.39	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.40	-	1	0.1 %
2.42	-	3	0.2 %
2.43	-	1	0.1 %
2.44	-	5	0.4 %
2.46	-	3	0.2 %
2.49	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	59	4.4 %
2.51	-	5	0.4 %
2.52	-	1	0.1 %
2.53	-	4	0.3 %
2.55	-	1	0.1 %
2.57	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	8	0.6 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	1	0.1 %
2.65	-	3	0.2 %
2.67	-	1	0.1 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	3	0.2 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.73	-	3	0.2 %
2.74	-	2	0.1 %
2.76	-	1	0.1 %
2.77	-	2	0.1 %
2.78	-	1	0.1 %
2.79	-	2	0.1 %
2.80	-	2	0.1 %
2.81	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	84	6.2 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,144 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1536-1542 (*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

S3PJCOP0: S3 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Others - Police

Procedural justice scales for police - others experience; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age."}), Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly."}), Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	-	12	0.9 %
1.05	-	6	0.4 %
1.25	-	8	0.6 %
1.30	-	10	0.7 %
1.45	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	10	0.7 %
1.55	-	3	0.2 %
1.65	-	8	0.6 %
1.70	-	8	0.6 %
1.75	-	12	0.9 %
1.80	-	3	0.2 %
1.85	-	50	3.7 %
1.90	-	11	0.8 %
2.00	-	98	7.2 %
2.05	-	13	1.0 %
2.10	-	86	6.4 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	3	0.2 %
2.20	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.25	-	83	6.1 %
2.30	-	27	2.0 %
2.35	-	31	2.3 %
2.40	-	3	0.2 %
2.45	-	11	0.8 %
2.50	-	113	8.3 %
2.55	-	16	1.2 %
2.60	-	32	2.4 %
2.65	-	30	2.2 %
2.70	-	26	1.9 %
2.75	-	56	4.1 %
2.80	-	6	0.4 %
2.81	-	1	0.1 %
2.85	-	3	0.2 %
2.90	-	44	3.2 %
2.95	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	-	59	4.4 %
3.05	-	15	1.1 %
3.10	-	11	0.8 %
3.15	-	28	2.1 %
3.20	-	4	0.3 %
3.25	-	18	1.3 %
3.30	-	24	1.8 %
3.35	-	4	0.3 %
3.40	-	24	1.8 %
3.45	-	14	1.0 %
3.50	-	35	2.6 %
3.55	-	23	1.7 %
3.60	-	5	0.4 %
3.70	-	30	2.2 %
3.75	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1543-1549 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PJJUDU: S3 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	-	20	1.5 %
1.50	-	7	0.5 %
1.87	-	2	0.1 %
1.94	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	112	8.3 %
2.01	-	2	0.1 %
2.08	-	1	0.1 %
2.10	-	1	0.1 %
2.11	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	2	0.1 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.21	-	1	0.1 %
2.22	-	1	0.1 %
2.23	-	2	0.1 %
2.24	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.29	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	1	0.1 %
2.32	-	1	0.1 %
2.34	-	1	0.1 %
2.35	-	3	0.2 %
2.36	-	1	0.1 %
2.38	-	1	0.1 %
2.39	-	2	0.1 %
2.42	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	3	0.2 %
2.45	-	4	0.3 %
2.46	-	1	0.1 %
2.48	-	2	0.1 %
2.49	-	2	0.1 %
2.50	-	47	3.5 %
2.51	-	4	0.3 %
2.52	-	3	0.2 %
2.54	-	2	0.1 %
2.55	-	2	0.1 %
2.57	-	1	0.1 %
2.58	-	3	0.2 %
2.60	-	2	0.1 %
2.61	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	4	0.3 %
2.65	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.68	-	5	0.4 %
2.69	-	1	0.1 %
2.70	-	3	0.2 %
2.72	-	2	0.1 %
2.73	-	1	0.1 %
2.74	-	2	0.1 %
2.75	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	72	5.3 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,156 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1550-1556 (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

S3PJJUDO: S3 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	-	3	0.2 %
1.05	-	1	0.1 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	4	0.3 %
1.45	-	2	0.1 %
1.50	-	3	0.2 %
1.55	-	1	0.1 %
1.65	-	4	0.3 %
1.70	-	2	0.1 %
1.74	-	4	0.3 %
1.75	-	5	0.4 %
1.85	-	13	1.0 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
1.92	-	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.94	-	3	0.2 %
1.95	-	3	0.2 %
1.98	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	-	39	2.9 %
2.01	-	1	0.1 %
2.02	-	1	0.1 %
2.05	-	3	0.2 %
2.10	-	26	1.9 %
2.12	-	1	0.1 %
2.13	-	1	0.1 %
2.15	-	4	0.3 %
2.18	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	1	0.1 %
2.25	-	23	1.7 %
2.26	-	3	0.2 %
2.27	-	1	0.1 %
2.30	-	12	0.9 %
2.31	-	3	0.2 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.35	-	9	0.7 %
2.37	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.44	-	5	0.4 %
2.45	-	4	0.3 %
2.46	-	1	0.1 %
2.49	-	3	0.2 %
2.50	-	65	4.8 %
2.51	-	4	0.3 %
2.53	-	1	0.1 %
2.55	-	7	0.5 %
2.56	-	1	0.1 %
2.57	-	3	0.2 %
2.58	-	5	0.4 %
2.60	-	13	1.0 %
2.62	-	5	0.4 %
2.64	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1557-1563 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3LEGIT: S3 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	15	1.1 %
1.09	-	5	0.4 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.18	-	9	0.7 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.27	-	28	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.30	-	3	0.2 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.36	-	20	1.5 %
1.38	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	4	0.3 %
1.44	-	1	0.1 %
1.45	-	21	1.6 %
1.50	-	6	0.4 %
1.55	-	27	2.0 %
1.56	-	2	0.1 %
1.60	-	3	0.2 %
1.64	-	22	1.6 %
1.67	-	2	0.1 %
1.70	-	6	0.4 %
1.71	-	1	0.1 %
1.73	-	32	2.4 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	8	0.6 %
1.82	-	33	2.4 %
1.83	-	2	0.1 %
1.88	-	1	0.1 %
1.89	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	3	0.2 %
1.91	-	50	3.7 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	56	4.1 %
2.09	-	51	3.8 %
2.10	-	3	0.2 %
2.14	-	1	0.1 %
2.17	-	3	0.2 %
2.18	-	65	4.8 %
2.20	-	3	0.2 %
2.22	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	60	4.4 %
2.30	-	4	0.3 %
2.33	-	5	0.4 %
2.36	-	77	5.7 %
2.38	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.44	-	2	0.1 %
2.45	-	50	3.7 %
2.50	-	10	0.7 %
2.55	-	53	3.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1564-1570 (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

S3CYNIC: S3 ProJus: Procedural Justice - Legal Cynicism

Legal cynicism index; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Procedural Justice

The Procedural Justice inventory was adapted for this study to measure the adolescent's perception of fairness and equity connected with arrest and court processing. The approach taken here was an adaptation of those taken by Tyler (1997). Conceptually, the idea is that there is an experiential basis for translating interactions with legal processes into perceptions and evaluations of the law and the legal actors that enforce it. This measure is designed to tap several dimensions of fair treatment: correctability, ethicality, representativeness and consistency (see Tyler and Huo, 2002). The outcomes of this process include evaluations of law and its underlying norms: legitimacy and legal cynicism.

The 55 items in this measure are divided into four sections: Police {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The police treat me the same way they treat most people my age.")}, Judge {Direct Experience & Others' Experience (e.g., "The court considered the evidence/viewpoints in this incident fairly.")}, Legitimacy (e.g., "I feel people should support the police."), and Legal Cynicism (e.g., "Laws are meant to be broken.").

- (1) Strongly disagree
- (2) Somewhat disagree
- (3) Somewhat agree
- (4) Strongly agree

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	Strongly disagree	111	8.2 %
1.20	-	65	4.8 %
1.25	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	96	7.1 %
1.60	-	122	9.0 %
1.75	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	106	7.8 %
2.00	Somewhat disagree	164	12.1 %
2.20	-	167	12.3 %
2.25	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	131	9.7 %
2.50	-	3	0.2 %
2.60	-	88	6.5 %
2.80	-	72	5.3 %
3.00	Somewhat agree	42	3.1 %
3.20	-	22	1.6 %
3.40	-	22	1.6 %
3.60	-	4	0.3 %
3.80	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Strongly agree	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1571-1577 (*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

S3PROPTIMEALLSETTINGS: S3 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	-	609	45.0 %
0.01	-	19	1.4 %
0.02	-	7	0.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.03	-	9	0.7 %
0.04	-	9	0.7 %
0.05	-	6	0.4 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	7	0.5 %
0.09	-	2	0.1 %
0.10	-	2	0.1 %
0.11	-	3	0.2 %
0.12	-	3	0.2 %
0.13	-	1	0.1 %
0.14	-	6	0.4 %
0.15	-	6	0.4 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	3	0.2 %
0.18	-	2	0.1 %
0.19	-	3	0.2 %
0.20	-	9	0.7 %
0.21	-	3	0.2 %
0.22	-	1	0.1 %
0.23	-	4	0.3 %
0.24	-	1	0.1 %
0.25	-	7	0.5 %
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	5	0.4 %
0.28	-	3	0.2 %
0.29	-	5	0.4 %
0.30	-	2	0.1 %
0.31	-	3	0.2 %
0.32	-	6	0.4 %
0.33	-	6	0.4 %
0.34	-	5	0.4 %
0.35	-	1	0.1 %
0.36	-	5	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	3	0.2 %
0.39	-	5	0.4 %
0.40	-	5	0.4 %
0.41	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	6	0.4 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.46	-	2	0.1 %
0.47	-	5	0.4 %
0.49	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	3	0.2 %
0.51	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1578-1584 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROPTIMESTREETS: S3 Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using all settings

Recall Period - Proportion of time in streets using all settings.

MEASURE: Proportion of Time in Community and Facility and Probation Marker

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	-	163	12.0 %
0.01	-	53	3.9 %
0.02	-	26	1.9 %
0.03	-	6	0.4 %
0.04	-	6	0.4 %
0.05	-	4	0.3 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	6	0.4 %
0.08	-	12	0.9 %
0.09	-	5	0.4 %
0.10	-	1	0.1 %
0.11	-	4	0.3 %
0.12	-	5	0.4 %
0.13	-	3	0.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.14	-	4	0.3 %
0.15	-	6	0.4 %
0.16	-	2	0.1 %
0.17	-	1	0.1 %
0.18	-	3	0.2 %
0.19	-	2	0.1 %
0.20	-	4	0.3 %
0.21	-	5	0.4 %
0.22	-	3	0.2 %
0.23	-	2	0.1 %
0.24	-	2	0.1 %
0.25	-	3	0.2 %
0.26	-	5	0.4 %
0.27	-	3	0.2 %
0.28	-	1	0.1 %
0.29	-	6	0.4 %
0.30	-	3	0.2 %
0.32	-	2	0.1 %
0.33	-	7	0.5 %
0.34	-	8	0.6 %
0.35	-	2	0.1 %
0.36	-	5	0.4 %
0.37	-	2	0.1 %
0.38	-	5	0.4 %
0.39	-	3	0.2 %
0.40	-	1	0.1 %
0.41	-	3	0.2 %
0.42	-	2	0.1 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.45	-	5	0.4 %
0.46	-	2	0.1 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	4	0.3 %
0.49	-	4	0.3 %
0.50	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1585-1591 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROPTIMESECURESETTINGS: S3 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	-	613	45.3 %
0.01	-	19	1.4 %
0.02	-	7	0.5 %
0.03	-	9	0.7 %
0.04	-	9	0.7 %
0.05	-	6	0.4 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	3	0.2 %
0.08	-	8	0.6 %
0.09	-	2	0.1 %
0.10	-	1	0.1 %
0.11	-	4	0.3 %
0.12	-	3	0.2 %
0.13	-	1	0.1 %
0.14	-	5	0.4 %
0.15	-	6	0.4 %
0.16	-	3	0.2 %
0.17	-	3	0.2 %
0.18	-	3	0.2 %
0.19	-	3	0.2 %
0.20	-	8	0.6 %
0.21	-	3	0.2 %
0.22	-	1	0.1 %
0.23	-	4	0.3 %
0.24	-	1	0.1 %
0.25	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.26	-	4	0.3 %
0.27	-	5	0.4 %
0.28	-	3	0.2 %
0.29	-	5	0.4 %
0.30	-	2	0.1 %
0.31	-	3	0.2 %
0.32	-	6	0.4 %
0.33	-	6	0.4 %
0.34	-	5	0.4 %
0.35	-	1	0.1 %
0.36	-	5	0.4 %
0.37	-	3	0.2 %
0.38	-	3	0.2 %
0.39	-	5	0.4 %
0.40	-	5	0.4 %
0.41	-	2	0.1 %
0.42	-	4	0.3 %
0.43	-	6	0.4 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.46	-	3	0.2 %
0.47	-	5	0.4 %
0.49	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	3	0.2 %
0.51	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1592-1598 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROPTIMESTREETS_SECURE: S3 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	-	162	12.0 %
0.01	-	51	3.8 %
0.02	-	25	1.8 %
0.03	-	6	0.4 %
0.04	-	6	0.4 %
0.05	-	4	0.3 %
0.06	-	2	0.1 %
0.07	-	6	0.4 %
0.08	-	12	0.9 %
0.09	-	5	0.4 %
0.10	-	2	0.1 %
0.11	-	4	0.3 %
0.12	-	5	0.4 %
0.13	-	3	0.2 %
0.14	-	4	0.3 %
0.15	-	5	0.4 %
0.16	-	2	0.1 %
0.17	-	1	0.1 %
0.18	-	3	0.2 %
0.19	-	1	0.1 %
0.20	-	4	0.3 %
0.21	-	5	0.4 %
0.22	-	2	0.1 %
0.23	-	1	0.1 %
0.24	-	3	0.2 %
0.25	-	3	0.2 %
0.26	-	5	0.4 %
0.27	-	3	0.2 %
0.28	-	1	0.1 %
0.29	-	6	0.4 %
0.30	-	3	0.2 %
0.32	-	2	0.1 %
0.33	-	7	0.5 %
0.34	-	8	0.6 %
0.35	-	2	0.1 %
0.36	-	5	0.4 %
0.37	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.38	-	5	0.4 %
0.39	-	3	0.2 %
0.40	-	1	0.1 %
0.41	-	3	0.2 %
0.42	-	2	0.1 %
0.43	-	2	0.1 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.45	-	5	0.4 %
0.46	-	2	0.1 %
0.47	-	3	0.2 %
0.48	-	4	0.3 %
0.49	-	4	0.3 %
0.50	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,229 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1599-1605 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PROBATION: S3 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	571	42.2 %
1	Yes	657	48.5 %
Missing Data			
-201	IntCompStat = 4; missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1606-1611 (width: 6; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -9999 , -9998 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3PSMI: S3 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 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.53	-	1	0.1 %
1.70	-	1	0.1 %
1.83	-	1	0.1 %
1.87	-	1	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
1.97	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	5	0.4 %
2.03	-	3	0.2 %
2.07	-	4	0.3 %
2.10	-	2	0.1 %
2.13	-	2	0.1 %
2.17	-	5	0.4 %
2.20	-	2	0.1 %
2.24	-	1	0.1 %
2.27	-	4	0.3 %
2.30	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.31	-	1	0.1 %
2.33	-	6	0.4 %
2.34	-	1	0.1 %
2.37	-	7	0.5 %
2.40	-	6	0.4 %
2.41	-	1	0.1 %
2.43	-	9	0.7 %
2.47	-	13	1.0 %
2.50	-	16	1.2 %
2.53	-	14	1.0 %
2.57	-	10	0.7 %
2.60	-	13	1.0 %
2.63	-	23	1.7 %
2.66	-	1	0.1 %
2.67	-	24	1.8 %
2.70	-	19	1.4 %
2.71	-	1	0.1 %
2.73	-	23	1.7 %
2.77	-	31	2.3 %
2.79	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	39	2.9 %
2.83	-	46	3.4 %
2.87	-	43	3.2 %
2.90	-	32	2.4 %
2.93	-	53	3.9 %
2.97	-	36	2.7 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	31	2.3 %
3.03	-	27	2.0 %
3.07	-	27	2.0 %
3.10	-	29	2.1 %
3.13	-	18	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1612-1618 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PSMISR: S3 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	2	0.1 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	4	0.3 %
1.80	-	2	0.1 %
1.90	-	2	0.1 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	11	0.8 %
2.10	-	4	0.3 %
2.20	-	13	1.0 %
2.30	-	15	1.1 %
2.33	-	1	0.1 %
2.40	-	27	2.0 %
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	38	2.8 %
2.60	-	45	3.3 %
2.70	-	56	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.80	-	79	5.8 %
2.90	-	93	6.9 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	120	8.9 %
3.10	-	82	6.1 %
3.13	-	1	0.1 %
3.20	-	64	4.7 %
3.30	-	60	4.4 %
3.40	-	78	5.8 %
3.44	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	48	3.5 %
3.56	-	3	0.2 %
3.60	-	52	3.8 %
3.70	-	80	5.9 %
3.80	-	49	3.6 %
3.89	-	1	0.1 %
3.90	-	45	3.3 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	146	10.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1619-1625 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3PSMIID: S3 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 %
1.5	-	1	0.1 %
1.8	-	4	0.3 %
1.9	-	6	0.4 %
2.0	Slightly Agree	7	0.5 %
2.1	-	4	0.3 %
2.2	-	9	0.7 %
2.3	-	11	0.8 %
2.4	-	18	1.3 %
2.5	-	28	2.1 %
2.6	-	34	2.5 %
2.7	-	47	3.5 %
2.8	-	56	4.1 %
2.9	-	95	7.0 %
3.0	Slightly Disagree	112	8.3 %
3.1	-	81	6.0 %
3.2	-	67	4.9 %
3.3	-	52	3.8 %
3.4	-	90	6.6 %
3.5	-	54	4.0 %
3.6	-	59	4.4 %
3.7	-	82	6.1 %
3.8	-	67	4.9 %
3.9	-	37	2.7 %
4.0	Strongly Disagree	201	14.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.0	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1626-1632 (*width:* 7; *decimal:* 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700.0 , -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3PSMIWK: S3 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 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	5	0.4 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.50	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	9	0.7 %
1.70	-	9	0.7 %
1.80	-	9	0.7 %
1.90	-	8	0.6 %
2.00	Slightly Agree	16	1.2 %
2.10	-	14	1.0 %
2.11	-	2	0.1 %
2.20	-	41	3.0 %
2.30	-	52	3.8 %
2.33	-	2	0.1 %
2.40	-	48	3.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.44	-	1	0.1 %
2.50	-	52	3.8 %
2.60	-	75	5.5 %
2.67	-	2	0.1 %
2.70	-	108	8.0 %
2.80	-	102	7.5 %
2.90	-	110	8.1 %
3.00	Slightly Disagree	66	4.9 %
3.10	-	73	5.4 %
3.20	-	50	3.7 %
3.22	-	1	0.1 %
3.30	-	38	2.8 %
3.40	-	79	5.8 %
3.44	-	2	0.1 %
3.50	-	73	5.4 %
3.60	-	42	3.1 %
3.70	-	93	6.9 %
3.80	-	12	0.9 %
3.90	-	11	0.8 %
4.00	Strongly Disagree	16	1.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1633-1639 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RELQLT: S3 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	%
1.29	-	2	0.1 %
1.57	-	1	0.1 %
1.86	-	1	0.1 %
2.00	-	1	0.1 %
2.14	-	3	0.2 %
2.29	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	4	0.3 %
2.57	-	5	0.4 %
2.71	-	4	0.3 %
2.86	-	9	0.7 %
3.00	-	17	1.3 %
3.14	-	17	1.3 %
3.29	-	25	1.8 %
3.43	-	22	1.6 %
3.57	-	22	1.6 %
3.60	-	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	38	2.8 %
3.86	-	30	2.2 %
4.00	-	58	4.3 %
4.14	-	46	3.4 %
4.17	-	1	0.1 %
4.25	-	1	0.1 %
4.29	-	62	4.6 %
4.33	-	1	0.1 %
4.43	-	55	4.1 %
4.50	-	2	0.1 %
4.57	-	50	3.7 %
4.71	-	60	4.4 %
4.86	-	63	4.7 %
5.00	-	21	1.6 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into RQual measure	605	44.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 624 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1640-1646 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3RELDEV: S3 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	13	1.0 %
1.5	-	10	0.7 %
2.0	Would be bothered, but would not say anything to me about it	34	2.5 %
2.5	-	35	2.6 %
3.0	Would be bothered and would talk to me about it	123	9.1 %
3.5	-	85	6.3 %
4.0	Would get very upset with me	323	23.9 %
	Missing Data		
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.0	Did not skip into RQual measure	605	44.7 %
-9.0	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 623 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1647-1653 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3RELCON: S3 RQual: Quality of Relationship - Monitoring

Romantic Relationship - Monitoring; Mean of 5 items.

MEASURE: Quality of Romantic Relationships

The Quality of Romantic Relationships inventory was adapted for this study to evaluate the support, conflict, and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships (Pierce, 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, & Nagle, 1997). This scale assess the relationship along 5 dimensions: Quality of Relationship (e.g., "In general, how happy are you with your relationship?"), Knowledge of Behavior and Deviance (e.g., "How much does {Name} know who you spend time with?"), Tolerance of Deviance (e.g., "Would {Name} know if you have been using drugs?"), Antisocial Influence (e.g., "Has X suggested that you should sell drugs?"), and Antisocial Behavior (e.g., "Has X damaged/destroyed property?". The fourth and fifth subscales were derived from items mirroring the ones asked regarding peer delinquency; but using the romantic partner, not the peers, as the referent person. For the first three subscales, higher scores indicate a more symbiotic romantic relationship and for the last two subscales, more antisocial influence, antisocial behavior and more monitoring respectively.

- (1) Doesn't know at all
- (2) Knows a little bit
- (3) Knows a lot
- (4) Knows everything

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.0	Doesn't know at all	15	1.1 %
1.2	-	11	0.8 %
1.4	-	9	0.7 %
1.6	-	17	1.3 %
1.8	-	23	1.7 %
2.0	Knows a little bit	60	4.4 %
2.2	-	40	3.0 %
2.4	-	36	2.7 %
2.6	-	36	2.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.8	-	45	3.3 %
3.0	Knows a lot	65	4.8 %
3.2	-	27	2.0 %
3.4	-	22	1.6 %
3.6	-	32	2.4 %
3.8	-	24	1.8 %
4.0	Knows everything	162	12.0 %
Missing Data			
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.0	Did not skip into RQual measure	605	44.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 624 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1654-1660 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3DEL: S3 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	-	523	38.6 %
1	-	63	4.7 %
2	-	23	1.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	6	0.4 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100	Did not skip into RQual measure	605	44.7 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 623 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1661-1664 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100 , -9 , -8

S3PEERPR: S3 PEI: Resistance to Peer Influence

Resistance to peer influence; mean across 10 dimensions.

MEASURE: Resistance to Peer Influence

The Resistance to Peer Influence (Steinberg, 2000) measure was developed for this study to assess the degree to which adolescents act autonomously in interactions with their peer group. Participants are first presented with two conflicting scenarios (e.g., "Some people go along with their friends just to keep their friends happy" and "Other people refuse to go along with what their friends want to do, even though they know it will make their friends unhappy") and are then asked to choose the scenario which most closely reflects their behavior. Finally, the participant is asked to rate the degree to which the statement is accurate (i.e. "sort of true" or "really true"). Ten such sequences are presented to the participant, each exploring a different dimension of potential influence: go along with friends, fitting in with friends, changing their mind, knowingly do something wrong, hiding true opinion, breaking the law, changing the way you usually act, taking risks, saying things don't really believe, and going against the crowd.

- (1) It's really true I'm influenced by my peers
- (2) It's sort of true I'm influenced by my peers
- (3) It's sort of true I prefer to be an individual
- (4) It's really true I prefer to be an individual

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.00	It's really true I'm influenced by my peers	0	0.0 %
1.10	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.20	-	1	0.1 %
1.30	-	1	0.1 %
1.40	-	3	0.2 %
1.60	-	4	0.3 %
1.70	-	5	0.4 %
1.80	-	7	0.5 %
1.90	-	6	0.4 %
2.00	It's sort of true I'm influenced by my peers	9	0.7 %
2.10	-	13	1.0 %
2.20	-	20	1.5 %
2.30	-	30	2.2 %
2.40	-	38	2.8 %
2.50	-	56	4.1 %
2.56	-	1	0.1 %
2.60	-	49	3.6 %
2.70	-	50	3.7 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	56	4.1 %
2.90	-	68	5.0 %
3.00	It's sort of true I prefer to be an individual	54	4.0 %
3.10	-	95	7.0 %
3.11	-	1	0.1 %
3.20	-	59	4.4 %
3.22	-	1	0.1 %
3.30	-	85	6.3 %
3.40	-	85	6.3 %
3.44	-	1	0.1 %
3.50	-	65	4.8 %
3.60	-	63	4.7 %
3.70	-	116	8.6 %
3.80	-	42	3.1 %
3.90	-	42	3.1 %
4.00	It's really true I prefer to be an individual	96	7.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	4	0.3 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8.00	Refuse	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1665-1671 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ROUT: S3 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	33	2.4 %
1.25	-	12	0.9 %
1.50	-	21	1.6 %
1.75	-	29	2.1 %
2.00	A few times a year	35	2.6 %
2.25	-	41	3.0 %
2.50	-	61	4.5 %
2.75	-	75	5.5 %
3.00	Once or twice a month	87	6.4 %
3.25	-	92	6.8 %
3.50	-	112	8.3 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.75	-	89	6.6 %
4.00	At least once a week	83	6.1 %
4.25	-	74	5.5 %
4.50	-	52	3.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.75	-	40	3.0 %
5.00	Almost every day	18	1.3 %
	Missing Data		
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into Routine Activities measure	272	20.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 955 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1672-1678 (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

S3SRO_DESTPROP: S3 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	1106	81.7 %
1	Yes	121	8.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1679-1682 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_DESTPROP_NUM: S3 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	-	1106	81.7 %
1	-	53	3.9 %
2	-	20	1.5 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	8	0.6 %
5	-	9	0.7 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
68	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	2	0.1 %
200	-	2	0.1 %
500	-	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	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1683-1686 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_DESTPROP_GROUP: S3 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	64	4.7 %
1	Yes	57	4.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1107	81.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1687-1690 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_SETFIRE: S3 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	1222	90.3 %
1	Yes	6	0.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1691-1694 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SETFIRE_NUM: S3 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	-	1222	90.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	-	3	0.2 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
4	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1695-1698 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_SETFIRE_GROUP: S3 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	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	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1222	90.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1699-1702 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL: S3 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	1191	88.0 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1703-1706 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_NUM: S3 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	-	1191	88.0 %
1	-	14	1.0 %
2	-	11	0.8 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1707-1710 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_ENTBLDSTEAL_GROUP: S3 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	7	0.5 %
1	Yes	28	2.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1193	88.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 35 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1711-1714 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_SHOPLIFT: S3 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	1163	85.9 %
1	Yes	65	4.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1715-1718 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SHOPLIFT_NUM: S3 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	-	1163	85.9 %
1	-	17	1.3 %
2	-	14	1.0 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1719-1722 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S3SRO_SHOPLIFT_GROUP: S3 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	28	2.1 %
1	Yes	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1163	85.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 65 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1723-1726 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S3SRO_BSTOLEN: S3 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	1054	77.8 %
1	Yes	173	12.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1727-1730 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_BSTOLEN_NUM: S3 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	-	1054	77.8 %
1	-	58	4.3 %
2	-	29	2.1 %
3	-	24	1.8 %
4	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5	-	7	0.5 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	8	0.6 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	6	0.4 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
84	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	3	0.2 %
150	-	2	0.1 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
600	-	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	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,226 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1731-1734 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_BSTOLEN_GROUP: S3 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	94	6.9 %
1	Yes	79	5.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1055	77.9 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 173 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1735-1738 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_ILLCREDIT: S3 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	1205	89.0 %
1	Yes	23	1.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1739-1742 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_ILLCREDIT_NUM: S3 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	-	1205	89.0 %
1	-	8	0.6 %
2	-	5	0.4 %
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1743-1746 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_ILLCREDIT_GROUP: S3 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	11	0.8 %
1	Yes	12	0.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1205	89.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1747-1750 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_STOLECAR: S3 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	1190	87.9 %
1	Yes	38	2.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1751-1754 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_STOLECAR_NUM: S3 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	-	1190	87.9 %
1	-	17	1.3 %
2	-	7	0.5 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1755-1758 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_STOLECAR_GROUP: S3 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	11	0.8 %
1	Yes	27	2.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1190	87.9 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 38 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1759-1762 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_SOLDMAR: S3 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	1088	80.4 %
1	Yes	140	10.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1763-1766 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SOLDMAR_NUM: S3 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	-	1088	80.4 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	13	1.0 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	6	0.4 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	3	0.2 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	8	0.6 %
40	-	2	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	5	0.4 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	9	0.7 %
60	-	4	0.3 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	3	0.2 %
100	-	6	0.4 %
115	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	3	0.2 %
180	-	4	0.3 %
200	-	1	0.1 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
240	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	5	0.4 %
320	-	1	0.1 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	1	0.1 %
540	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
995	Maximum value permitted	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1767-1770 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S3SRO_SOLDMAR_GROUP: S3 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	65	4.8 %
1	Yes	75	5.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1088	80.4 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 140 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1771-1774 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S3SRO_SOLDOTHDR: S3 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	1101	81.3 %
1	Yes	127	9.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1775-1778 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SOLDOTHDR_NUM: S3 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	-	1101	81.3 %
1	-	4	0.3 %
2	-	8	0.6 %
3	-	3	0.2 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	2	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	6	0.4 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	4	0.3 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
29	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	5	0.4 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	4	0.3 %
50	-	6	0.4 %
60	-	5	0.4 %
75	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	6	0.4 %
96	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	10	0.7 %
115	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	2	0.1 %
150	-	8	0.6 %
180	-	4	0.3 %
210	-	1	0.1 %
300	-	3	0.2 %
400	-	1	0.1 %
450	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	1	0.1 %
600	-	1	0.1 %
900	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
995	Maximum value permitted	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	5	0.4 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,223 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1779-1782 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_SOLDOTHDR_GROUP: S3 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	58	4.3 %
1	Yes	69	5.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1101	81.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 127 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1783-1786 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_CARJACK: S3 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	1226	90.5 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1787-1790 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_CARJACK_NUM: S3 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	-	1226	90.5 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1791-1794 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_CARJACK_GROUP: S3 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	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	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1226	90.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 1795-1798 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_CARJACK_GUN: S3 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	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1226	90.5 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Location: 1799-1802 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_DROVEDRUNK: S3 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	1065	78.7 %
1	Yes	163	12.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1803-1806 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_DROVEDRUNK_NUM: S3 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	-	1065	78.7 %
1	-	37	2.7 %
2	-	27	2.0 %
3	-	21	1.6 %
4	-	12	0.9 %
5	-	16	1.2 %
6	-	4	0.3 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	4	0.3 %
11	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	3	0.2 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	3	0.2 %
100	-	5	0.4 %
180	-	1	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	4	0.3 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,224 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1807-1810 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_DROVEDRUNK_GROUP: S3 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	48	3.5 %
1	Yes	115	8.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1065	78.7 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 163 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1811-1814 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_PAIDSEX: S3 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	1219	90.0 %
1	Yes	9	0.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1815-1818 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_PAIDSEX_NUM: S3 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	-	1219	90.0 %
1	-	1	0.1 %
2	-	4	0.3 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1819-1822 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_FORCEDSEX: S3 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: 1823-1827 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_FORCEDSEX_NUM: S3 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: 1828-1832 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_FORCEDSEX_GROUP: S3 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: 1833-1837 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_FORCESEX_GUN: S3 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: 1838-1842 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_KILLED: S3 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: 1843-1847 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_KILLED_NUM: S3 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: 1848-1852 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_KILLED_GROUP: S3 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: 1853-1857 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_KILLED_GUN: S3 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: 1858-1862 (width: 5; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

S3SRO_SHOT: S3 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	1215	89.7 %
1	Yes	10	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-8	Refusal	2	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1863-1866 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SHOT_NUM: S3 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	-	1215	89.7 %
1	-	6	0.4 %
2	-	1	0.1 %
3	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	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	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1867-1870 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_SHOT_GROUP: S3 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	5	0.4 %
1	Yes	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1218	90.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 10 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1871-1874 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_SHOTAT: S3 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	1185	87.5 %
1	Yes	43	3.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1875-1878 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_SHOTAT_NUM: S3 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	-	1185	87.5 %
1	-	27	2.0 %
2	-	7	0.5 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1879-1882 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S3SRO_SHOTAT_GROUP: S3 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	9	0.7 %
1	Yes	34	2.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1185	87.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 43 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1883-1886 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_ROBWEAPON: S3 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	1193	88.1 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1887-1890 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_ROBWEAPON_NUM: S3 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	-	1193	88.1 %
1	-	10	0.7 %
2	-	10	0.7 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	3	0.2 %
5	-	3	0.2 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1891-1894 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_ROBWEAPON_GROUP: S3 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	10	0.7 %
1	Yes	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1193	88.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 35 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1895-1898 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_ROBWEAPON_GUN: S3 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	12	0.9 %
1	Yes	22	1.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1193	88.1 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 34 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1899-1902 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_ROBNOWEAPON: S3 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	1148	84.8 %
1	Yes	80	5.9 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1903-1906 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_ROBNOWEAPON_NUM: S3 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	-	1148	84.8 %
1	-	43	3.2 %
2	-	15	1.1 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	1	0.1 %
90	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1907-1910 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S3SRO_ROBNOWEAPON_GROUP: S3 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	41	3.0 %
1	Yes	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1148	84.8 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 80 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1911-1914 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_BEATENUP: S3 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	1141	84.3 %
1	Yes	87	6.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1915-1918 (*width:* 4; *decimal:* 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_BEATENUP_NUM: S3 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	-	1141	84.3 %
1	-	50	3.7 %
2	-	13	1.0 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	5	0.4 %
5	-	4	0.3 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
995	Maximum value permitted	0	0.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1919-1922 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_BEATENUP_GROUP: S3 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	38	2.8 %
1	Yes	49	3.6 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1141	84.3 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 87 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1923-1926 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_INFIGHT: S3 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	826	61.0 %
1	Yes	402	29.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1927-1930 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_INFIGHT_NUM: S3 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	-	826	61.0 %
1	-	153	11.3 %
2	-	92	6.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	55	4.1 %
4	-	28	2.1 %
5	-	26	1.9 %
6	-	14	1.0 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
8	-	7	0.5 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	1	0.1 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1931-1934 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_INFIGHT_GROUP: S3 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	183	13.5 %
1	Yes	219	16.2 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	826	61.0 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 402 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1935-1938 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_FIGHTGANG: S3 SRO: Fight part of gang - recall period

Whether the subject engaged in [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang] over the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	1173	86.6 %
1	Yes	55	4.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1939-1942 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_FIGHTGANG_NUM: S3 SRO: Fight part of gang - Number times in recall period

Frequency of [beat up, threatened, or physically attacked someone as part of a gang] in the recall period.

MEASURE: Self-Reported Offending (SRO)

The Self-Reported Offending (SRO) used in this study was an adaptation of earlier instruments of this sort (Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weihs, 1991) designed to measure the adolescent's account of involvement in antisocial and illegal activities. The SRO consists of 24-items which elicit subject involvement in different types of more serious criminal activity. When an item is endorsed (when the adolescent says that they engaged in that activity during the follow-up period), a set of follow-up questions are asked that collect more information regarding the frequency, recency, and situations surrounding the reported offense (e.g., "How many times have you done this in the [recall period]?").

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	-	1173	86.6 %
1	-	25	1.8 %
2	-	17	1.3 %
3	-	5	0.4 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1943-1946 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_FIGHTGANG_GROUP: S3 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	16	1.2 %
1	Yes	39	2.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1173	86.6 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 55 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1947-1950 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S3SRO_FIGHTGANG_GUN: S3 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	48	3.5 %
1	Yes	7	0.5 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1173	86.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 55 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1951-1954 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SRO_CARRGUN: S3 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	1083	80.0 %
1	Yes	145	10.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1955-1958 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_CARRGUN_NUM: S3 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	-	1083	80.0 %
1	-	8	0.6 %
2	-	17	1.3 %
3	-	7	0.5 %
4	-	7	0.5 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
7	-	3	0.2 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	9	0.7 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	7	0.5 %
60	-	11	0.8 %
65	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	2	0.1 %
75	-	2	0.1 %
81	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
90	-	7	0.5 %
100	-	7	0.5 %
115	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	6	0.4 %
135	-	1	0.1 %
150	-	6	0.4 %
175	-	1	0.1 %
180	-	2	0.1 %
210	-	2	0.1 %
995	Maximum value permitted	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-999	Dont Know	7	0.5 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,221 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1959-1962 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_ENTCARSTEAL: S3 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	1185	87.5 %
1	Yes	43	3.2 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1963-1966 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_ENTCARSTEAL_NUM: S3 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	-	1185	87.5 %
1	-	16	1.2 %
2	-	5	0.4 %
3	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	1	0.1 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
11	-	1	0.1 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
100	-	1	0.1 %
500	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1967-1970 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999, -998, -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101

S3SRO_ENTCARSTEAL_GROUP: S3 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	14	1.0 %
1	Yes	29	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1185	87.5 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 43 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1971-1974 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500, -400, -202, -201, -106, -104, -101, -9, -8

S3SRO_JOYRIDING: S3 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	1158	85.5 %
1	Yes	69	5.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SRO_JOYRIDING_NUM: S3 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	-	1158	85.5 %
1	-	28	2.1 %
2	-	20	1.5 %
3	-	8	0.6 %
4	-	4	0.3 %
5	-	2	0.1 %
6	-	1	0.1 %
8	-	2	0.1 %
10	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	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	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -999 , -998 , -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101

S3SRO_JOYRIDING_GROUP: S3 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	6	0.4 %
1	Yes	63	4.7 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-101	Skipped: Gate item is No	1159	85.6 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

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

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -400 , -202 , -201 , -106 , -104 , -101 , -9 , -8

S3SROPRV: S3 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	-	648	47.9 %
0.05	-	230	17.0 %
0.09	-	104	7.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.14	-	62	4.6 %
0.18	-	61	4.5 %
0.23	-	32	2.4 %
0.24	-	1	0.1 %
0.27	-	23	1.7 %
0.32	-	29	2.1 %
0.36	-	7	0.5 %
0.41	-	12	0.9 %
0.43	-	1	0.1 %
0.45	-	3	0.2 %
0.50	-	6	0.4 %
0.52	-	1	0.1 %
0.55	-	3	0.2 %
0.59	-	2	0.1 %
0.62	-	1	0.1 %
0.64	-	1	0.1 %
0.73	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1987-1993 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S3SRSEND: S3 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	-	683	50.4 %
0.05	-	251	18.5 %
0.06	-	1	0.1 %
0.11	-	109	8.1 %
0.16	-	65	4.8 %
0.17	-	1	0.1 %
0.21	-	47	3.5 %
0.26	-	23	1.7 %
0.32	-	19	1.4 %
0.33	-	1	0.1 %
0.37	-	7	0.5 %
0.42	-	9	0.7 %
0.44	-	1	0.1 %
0.47	-	5	0.4 %
0.53	-	3	0.2 %
0.56	-	1	0.1 %
0.58	-	1	0.1 %
0.68	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 1994-2000 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S3SROFRQ: S3 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	-	649	47.9 %
1	-	112	8.3 %
2	-	75	5.5 %
3	-	56	4.1 %
4	-	25	1.8 %
5	-	20	1.5 %
6	-	9	0.7 %
7	-	13	1.0 %
8	-	19	1.4 %
9	-	11	0.8 %
10	-	9	0.7 %
11	-	8	0.6 %
12	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	6	0.4 %
14	-	5	0.4 %
15	-	4	0.3 %
16	-	4	0.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	3	0.2 %
19	-	4	0.3 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
21	-	4	0.3 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	2	0.1 %
25	-	4	0.3 %
26	-	5	0.4 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	3	0.2 %
31	-	3	0.2 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	4	0.3 %
36	-	2	0.1 %
38	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	1	0.1 %
44	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %
53	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	1	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %
62	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2001-2004 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S3SROFRQND: S3 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	-	684	50.5 %
1	-	119	8.8 %
2	-	89	6.6 %
3	-	52	3.8 %
4	-	24	1.8 %
5	-	21	1.6 %
6	-	15	1.1 %
7	-	18	1.3 %
8	-	19	1.4 %
9	-	12	0.9 %
10	-	11	0.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
11	-	6	0.4 %
12	-	7	0.5 %
13	-	4	0.3 %
14	-	7	0.5 %
15	-	6	0.4 %
16	-	4	0.3 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
22	-	3	0.2 %
23	-	2	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	5	0.4 %
26	-	3	0.2 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	5	0.4 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	2	0.1 %
34	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
37	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	3	0.2 %
42	-	3	0.2 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
47	-	2	0.1 %
49	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	2	0.1 %
53	-	3	0.2 %
54	-	2	0.1 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2005-2008 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S3SROAGG: S3 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	-	751	55.5 %
0.09	-	281	20.8 %
0.18	-	105	7.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.20	-	1	0.1 %
0.27	-	48	3.5 %
0.36	-	19	1.4 %
0.45	-	14	1.0 %
0.50	-	2	0.1 %
0.55	-	3	0.2 %
0.60	-	1	0.1 %
0.64	-	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	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2009-2015 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S3AGGFRQ: S3 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	-	751	55.5 %
1	-	142	10.5 %
2	-	96	7.1 %
3	-	53	3.9 %
4	-	29	2.1 %
5	-	26	1.9 %
6	-	23	1.7 %
7	-	21	1.6 %
8	-	17	1.3 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	5	0.4 %
11	-	7	0.5 %
12	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	8	0.6 %
14	-	6	0.4 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	2	0.1 %
20	-	3	0.2 %
22	-	1	0.1 %
23	-	1	0.1 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
28	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
34	-	2	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	1	0.1 %
69	-	1	0.1 %
101	-	1	0.1 %
110	-	1	0.1 %
118	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
202	-	1	0.1 %
394	-	1	0.1 %
501	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2016-2019 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S3SROINC: S3 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	%
0.00	-	907	67.0 %
0.10	-	133	9.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.11	-	1	0.1 %
0.20	-	88	6.5 %
0.30	-	41	3.0 %
0.40	-	28	2.1 %
0.50	-	12	0.9 %
0.60	-	9	0.7 %
0.70	-	6	0.4 %
0.80	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2020-2026 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S3SROIND: S3 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	-	978	72.2 %
0.13	-	134	9.9 %
0.25	-	68	5.0 %
0.38	-	19	1.4 %
0.50	-	18	1.3 %
0.63	-	7	0.5 %
0.75	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2027-2033 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -500.00 , -300.00 , -202.00 , -201.00 , -100.00

S3INCFRQ: S3 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	-	910	67.2 %
1	-	52	3.8 %
2	-	41	3.0 %
3	-	22	1.6 %
4	-	15	1.1 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	3	0.2 %
7	-	9	0.7 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
9	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	7	0.5 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	5	0.4 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	4	0.3 %
15	-	5	0.4 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	3	0.2 %
18	-	2	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	4	0.3 %
24	-	1	0.1 %
25	-	2	0.1 %
26	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	2	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
32	-	1	0.1 %
33	-	1	0.1 %
35	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
42	-	2	0.1 %
45	-	1	0.1 %
46	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	3	0.2 %
52	-	2	0.1 %
53	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
56	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
61	-	2	0.1 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	1	0.1 %
74	-	2	0.1 %
77	-	1	0.1 %
83	-	2	0.1 %
86	-	1	0.1 %
89	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2034-2037 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S3ICFQND: S3 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	-	978	72.2 %
1	-	70	5.2 %
2	-	37	2.7 %
3	-	35	2.6 %
4	-	12	0.9 %
5	-	6	0.4 %
6	-	8	0.6 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	3	0.2 %
10	-	12	0.9 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
12	-	6	0.4 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	3	0.2 %
15	-	3	0.2 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	1	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
21	-	1	0.1 %
22	-	3	0.2 %
25	-	1	0.1 %
27	-	1	0.1 %
30	-	1	0.1 %
31	-	1	0.1 %
36	-	1	0.1 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	1	0.1 %
41	-	1	0.1 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
61	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
63	-	1	0.1 %
77	-	1	0.1 %
81	-	1	0.1 %
89	-	1	0.1 %
100	-	1	0.1 %
101	-	1	0.1 %
104	-	1	0.1 %
128	-	1	0.1 %
151	-	1	0.1 %
186	-	1	0.1 %
202	-	2	0.1 %
293	-	1	0.1 %
560	-	1	0.1 %
726	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2038-2041 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -500 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -100

S3SCCLINT: S3 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	12	0.9 %
1.13	-	3	0.2 %
1.17	-	1	0.1 %
1.25	-	4	0.3 %
1.29	-	2	0.1 %
1.38	-	10	0.7 %
1.43	-	6	0.4 %
1.50	-	11	0.8 %
1.57	-	5	0.4 %
1.60	-	2	0.1 %
1.63	-	20	1.5 %
1.67	-	5	0.4 %
1.71	-	12	0.9 %
1.75	-	29	2.1 %
1.80	-	2	0.1 %
1.83	-	4	0.3 %
1.86	-	33	2.4 %
1.88	-	38	2.8 %
2.00	A Few	71	5.2 %
2.13	-	60	4.4 %
2.14	-	21	1.6 %
2.17	-	1	0.1 %
2.20	-	2	0.1 %
2.25	-	49	3.6 %
2.29	-	11	0.8 %
2.33	-	3	0.2 %
2.38	-	49	3.6 %
2.40	-	2	0.1 %
2.43	-	32	2.4 %
2.50	-	55	4.1 %
2.57	-	27	2.0 %
2.60	-	1	0.1 %
2.63	-	39	2.9 %
2.67	-	4	0.3 %
2.71	-	23	1.7 %
2.75	-	56	4.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2.80	-	1	0.1 %
2.83	-	5	0.4 %
2.86	-	17	1.3 %
2.88	-	42	3.1 %
3.00	Many	52	3.8 %
3.13	-	28	2.1 %
3.14	-	18	1.3 %
3.17	-	3	0.2 %
3.25	-	15	1.1 %
3.29	-	6	0.4 %
3.33	-	2	0.1 %
3.38	-	13	1.0 %
3.40	-	2	0.1 %
3.43	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	272	20.1 %
-99.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 954 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2042-2048 (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

S3SOCAP2: S3 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	42	3.1 %
1.20	-	23	1.7 %
1.25	-	20	1.5 %
1.33	-	6	0.4 %
1.40	-	44	3.2 %
1.50	-	28	2.1 %
1.60	-	75	5.5 %
1.67	-	11	0.8 %
1.75	-	55	4.1 %
1.80	-	89	6.6 %
2.00	A Few	150	11.1 %
2.20	-	77	5.7 %
2.25	-	44	3.2 %
2.33	-	7	0.5 %
2.40	-	64	4.7 %
2.50	-	31	2.3 %
2.60	-	35	2.6 %
2.67	-	7	0.5 %
2.75	-	19	1.4 %
2.80	-	35	2.6 %
3.00	Many	35	2.6 %
3.20	-	14	1.0 %
3.25	-	7	0.5 %
3.33	-	1	0.1 %
3.40	-	9	0.7 %
3.50	-	2	0.1 %
3.60	-	5	0.4 %
3.67	-	2	0.1 %
3.80	-	3	0.2 %
4.00	Most	13	1.0 %
	Missing Data		
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-300.00	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	272	20.1 %
-99.00	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
-97.00	NA	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 953 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2049-2055 (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

S3SOCAP3: S3 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	13	1.0 %
1.20	-	2	0.1 %
1.40	-	1	0.1 %
1.60	-	1	0.1 %
1.80	-	7	0.5 %
2.00	Disagree	31	2.3 %
2.20	-	15	1.1 %
2.40	-	28	2.1 %
2.60	-	23	1.7 %
2.75	-	1	0.1 %
2.80	-	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.00	Neither Agree nor Disagree	78	5.8 %
3.20	-	59	4.4 %
3.40	-	66	4.9 %
3.50	-	1	0.1 %
3.60	-	111	8.2 %
3.75	-	1	0.1 %
3.80	-	101	7.5 %
4.00	Agree	272	20.1 %
4.20	-	29	2.1 %
4.40	-	17	1.3 %
4.60	-	10	0.7 %
4.80	-	10	0.7 %
5.00	Strongly Agree	25	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-666.00	Data deleted due to overlap - data in other tp	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-100.00	Did not skip into SocCap measure	272	20.1 %
-9.00	Dont Know	3	0.2 %
-8.00	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 952 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2056-2062 (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

S3SUBUSE1: S3 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	672	49.6 %
2	1-2 times	164	12.1 %
3	3-5 times	88	6.5 %
4	1X per month	37	2.7 %
5	2-3X per month	99	7.3 %
6	1X per week	60	4.4 %
7	2-3X per week	73	5.4 %
8	4-5X per week	24	1.8 %
9	Every day	11	0.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2063-2066 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE2: S3 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	-	672	49.6 %
1	-	67	4.9 %
2	-	99	7.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3	-	83	6.1 %
4	-	54	4.0 %
5	-	41	3.0 %
6	-	56	4.1 %
7	-	14	1.0 %
8	-	19	1.4 %
9	-	6	0.4 %
10	-	33	2.4 %
12	-	36	2.7 %
13	-	4	0.3 %
14	-	6	0.4 %
15	-	7	0.5 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	1	0.1 %
18	-	2	0.1 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
24	-	5	0.4 %
30	-	6	0.4 %
48	-	1	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont know	3	0.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2067-2070 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE3: S3 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	886	65.4 %
2	1-2 times	87	6.4 %
3	3-5 times	62	4.6 %
4	1X per month	27	2.0 %
5	2-3X per month	55	4.1 %
6	1X per week	36	2.7 %
7	2-3X per week	54	4.0 %
8	4-5X per week	15	1.1 %
9	Every day	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2071-2074 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE4: S3 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	864	63.8 %
2	1-2 times	124	9.2 %
3	3-5 times	84	6.2 %
4	1X per month	25	1.8 %
5	2-3X per month	38	2.8 %
6	1X per week	44	3.2 %
7	2-3X per week	39	2.9 %
8	4-5X per week	9	0.7 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2075-2078 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE6: S3 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	809	59.7 %
2	1-2 times	75	5.5 %
3	3-5 times	50	3.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	1X per month	20	1.5 %
5	2-3X per month	43	3.2 %
6	1X per week	21	1.6 %
7	2-3X per week	46	3.4 %
8	4-5X per week	45	3.3 %
9	Every day	119	8.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2079-2082 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE8: S3 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	1165	86.0 %
2	1-2 times	20	1.5 %
3	3-5 times	12	0.9 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	11	0.8 %
6	1X per week	7	0.5 %
7	2-3X per week	2	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	5	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
9	Every day	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2083-2086 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE10: S3 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	1165	86.0 %
2	1-2 times	16	1.2 %
3	3-5 times	4	0.3 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	9	0.7 %
6	1X per week	5	0.4 %
7	2-3X per week	11	0.8 %
8	4-5X per week	10	0.7 %
9	Every day	4	0.3 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2087-2090 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE12: S3 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	1184	87.4 %
2	1-2 times	22	1.6 %
3	3-5 times	6	0.4 %
4	1X per month	7	0.5 %
5	2-3X per month	3	0.2 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	3	0.2 %
8	4-5X per week	2	0.1 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2091-2094 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE14: S3 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	1204	88.9 %
2	1-2 times	6	0.4 %
3	3-5 times	5	0.4 %
4	1X per month	3	0.2 %
5	2-3X per month	4	0.3 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	1	0.1 %
8	4-5X per week	3	0.2 %
9	Every day	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2095-2098 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE16: S3 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	1204	88.9 %
2	1-2 times	9	0.7 %
3	3-5 times	7	0.5 %
4	1X per month	1	0.1 %
5	2-3X per month	4	0.3 %
6	1X per week	1	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	1	0.1 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2099-2102 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE18: S3 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	1174	86.7 %
2	1-2 times	23	1.7 %
3	3-5 times	11	0.8 %
4	1X per month	4	0.3 %
5	2-3X per month	4	0.3 %
6	1X per week	2	0.1 %
7	2-3X per week	3	0.2 %
8	4-5X per week	4	0.3 %
9	Every day	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2103-2106 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE20: S3 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	1212	89.5 %
2	1-2 times	9	0.7 %
3	3-5 times	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2107-2110 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE22: S3 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	1222	90.3 %
2	1-2 times	2	0.1 %
3	3-5 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	3	0.2 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2111-2114 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE24: S3 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	1226	90.5 %
1	Yes	2	0.1 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2115-2118 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -108 , -107 , -106 , -104 , -103 , -9 , -8

S3SUBUSE26: S3 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	1226	90.5 %
2	1-2 times	1	0.1 %
3	3-5 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	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2119-2122 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE28: S3 SubUse: Num times abused prescribed medications (own or someone else's) during recall period

How many times have you abused prescribed medications (own or someone else's) 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	1-2 times	0	0.0 %
3	3-5 times	0	0.0 %
4	1X per month	0	0.0 %
5	2-3X per month	1	0.1 %
6	1X per week	0	0.0 %
7	2-3X per week	0	0.0 %
8	4-5X per week	0	0.0 %
9	Every day	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-800	Question not asked for this subject	1226	90.5 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Location: 2123-2126 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE30: S3 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	621	45.9 %
2	1-2 times	51	3.8 %
3	3-5 times	36	2.7 %
4	1X per month	17	1.3 %
5	2-3X per month	20	1.5 %
6	1X per week	20	1.5 %
7	2-3X per week	53	3.9 %
8	4-5X per week	28	2.1 %
9	Every day	381	28.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-99	Dont know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2127-2130 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -800 , -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -102 , -101 , -99 , -98

S3SUBUSE31: S3 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	638	47.1 %
2	1-4 cigarettes	266	19.6 %
3	5-9 cigarettes	109	8.1 %
4	10-15 cigarettes	97	7.2 %
5	16-20 cigarettes	80	5.9 %
6	More than a pack a day cigarettes	38	2.8 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2131-2134 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -202 , -201 , -110 , -109 , -105 , -9 , -8

S3QFBRMO: S3 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	-	672	49.6 %
1	-	38	2.8 %
2	-	64	4.7 %
3	-	27	2.0 %
4	-	27	2.0 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	33	2.4 %
7	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	-	28	2.1 %
9	-	9	0.7 %
10	-	19	1.4 %
12	-	42	3.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
15	-	16	1.2 %
16	-	17	1.3 %
18	-	9	0.7 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	25	1.8 %
21	-	4	0.3 %
24	-	27	2.0 %
25	-	5	0.4 %
28	-	10	0.7 %
30	-	19	1.4 %
32	-	3	0.2 %
35	-	4	0.3 %
36	-	11	0.8 %
39	-	1	0.1 %
40	-	20	1.5 %
42	-	4	0.3 %
45	-	2	0.1 %
48	-	6	0.4 %
49	-	2	0.1 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
52	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	3	0.2 %
56	-	2	0.1 %
60	-	15	1.1 %
63	-	1	0.1 %
64	-	1	0.1 %
70	-	1	0.1 %
72	-	13	1.0 %
78	-	1	0.1 %
80	-	2	0.1 %
84	-	2	0.1 %
90	-	3	0.2 %
96	-	1	0.1 %
98	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
119	-	1	0.1 %
120	-	4	0.3 %
140	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-300	Too few answers for computation	3	0.2 %
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2135-2138 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S36MOUSE: S3 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	-	782	57.8 %
1	-	311	23.0 %
2	-	72	5.3 %
3	-	28	2.1 %
4	-	17	1.3 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
8	-	2	0.1 %
9	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2139-2142 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3QFSMK6: S3 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	-	638	47.1 %
2.5	-	41	3.0 %
5.0	-	26	1.9 %
7.0	-	1	0.1 %
7.5	-	13	1.0 %
10.0	-	11	0.8 %
12.5	-	16	1.2 %
14.0	-	2	0.1 %
15.0	-	30	2.2 %
17.5	-	20	1.5 %
18.0	-	1	0.1 %
20.0	-	110	8.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
21.0	-	1	0.1 %
25.0	-	1	0.1 %
28.0	-	2	0.1 %
40.0	-	1	0.1 %
42.0	-	13	1.0 %
49.0	-	4	0.3 %
50.0	-	1	0.1 %
56.0	-	86	6.4 %
60.0	-	1	0.1 %
62.5	-	3	0.2 %
72.0	-	3	0.2 %
75.0	-	1	0.1 %
80.0	-	2	0.1 %
87.5	-	2	0.1 %
90.0	-	1	0.1 %
100.0	-	88	6.5 %
108.0	-	5	0.4 %
120.0	-	3	0.2 %
126.0	-	1	0.1 %
140.0	-	1	0.1 %
144.0	-	69	5.1 %
160.0	-	29	2.1 %
Missing Data			
-300.0	Too few answers for computation	1	0.1 %
-202.0	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.0	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2143-2149 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -300.0 , -202.0 , -201.0 , -100.0 , -9.0 , -8.0

S3A6SC2: S3 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	-	1006	74.3 %
1	-	77	5.7 %
2	-	56	4.1 %
3	-	30	2.2 %
4	-	24	1.8 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	6	0.4 %
8	-	4	0.3 %
9	-	4	0.3 %
10	-	6	0.4 %
11	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2150-2153 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3D6SC2: S3 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	-	1010	74.6 %
1	-	76	5.6 %
2	-	42	3.1 %
3	-	29	2.1 %
4	-	16	1.2 %
5	-	14	1.0 %
6	-	5	0.4 %
7	-	8	0.6 %
8	-	6	0.4 %
9	-	7	0.5 %
10	-	7	0.5 %
11	-	3	0.2 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	2	0.1 %
14	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2154-2157 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3A6DP2: S3 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	-	1121	82.8 %
1	-	53	3.9 %
2	-	19	1.4 %
3	-	11	0.8 %
4	-	6	0.4 %
5	-	8	0.6 %
6	-	2	0.1 %
7	-	5	0.4 %
8	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	2	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2158-2161 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3D6DP2: S3 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	-	1067	78.8 %
1	-	48	3.5 %
2	-	32	2.4 %
3	-	18	1.3 %
4	-	17	1.3 %
5	-	11	0.8 %
6	-	10	0.7 %
7	-	7	0.5 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2162-2165 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TOTSC6: S3 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	-	911	67.3 %
1	-	89	6.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	-	65	4.8 %
3	-	49	3.6 %
4	-	37	2.7 %
5	-	18	1.3 %
6	-	6	0.4 %
7	-	10	0.7 %
8	-	9	0.7 %
9	-	12	0.9 %
10	-	12	0.9 %
11	-	5	0.4 %
12	-	1	0.1 %
13	-	1	0.1 %
14	-	3	0.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2166-2169 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TOTDS6: S3 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	-	1009	74.5 %
1	-	79	5.8 %
2	-	40	3.0 %
3	-	23	1.7 %
4	-	22	1.6 %
5	-	13	1.0 %
6	-	13	1.0 %
7	-	11	0.8 %
8	-	3	0.2 %
9	-	1	0.1 %
10	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2170-2173 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3ALTRTM: S3 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	1193	88.1 %
1	Yes	35	2.6 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2174-2177 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3DGTRTM: S3 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	1176	86.9 %
1	Yes	52	3.8 %
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2178-2181 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TRTM: S3 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	1164	86.0 %
1	Yes	64	4.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2182-2185 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TCO1: S3 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	1158	85.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	Almost never	31	2.3 %
3	Sometimes	17	1.3 %
4	Often	7	0.5 %
5	Very often	12	0.9 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2186-2189 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TCO2: S3 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	1157	85.5 %
2	Almost never	32	2.4 %
3	Sometimes	21	1.6 %
4	Often	8	0.6 %
5	Very often	7	0.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2190-2193 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TCO3: S3 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	1013	74.8 %
2	Almost never	80	5.9 %
3	Sometimes	81	6.0 %
4	Often	34	2.5 %
5	Very often	17	1.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8	Refused	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2194-2197 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TCOCNT: S3 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	-	977	72.2 %
1	-	179	13.2 %
2	-	39	2.9 %
3	-	30	2.2 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	3	0.2 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-8	Refusal	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,225 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2198-2201 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3IMPULS: S3 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	17	1.3 %
1.13	-	6	0.4 %
1.25	-	8	0.6 %
1.38	-	10	0.7 %
1.50	-	28	2.1 %
1.63	-	13	1.0 %
1.75	-	20	1.5 %
1.88	-	22	1.6 %
2.00	Somewhat False	38	2.8 %
2.13	-	29	2.1 %
2.25	-	48	3.5 %
2.38	-	45	3.3 %
2.50	-	53	3.9 %
2.63	-	48	3.5 %
2.75	-	54	4.0 %
2.88	-	60	4.4 %
3.00	Not sure	63	4.7 %
3.13	-	53	3.9 %
3.25	-	51	3.8 %
3.38	-	38	2.8 %
3.50	-	69	5.1 %
3.63	-	51	3.8 %
3.75	-	48	3.5 %
3.88	-	36	2.7 %
4.00	Somewhat True	64	4.7 %
4.13	-	33	2.4 %
4.25	-	32	2.4 %
4.38	-	28	2.1 %
4.50	-	56	4.1 %
4.63	-	28	2.1 %
4.75	-	18	1.3 %
4.88	-	20	1.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
5.00	True	41	3.0 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2202-2208 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3SUPAGG: S3 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	23	1.7 %
1.14	-	18	1.3 %
1.29	-	12	0.9 %
1.43	-	12	0.9 %
1.57	-	50	3.7 %
1.71	-	43	3.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.86	-	47	3.5 %
2.00	Somewhat False	38	2.8 %
2.14	-	58	4.3 %
2.29	-	74	5.5 %
2.43	-	64	4.7 %
2.57	-	63	4.7 %
2.71	-	76	5.6 %
2.86	-	54	4.0 %
3.00	Not sure	70	5.2 %
3.14	-	60	4.4 %
3.29	-	62	4.6 %
3.43	-	31	2.3 %
3.57	-	46	3.4 %
3.67	-	1	0.1 %
3.71	-	40	3.0 %
3.86	-	49	3.6 %
4.00	Somewhat True	37	2.7 %
4.14	-	44	3.2 %
4.29	-	27	2.0 %
4.43	-	59	4.4 %
4.50	-	1	0.1 %
4.57	-	13	1.0 %
4.71	-	14	1.0 %
4.86	-	11	0.8 %
5.00	True	31	2.3 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2209-2215 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CONSID: S3 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	15	1.1 %
1.14	-	4	0.3 %
1.29	-	5	0.4 %
1.43	-	7	0.5 %
1.57	-	8	0.6 %
1.71	-	8	0.6 %
1.86	-	9	0.7 %
2.00	Somewhat False	13	1.0 %
2.14	-	22	1.6 %
2.29	-	26	1.9 %
2.43	-	25	1.8 %
2.57	-	41	3.0 %
2.71	-	41	3.0 %
2.86	-	50	3.7 %
3.00	Not sure	46	3.4 %
3.14	-	76	5.6 %
3.29	-	76	5.6 %
3.43	-	49	3.6 %
3.57	-	66	4.9 %
3.71	-	92	6.8 %
3.86	-	105	7.8 %
4.00	Somewhat True	79	5.8 %
4.14	-	88	6.5 %
4.29	-	71	5.2 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4.43	-	50	3.7 %
4.57	-	40	3.0 %
4.71	-	27	2.0 %
4.86	-	43	3.2 %
5.00	True	46	3.4 %
	Missing Data		
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2216-2222 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3TEMPER: S3 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	-	2	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1.13	-	2	0.1 %
1.20	-	2	0.1 %
1.27	-	9	0.7 %
1.33	-	2	0.1 %
1.40	-	4	0.3 %
1.47	-	12	0.9 %
1.53	-	11	0.8 %
1.60	-	12	0.9 %
1.67	-	11	0.8 %
1.73	-	10	0.7 %
1.80	-	11	0.8 %
1.87	-	10	0.7 %
1.93	-	12	0.9 %
2.00	Somewhat False	20	1.5 %
2.07	-	30	2.2 %
2.13	-	36	2.7 %
2.20	-	20	1.5 %
2.27	-	27	2.0 %
2.33	-	29	2.1 %
2.40	-	29	2.1 %
2.47	-	25	1.8 %
2.53	-	26	1.9 %
2.60	-	40	3.0 %
2.67	-	32	2.4 %
2.73	-	37	2.7 %
2.80	-	31	2.3 %
2.87	-	35	2.6 %
2.93	-	27	2.0 %
3.00	Not sure	31	2.3 %
3.07	-	36	2.7 %
3.13	-	51	3.8 %
3.20	-	25	1.8 %
3.27	-	31	2.3 %
3.33	-	38	2.8 %
3.40	-	34	2.5 %
3.47	-	32	2.4 %
3.53	-	21	1.6 %
3.60	-	22	1.6 %
3.64	-	1	0.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
3.67	-	39	2.9 %
3.73	-	30	2.2 %
3.80	-	25	1.8 %
3.87	-	17	1.3 %
3.93	-	27	2.0 %
4.00	Somewhat True	12	0.9 %
4.07	-	23	1.7 %
4.13	-	17	1.3 %
4.20	-	24	1.8 %
Missing Data			
-202.00	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201.00	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
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 1,228 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2223-2229 (width: 7; decimal: 2)

Variable Type: numeric

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

S3CHARM: S3 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	-	223	16.5 %
6	-	64	4.7 %
7	-	92	6.8 %
8	-	100	7.4 %
9	-	79	5.8 %
10	-	151	11.2 %
11	-	121	8.9 %
12	-	100	7.4 %
13	-	80	5.9 %
14	-	70	5.2 %
15	-	56	4.1 %
16	-	25	1.8 %
17	-	26	1.9 %
18	-	9	0.7 %
19	-	11	0.8 %
20	-	20	1.5 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2230-2233 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3GRAND: S3 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	%
2	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	83	6.1 %
6	-	46	3.4 %
7	-	84	6.2 %
8	-	112	8.3 %
9	-	112	8.3 %
10	-	146	10.8 %
11	-	184	13.6 %
12	-	139	10.3 %
13	-	98	7.2 %
14	-	83	6.1 %
15	-	43	3.2 %
16	-	36	2.7 %
17	-	32	2.4 %
18	-	8	0.6 %
19	-	10	0.7 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2234-2237 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3LYING: S3 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	%
1	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	364	26.9 %
6	-	107	7.9 %
7	-	127	9.4 %
8	-	86	6.4 %
9	-	105	7.8 %
10	-	143	10.6 %
11	-	108	8.0 %
12	-	52	3.8 %
13	-	45	3.3 %
14	-	27	2.0 %
15	-	28	2.1 %
16	-	10	0.7 %
17	-	12	0.9 %
18	-	5	0.4 %
19	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	6	0.4 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2238-2241 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3MANIP: S3 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	%
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	297	21.9 %
6	-	71	5.2 %
7	-	90	6.6 %
8	-	86	6.4 %
9	-	79	5.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
10	-	174	12.9 %
11	-	102	7.5 %
12	-	77	5.7 %
13	-	65	4.8 %
14	-	51	3.8 %
15	-	59	4.4 %
16	-	18	1.3 %
17	-	16	1.2 %
18	-	16	1.2 %
19	-	11	0.8 %
20	-	14	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2242-2245 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3REMOR: S3 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	%
3	-	1	0.1 %
4	-	2	0.1 %
5	-	200	14.8 %
6	-	71	5.2 %
7	-	100	7.4 %
8	-	122	9.0 %
9	-	89	6.6 %
10	-	173	12.8 %
11	-	161	11.9 %
12	-	113	8.3 %
13	-	77	5.7 %
14	-	49	3.6 %
15	-	27	2.0 %
16	-	16	1.2 %
17	-	11	0.8 %
18	-	7	0.5 %
20	-	8	0.6 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total			1,354
			100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2246-2249 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3UNEMO: S3 YPI: Unemotionality

The sum of the 5 items contained in the unemotionality subscale.

MEASURE: Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI)

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Sattin and Levander, 2002) is a self-report measure that assesses psychopathy among youth. Items from the measure make up the following ten subscales: dishonest charm (e.g., "I have the ability to con people by using my charm and smile"), grandiosity (e.g., "I'm better than everyone on almost everything"), lying (e.g., "Sometimes I lie for no reason, other than

because it's fun"), manipulation (e.g., "I can make people believe almost anything"), remorselessness (e.g., "To feel guilt and regret when you have done something wrong is a waste of time"), unemotionality (e.g., "I usually feel calm when other people are scared"), callousness (e.g., "I think that crying is a sign of weakness, even if no one sees you"), thrill seeking (e.g., "I like to be where exciting things happen"), impulsiveness (e.g., "I consider myself as a pretty impulsive person"), and irresponsibility (e.g., "I have often been late to work or classes in school").

Additionally, the measure taps three dimensions of psychopathy: Grandiose Manipulative Dimension, Callous Unemotional Dimension, and Impulsive Irresponsible Dimension. The scale contains 50 items to which participants respond on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Does not apply at all" to "Applies very well". Several items in the scale are reverse coded so that higher scores indicate more psychopathic characteristics.

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

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
4	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	72	5.3 %
6	-	32	2.4 %
7	-	75	5.5 %
8	-	96	7.1 %
9	-	101	7.5 %
10	-	146	10.8 %
11	-	194	14.3 %
12	-	128	9.5 %
13	-	137	10.1 %
14	-	108	8.0 %
15	-	53	3.9 %
16	-	29	2.1 %
17	-	30	2.2 %
18	-	13	1.0 %
19	-	3	0.2 %
20	-	9	0.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2250-2253 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3CALLOS: S3 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	-	19	1.4 %
6	-	21	1.6 %
7	-	40	3.0 %
8	-	86	6.4 %
9	-	73	5.4 %
10	-	124	9.2 %
11	-	177	13.1 %
12	-	215	15.9 %
13	-	162	12.0 %
14	-	171	12.6 %
15	-	56	4.1 %
16	-	37	2.7 %
17	-	26	1.9 %
18	-	6	0.4 %
19	-	9	0.7 %
20	-	5	0.4 %
Missing Data			

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2254-2257 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3THRILL: S3 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	-	43	3.2 %
6	-	12	0.9 %
7	-	27	2.0 %
8	-	63	4.7 %
9	-	55	4.1 %
10	-	80	5.9 %
11	-	129	9.5 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
12	-	114	8.4 %
13	-	136	10.0 %
14	-	165	12.2 %
15	-	141	10.4 %
16	-	91	6.7 %
17	-	71	5.2 %
18	-	40	3.0 %
19	-	23	1.7 %
20	-	37	2.7 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2258-2261 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3YPIIMP: S3 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	-	102	7.5 %
6	-	46	3.4 %
7	-	67	4.9 %
8	-	90	6.6 %
9	-	87	6.4 %
10	-	121	8.9 %
11	-	142	10.5 %
12	-	127	9.4 %
13	-	133	9.8 %
14	-	103	7.6 %
15	-	90	6.6 %
16	-	50	3.7 %
17	-	36	2.7 %
18	-	10	0.7 %
19	-	10	0.7 %
20	-	13	1.0 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2262-2265 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3IRRESP: S3 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	%
3	-	1	0.1 %
5	-	154	11.4 %
6	-	82	6.1 %
7	-	94	6.9 %
8	-	127	9.4 %
9	-	109	8.1 %
10	-	138	10.2 %
11	-	137	10.1 %
12	-	111	8.2 %
13	-	87	6.4 %
14	-	74	5.5 %
15	-	41	3.0 %
16	-	19	1.4 %
17	-	27	2.0 %
18	-	7	0.5 %
19	-	13	1.0 %
20	-	6	0.4 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2266-2269 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3GRANMA: S3 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	%
11	-	1	0.1 %
20	-	50	3.7 %
21	-	14	1.0 %
22	-	27	2.0 %
23	-	53	3.9 %
24	-	27	2.0 %
25	-	28	2.1 %
26	-	52	3.8 %
27	-	19	1.4 %
28	-	38	2.8 %
29	-	41	3.0 %
30	-	24	1.8 %
31	-	25	1.8 %
32	-	45	3.3 %
33	-	26	1.9 %
34	-	30	2.2 %
35	-	27	2.0 %
36	-	23	1.7 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
37	-	24	1.8 %
38	-	36	2.7 %
39	-	27	2.0 %
40	-	50	3.7 %
41	-	44	3.2 %
42	-	54	4.0 %
43	-	31	2.3 %
44	-	56	4.1 %
45	-	40	3.0 %
46	-	31	2.3 %
47	-	26	1.9 %
48	-	26	1.9 %
49	-	26	1.9 %
50	-	28	2.1 %
51	-	22	1.6 %
52	-	16	1.2 %
53	-	13	1.0 %
54	-	13	1.0 %
55	-	26	1.9 %
56	-	19	1.4 %
57	-	3	0.2 %
58	-	10	0.7 %
59	-	9	0.7 %
60	-	7	0.5 %
61	-	5	0.4 %
62	-	3	0.2 %
63	-	4	0.3 %
64	-	4	0.3 %
65	-	5	0.4 %
66	-	1	0.1 %
67	-	2	0.1 %
68	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2270-2273 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3CALUNE: S3 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	%
13	-	1	0.1 %
16	-	1	0.1 %
17	-	4	0.3 %
18	-	7	0.5 %
19	-	9	0.7 %
20	-	21	1.6 %
21	-	20	1.5 %
22	-	29	2.1 %
23	-	34	2.5 %
24	-	66	4.9 %
25	-	31	2.3 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
26	-	56	4.1 %
27	-	59	4.4 %
28	-	51	3.8 %
29	-	61	4.5 %
30	-	58	4.3 %
31	-	45	3.3 %
32	-	61	4.5 %
33	-	93	6.9 %
34	-	82	6.1 %
35	-	72	5.3 %
36	-	68	5.0 %
37	-	62	4.6 %
38	-	51	3.8 %
39	-	32	2.4 %
40	-	29	2.1 %
41	-	23	1.7 %
42	-	27	2.0 %
43	-	8	0.6 %
44	-	16	1.2 %
45	-	9	0.7 %
46	-	7	0.5 %
47	-	5	0.4 %
48	-	8	0.6 %
49	-	5	0.4 %
50	-	1	0.1 %
51	-	6	0.4 %
52	-	2	0.1 %
54	-	1	0.1 %
55	-	2	0.1 %
56	-	2	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	1	0.1 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2274-2277 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3IMPIRR: S3 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	-	17	1.3 %
16	-	12	0.9 %
17	-	10	0.7 %
18	-	19	1.4 %
19	-	16	1.2 %
20	-	18	1.3 %
21	-	32	2.4 %
22	-	15	1.1 %
23	-	25	1.8 %
24	-	30	2.2 %
25	-	27	2.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
26	-	32	2.4 %
27	-	37	2.7 %
28	-	33	2.4 %
29	-	44	3.2 %
30	-	37	2.7 %
31	-	56	4.1 %
32	-	55	4.1 %
33	-	57	4.2 %
34	-	55	4.1 %
35	-	64	4.7 %
36	-	51	3.8 %
37	-	56	4.1 %
38	-	43	3.2 %
39	-	52	3.8 %
40	-	44	3.2 %
41	-	50	3.7 %
42	-	46	3.4 %
43	-	42	3.1 %
44	-	31	2.3 %
45	-	25	1.8 %
46	-	23	1.7 %
47	-	14	1.0 %
48	-	14	1.0 %
49	-	7	0.5 %
50	-	2	0.1 %
51	-	8	0.6 %
52	-	6	0.4 %
53	-	4	0.3 %
54	-	5	0.4 %
55	-	1	0.1 %
56	-	2	0.1 %
57	-	5	0.4 %
58	-	1	0.1 %
59	-	4	0.3 %
Missing Data			
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
Total		1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2278-2281 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8

S3YPI: S3 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	%
40	-	1	0.1 %
57	-	1	0.1 %
58	-	2	0.1 %
59	-	13	1.0 %
60	-	3	0.2 %
61	-	5	0.4 %
62	-	14	1.0 %
63	-	9	0.7 %
64	-	5	0.4 %
65	-	9	0.7 %
66	-	8	0.6 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
67	-	8	0.6 %
68	-	11	0.8 %
69	-	12	0.9 %
70	-	10	0.7 %
71	-	14	1.0 %
72	-	15	1.1 %
73	-	16	1.2 %
74	-	8	0.6 %
75	-	17	1.3 %
76	-	15	1.1 %
77	-	11	0.8 %
78	-	16	1.2 %
79	-	13	1.0 %
80	-	16	1.2 %
81	-	12	0.9 %
82	-	5	0.4 %
83	-	12	0.9 %
84	-	13	1.0 %
85	-	14	1.0 %
86	-	14	1.0 %
87	-	7	0.5 %
88	-	17	1.3 %
89	-	13	1.0 %
90	-	10	0.7 %
91	-	18	1.3 %
92	-	17	1.3 %
93	-	9	0.7 %
94	-	9	0.7 %
95	-	14	1.0 %
96	-	22	1.6 %
97	-	12	0.9 %
98	-	14	1.0 %
99	-	9	0.7 %
100	-	15	1.1 %
101	-	14	1.0 %
102	-	17	1.3 %
103	-	13	1.0 %
104	-	17	1.3 %
105	-	24	1.8 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
	Missing Data		
-202	IntCompStat = 2 partial interview, data missing	1	0.1 %
-201	IntCompStat = 4 missed interview	125	9.2 %
-9	Dont Know	1	0.1 %
	Total	1,354	100%

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

Based upon 1,227 valid cases out of 1,354 total cases.

Location: 2282-2285 (width: 4; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

(Range of) Missing Values: -700 , -600 , -400 , -300 , -202 , -201 , -9 , -8