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ICPSR 2760

Midlife in the United States (MIDUS 1), 1995-1996

Index of Scales and Constructed Variables in MIDUS 1

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Midlife in the United States (MIDUS 1), 1995-1996

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MIDUS
Midlife in the United States

A National Study of Health & Well-Being

INDEX of

SCALES & CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

In

MIDUS 1

January, 2007 Release

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```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age Categories
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PAGECAT (AGECAT)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         04-Dec-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Filters out the five decennial age categories (from 25-74 years) of the
  respondent from the age and gender category variable, a1pagesex (age_grp),
  which has a unique value for each combination of age category and gender.
  For cases in which age_grp was not in the range of 1-10 (missing data), the
  variables age_grp and agecat were not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   agecat = 'age categories for men and women' ;

if age_grp > 10 then age_grp = . ;

     if age_grp = 1 or age_grp = 6 then agecat = 1 ;
else if age_grp = 2 or age_grp = 7 then agecat = 2 ;
else if age_grp = 3 or age_grp = 8 then agecat = 3 ;
else if age_grp = 4 or age_grp = 9 then agecat = 4 ;
else if age_grp = 5 or age_grp = 10 then agecat = 5 ;
else                                     agecat = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Risk of Heart Attack
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             ALPHRTRS (NQA13)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         11-Jun-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Question QA13 asks about the individual's perception of their risk of having a heart attack compared to other men/women their age. Parts A and B get at their perception of how much higher and lower they believe their risk of having a heart attack is. The scale, NQA13, combines the three questions QA13, QA13a and QA13b about heart attack risk into rank values from 0 (a lot lower risk) to 3 (average risk) to 6 (a lot higher risk).

For respondents who answered “Don’t Know” or “Refused” to QA13, QA13a or QA13b the scale was not calculated. A scale was also not constructed for respondents who indicated in QA12 that they have had a heart attack.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   nqa13 = 'unfolding of heart risk question'
;

     if qa13 = 7 then qa13 = .D ;
else if qa13 = 8 then qa13 = .R ;
else ;

     if qa13 = 3               then nqa13 = 3 ;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 1 then nqa13 = 6 ;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 2 then nqa13 = 5 ;
else if qa13 = 1 and qa13a = 3 then nqa13 = 4 ;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 1 then nqa13 = 0 ;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 2 then nqa13 = 1 ;
else if qa13 = 2 and qa13b = 3 then nqa13 = 2 ;
else                                nqa13 = . ;
```

```
********************************************************************************
English Name                    High Risk of Heart Attack
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1PHRTDX (NNQA13)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         11-Jun-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using the scale variable NQA13, NNQA13 separates individuals into two classes, those that perceive themselves at high risk of having a heart attack, (NQA13 ranged from 4 to 6), and those do not perceive themselves at high risk for a heart attack, (NQA13 ranged from 0 to 3), compared to other men and women their own age.

A scale was not constructed for those cases where NQA13 did not fall in the range of 0-6. See discussion of construction of NQA13.

```
********************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   nnqa13 = 'high risk -- heart attack'
;

     if 0 <= nqa13 <= 3 then nnqa13 = 0 ;
else if 4 <= nqa13 <= 6 then nnqa13 = 1 ;
else                         nnqa13 = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Angina (chest pain resulting from cardiac
                                       ischemia)
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1PANGIN (ANGINA)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               27-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         17-Jun-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

For values ranging from 0 to 3, higher values imply worse angina class. 6 means that responses indicate chest pain that did not meet Rose criteria for angina.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   angina = 'angina, chestpain fm card ischemia'
;

array ang1 {*} qa23  qa24  qa25  qa26  qa27 qa28 ;
do i = 1 to dim (ang1) ;
        if ang1 {i} = 7 then ang1 {i} = .D ;
   else if ang1 {i} = 8 then ang1 {i} = .R ;
   else ;
end ;

angina = . ;

if qa23 = 2                           then angina = 0 ;
if qa23 = 1                           then angina = 1 ;
if qa23 = 1 and qa24 = 1              then angina = 2 ;
if qa23 = 1 and qa24 = 1 and qa25 = 1 then angina = 3 ;
if qa24 = 3                           then angina = 3 ;
if qa25 = 3                           then angina = 6 ;
if qa26 = 2                           then angina = 6 ;
if qa27 = 2                           then angina = 6 ;
if qa28 = 2 or qa28 = 4               then angina = 6 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Risk of Cancer
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1PCACRS (NQA37)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         11-Jun-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Question QA37 asks about the individual's perception of their risk of getting cancer compared to other men/women their age. Parts A and B get at their perception of how much higher and lower they believe their risk of getting cancer is. The scale, NQA37, combines the three questions QA37, QA37a and QA37b about cancer risk into rank values from 0 (a lot lower risk) to 3 (average risk) to 6 (a lot higher risk).

For respondents who answered "Don't Know" or "Refused" to QA37, QA37a or QA37b the scale was not calculated. A scale was also not constructed for respondents who indicated in QA36 that they have had cancer.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   nqa37  = 'unfolding of cancer risk question'
;

     if qa37 = 7 then qa37 = .D ;
else if qa37 = 8 then qa37 = .R ;
else ;


     if qa37 = 3                then nqa37 = 3 ;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 1 then nqa37 = 6 ;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 2 then nqa37 = 5 ;
else if qa37 = 1 and qa37A = 3 then nqa37 = 4 ;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 1 then nqa37 = 0 ;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 2 then nqa37 = 1 ;
else if qa37 = 2 and qa37B = 3 then nqa37 = 2 ;
else                                nqa37 = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    High Risk of Cancer
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1PCACDX (NNQA37)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         11-Jun-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using the scale variable NQA37, NNQA37 separates individuals into two classes, those that perceive themselves at high risk of getting cancer (NQA37 ranges from 4 to 6), and those do not perceive themselves at high risk of getting cancer (NQA37 ranges from 0 to 3), compared to other men and women their own age.

A scale was not constructed for those cases where NQA37 did not fall in the range of 0-6. See discussion of construction of NQA37.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   nnqa37 = 'high risk -- cancer '
;

     if 0 <= nqa37 <= 3 then nnqa37 = 0 ;
else if 4 <= nqa37 <= 6 then nnqa37 = 1 ;
else                         nnqa37 = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Code
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PDEPAF (DEP)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Depression Code - Number of yes responses to QA60 thru QA66 (Excluding
  QA63).  Scores range from 0 (lowest depressed affect) to 7 (highest
  depressed affect).

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Diagnosis QA58 and QA59
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PDEPAD (DEPX)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         04-Feb-98
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek & Ron Kessler
Date Code Checked               13-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Depression Diagnosis – Dichotomous variable constructed from QA58, QA59,
  and DEP.  A positive diagnosis was given to respondents who answered QA58
  "All Day Long" or "Most of the Day", QA59 "Every Day" or  "Almost Every
  Day", and whose number of "Yes" responses to QA60-QA66 (DEP) was greater
  than or equal to 4.  Anything less than that gets a depression caseness of
  zero.

  Per the scoring instructions that Ron Kessler put together, anyone with 4
  or more depression symptoms in the depressed affect section gets a positive
  diagnosis designation as a probable case.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;
```

```
********************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Code
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PANHED (DEP2)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Depression Code - Number of yes responses to QA72 thru QA77 (excluding
  QA74).  Scores range from 0 (lowest anhedonia) to 6 (highest anhedonia).

********************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Diagnosis Q70 and Q71
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PANHDX (DEPZ)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         04-Feb-98
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek & Ron Kessler
Date Code Checked               13-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Depression Diagnosis – Dichotomous variable constructed from QA70, QA71,
  and DEP2.  A positive diagnosis was given to respondents who answered QA70
  "All Day Long" or "Most of the Day", QA71 "Every Day" or  "Almost Every
  Day", and whose number of "Yes" responses to QA72-QA77 (DEP2) was greater
  than or equal to 4.  Anything less than that gets a depression caseness of
  zero.

  Per the scoring instructions that Ron Kessler put together, anyone with 4
  or more depression symptoms in anhedonia section gets a positive diagnosis
  designation as a probable case.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Codes - Continuous Variable
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PDEPRE (DEPCON)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00
```

Explanation:

A continuous score is created by taking the number of "Yes" scores recorded in DEP and DEP2. The sum of DEP and DEP2 creates a scale ranging 0-7 where higher scores represent greater levels of depression. A value of 0 was assigned to those who were diagnosed as negative for both depressed affect (DEPX) and anhedonia (DEPZ).

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Make new recode variables for QA60-QA66 and QA72-QA77 so the original values stay as is.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   depcon   = 'depression codes - continuous'
   depdx    = 'depression codes - dichotomous'
   depx     = 'depression diag Q58 and Q59'
   depz     = 'depression diag Q70 and Q71'
;

array ca2   {*} qa60   qa61   qa62   qa62a   qa64   qa65   qa66;
array ca2rc {*} qa60rc qa61rc qa62rc qa62arc qa64rc qa65rc qa66rc;

do i = 1 to dim (ca2) ;
        if ca2 {i} = . then ca2rc {i} = .  ;
   else if ca2 {i} = 7 then ca2rc {i} = .D ;
   else if ca2 {i} = 1 then ca2rc {i} = 1  ;
   else                     ca2rc {i} = 0  ;
end ;


     if qa63a in (1, 2) then qa63arc = 1  ;
else if qa63a = 7       then qa63arc = .D ;
else                         qa63arc = 0  ;


array cb1   {*} qa72   qa73   qa73a   qa75   qa76   qa77 ;
array cb1rc {*} qa72rc qa73rc qa73arc qa75rc qa76rc qa77rc ;
do i = 1 to dim (cb1) ;
        if cb1 {i} = . then cb1rc {i} = .  ;
   else if cb1 {i} = 7 then cb1rc {i} = .D ;
   else if cb1 {i} = 1 then cb1rc {i} = 1  ;
   else                     cb1rc {i} = 0  ;
end ;
```

```
     if qa74a in (1, 2) then qa74arc = 1  ;
else if qa74a = 7       then qa74arc = .D ;
else                         qa74arc = 0  ;


dep  = sum (of qa60rc qa61rc qa62rc qa62arc qa63arc qa64rc qa65rc qa66rc) ;
dep2 = sum (of qa72rc qa73rc qa73arc qa74arc qa75rc qa76rc qa77rc) ;


*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* Below is the code for the dichotomous depression diagnosis
* variable.
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;

if qa58 in (1, 2) and
   qa59 in (1, 2) and
   dep  ge 4
   then depx = 1 ;
else    depx = 0 ;

if qa70 in (1, 2) and
   qa71 in (1, 2) and
   dep2 ge 4
   then depz = 1 ;
else    depz = 0 ;

if depx = 1 or
   depz = 1
   then depdx = 1 ;
else    depdx = 0 ;


*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* Below is the code for the continuous depression variable.
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;

if (qa58 in (1, 2) and qa59 in (1, 2)) or
   (qa70 in (1, 2) and qa71 in (1, 2))
   then depcon = sum (dep, dep2) ;
else    depcon = 0 ;

drop
   i
   qa60rc
   qa61rc
   qa62rc
   qa62arc
   qa63arc
   qa64rc
   qa65rc
   qa66rc
   qa72rc
   qa73rc
   qa73arc
   qa74arc
```

```
    qa75rc
    qa76rc
    qa77rc
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Depression Codes - Dichotomous Variable
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PDEPDX (DEPDX)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Creates a dichotomous diagnosis variable for depression where a positive
  result indicates either a positive diagnosis for depressed affect (DEPX) or
  anhedonia (DEPZ).

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE DEPCON *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) -
                                Continuous
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PANXIE (GADCON)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00
```

Explanation:

A continuous score was created by taking the number of yes scores recorded in A85a thru A85j. In order for a scale to be created respondents needed to answer QA80a "A Lot More", and QA81 as "Every Day", "Just About Every Day", or "Most Days", and QA82 as "More Than One Thing" or QA82a as "Yes". Scores ranged from 0 to 10. Higher scores indicate the respondent is more likely to be suffering from generalized anxiety disorder.

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Create a temporary variable to store the recoded values for QA85a-j then drop them.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* First, convert the symptoms to dichotomous 0,1 variables,
* and get rid of the Don't Knows.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

label
   gadcon  = 'generalized anxiety disorder - contin'
   gaddx   = 'generalized anxiety disorder - dichot'
;

array ca1   {*}  qa85a   qa85b   qa85c   qa85d   qa85e
                 qa85f   qa85g   qa85h   qa85i   qa85j ;
array ca1rc {*}  qa85arc qa85brc qa85crc qa85drc qa85erc
                 qa85frc qa85grc qa85hrc qa85irc qa85jrc ;
do i = 1 to dim (ca1) ;
        if ca1 {i} = . then ca1rc {i} = . ;
   else if ca1 {i} = 7 then ca1rc {i} = .D ;
   else if ca1 {i} = 8 then ca1rc {i} = .R ;
   else if ca1 {i} = 1 then ca1rc {i} = 1  ;
   else                     ca1rc {i} = 0  ;
end ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Creating the continuous GAD variable.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if (qa80a = 1) and
   (qa81 in (1, 2, 3)) and
   (qa82 = 2 or qa82a = 1)
      then gadcon = sum (of qa85arc  qa85brc  qa85crc  qa85drc  qa85erc
```

```
                              qa85frc  qa85grc  qa85hrc  qa85irc  qa85jrc) ;
   else    gadcon = 0 ;


*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Creating the dichotomous GAD variable.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if (qa80a = 1) and
   (qa81 in (1, 2, 3)) and
   (qa82 = 2 or qa82a = 1) and
   (gadcon ge 3)
      then gaddx = 1 ;
else       gaddx = 0 ;

drop
   i
   qa85arc
   qa85brc
   qa85crc
   qa85drc
   qa85erc
   qa85frc
   qa85grc
   qa85hrc
   qa85irc
   qa85jrc
;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) -
                                Dichotomous
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PANXTD (GADDX)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Puts together a dichotomous diagnosis variable for GAD.  If QA80 is MORE
  and QA81 is MOST DAYS to EVERY DAY and (QA82 is MORE THAN ONE or QA82a is
  YES), then we add up the total score for items QA85a thru QA85j.  If the
  total on these is greater than or equal to 3, then the person is classified
  as a probable case.  Anything less than that gets a GAD caseness of zero.

  **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Create a temporary variable to store the recoded
  values for QA85a-j then drop them.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE GADCON *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Panic Attack - Continuous
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PPANIC (PANCON)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  To make caseness for panic attack, a respondent had to have said "Yes" to
  QA87 or QA87a, and "No" or "Don't Know" to QA89.  If the respondent made
  caseness the scale was then constructed by summing the number of Yes
  responses to QA90a thru QA90f.  Score ranged from 0 to 6.  Higher scores
  indicate a respondent is more likely to be suffering from Panic Attacks.

  **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Created recode variables for QA90a-f and then drop
  when done.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* First, convert the symptoms to dichotomous 0,1
* variables, and get rid of the Don't Knows.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

label
   pancon  = 'panic attack - continuous'
   pandx   = 'panic attack - dichotomous'
;

array cc1   {*} qa90a   qa90b   qa90c   qa90d   qa90e   qa90f ;
array cc1rc {*} qa90arc qa90brc qa90crc qa90drc qa90erc qa90frc ;
do i = 1 to dim (cc1) ;
        if cc1 {i} = . then cc1rc {i} = .  ;
   else if cc1 {i} = 7 then cc1rc {i} = .D ;
   else if cc1 {i} = 1 then cc1rc {i} = 1  ;
   else                     cc1rc {i} = 0  ;
end ;


*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Creating the continuous panic variable.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if ((qa87 = 1) or (qa87a = 1)) and
   (qa89 ne 1)
   then pancon = sum (qa90arc, qa90brc, qa90crc, qa90drc, qa90erc, qa90frc) ;
else    pancon = 0 ;



*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
```

```
* Creating the dichotomous panic variable.
*------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if (qa87 = 1 or qa87a = 1) and
    qa89 ne 1 and
    pancon ge 3
    then pandx = 1 ;
else     pandx = 0 ;

drop
   i
   qa90arc
   qa90brc
   qa90crc
   qa90drc
   qa90erc
   qa90frc
;
```

```
********************************************************************************
English Name                    Panic Attack - Dichotomous
Category                        Mental Health
Database Field Name             A1PPANDX (PANDX)
Source of Code                  Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Kristin Mickelson
Date Code Written               13-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Dan Mroczek, Ron Kessler & Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  To make caseness for panic attack, a respondent had to have said "Yes" to
  QA87 or QA87a, and "No" or "Don't Know" to QA89.  Then they needed to say
  "Yes" to 3 or more of the symptoms listed in QA90a thru QA90f (PANCON) to
  get a caseness designation.

  **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Created recode variables for QA90a-f and then drop
  when done.

********************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE PANCON *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Education Completed by Respondent
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PMQB1 (MQB1)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Question QB1 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college you completed?". This scale condenses the categories in QB1 from twelve down to four.

1 = Some grade school to GED.
2 = Graduated High School
3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree)
4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree

This scale is used to calculate a dichotomous education variable, EDU, for the respondent.

This scale is different from the EDUCP scale developed by Paul D. Cleary in that the two categories identifying high school education and before are cut between GED and "graduated high school" as opposed to "some high school" and GED in the EDUCP scale.

```
*************************************************************************
```

SAS Program Code

```
------------------ ;
label mqb1 = 'education complete' ;

     if qb1 in (1 2 3 4)    then mqb1 = 1 ;
else if qb1 = 5             then mqb1 = 2 ;
else if qb1 in (6 7 8)      then mqb1 = 3 ;
else if qb1 in (9 10 11 12) then mqb1 = 4 ;
else                             mqb1 = . ;
```

```
********************************************************************************
English Name                    Education Categories of Respondent
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PEDUCP (EDUCP)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         04-Dec-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Question QB1 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college
  you completed?".  This scale condenses the categories in QB1 from twelve
  down to four.
        1 = Some grade school to some high school (no GED or degree).
        2 = GED or Graduated High School
        3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree)
        4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree

  This scale is different from the MQB1 scale developed by Larry L. Bumpass
  in that the two categories identifying high school education and before are
  cut between "some high school" and GED as opposed to GED and "graduated
  high school".

********************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   educp = 'education categories'
;

     if qb1 = 97 then qb1 = .D ;
else if qb1 = 98 then qb1 = .R ;
else ;

     if 1 <= qb1 <=  3 then educp = 1 ;
else if 4 <= qb1 <=  5 then educp = 2 ;
else if 6 <= qb1 <=  8 then educp = 3 ;
else if 9 <= qb1 <= 12 then educp = 4 ;
else                        educp = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Education Completed by Respondent -
                                Dichotomous
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PEDU (EDU)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using the scale created in MQB1, EDU further creates a dichotomous variable
  for the highest education level completed by the respondent.
  1 = Graduated High School or less
  2 = Some College or more

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label edu = 'education complete by R' ;

     if mqb1 in (1 2) then edu = 1 ;
else if mqb1 in (3 4) then edu = 2 ;
else                       edu = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Sex, Education and Age Category for
                                Respondent
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PSXEDAG (SXEDAGE)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

This sex, education and age category variable is defined for the purpose of imputing missing values for differential non-reporting. It uses the gender variable in the data set (male and female), the dichotomous education scale, EDU, (high school degree and some college or more) and the age scale, QL4_1 (age), (divided into 3 ranges, 39 and younger, 40 to 59, and 60 plus) to define twelve categories (2 * 2 * 3 = 12).

The values may be assigned a three character format label where the first position is for gender

- M = Male
- F = Female

the second position is for education

- L = Low education, high school degree or less
- H = High education, some college or more

the third position is for age

- Y = young, 39 years or less
- M = middle, 40 to 59 years
- O = old, 60 years or more.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label sxedage = 'sex edu and age category of R' ;

     if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  1 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                          then sxedage = 1 ;
else if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  1 and
        40 <= age <= 59
                          then sxedage = 2 ;
else if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  1 and
        age   >= 60
                          then sxedage = 3 ;
else if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  2 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                          then sxedage = 4 ;
else if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  2 and
        40 <= age <= 59
```

```
                          then sxedage = 5 ;
else if gender =  1 and
        edu    =  2 and
        age   >= 60
                          then sxedage = 6 ;
else if gender =  2 and
        edu    =  1 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                          then sxedage = 7 ;
else if gender =  2 and
        edu    =  1 and
        40 <= age <= 59
                          then sxedage = 8 ;
else if gender =  2 and
        edu    =  1 and
        age   >= 60
                          then sxedage = 9 ;
else if gender =  2 and
        edu    =  2 and
         0 <= age <= 39
                          then sxedage = 10 ;
else if gender =  2 and       edu    =  2 and
        40 <= age <= 59
                          then sxedage = 11 ;
else if gender =  2 and
        edu    =  2 and
        age   >= 60
                          then sxedage = 12 ;
else                           sxedage = . ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Living Together with Someone
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PPARTN (INUNION)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

A dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent and their spouse or partner are living together. Question B17 asks, "Are you married, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married?" where 1 = Married. Question B24 asks, "Are you currently living with someone in a steady, marriage-like relationship?" where 1 = Yes.

The INUNION scale is necessary because there are a number of unmarried and not cohabitating cases with values in MSJ9. The question for SJ9 is, "What is your spouse's or partner's earnings income in the past 12 months, before taxes? Count only wages or other stipends from his or her employment, not pensions, investments, or other income. Again please write down the correct letter from the list above. (Your best estimate is fine. If you have no spouse or partner, enter 'B'.)"

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   inunion = 'Respondent Living with Someone'
;

if qb17 = 1 or
   qb24 = 1     then inunion = 1 ;
else                 inunion = 0 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Spouse
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PSAGE (AGES)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Calculates the age of the respondent's spouse or partner based on the year
  1995.  For this calculation to work, it must be assumed that the spouse or
  partner was not born before the year 1900.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label ages = 'age of spouse' ;

if qb26 < 0 then ages = . ;
else             ages = 95 - qb26 ;
```

```
*****************************************************************************
English Name                    Education of Spouse
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PMQB27 (MQB27)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Question B27 asks, "What is the highest grade of school or year of college of your (spouse/partner) completed?". This scale condenses the number of categories from twelve down to four.

1 = Some grade school to GED.
2 = Graduated High School
3 = Some college (no bachelor's degree)
4 = Graduated College to Doctorate or other professional degree

This scale is used to calculate a dichotomous education variable, EDUS, for the respondent's spouse or partner.

```
*****************************************************************************
```

SAS Program Code

```
------------------ ;
label mqb27 = 'spouse education complete' ;

     if qb27 in (1 2 3 4)    then mqb27 = 1 ;
else if qb27 = 5             then mqb27 = 2 ;
else if qb27 in (6 7 8)      then mqb27 = 3 ;
else if qb27 in (9 10 11 12) then mqb27 = 4 ;
else                              mqb27 = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Education Completed by Spouse - Dichotomous
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PSEDU (EDUS)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using the constructed variable MQB27, EDUS further creates a dichotomous
  variable for the highest education level completed by the spouse.

  1 = Graduated High School or less
  2 = Some College or More

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label edus = 'education complete by spouse' ;

     if mqb27 in (1 2) then edus = 1 ;
else if mqb27 in (3 4) then edus = 2 ;
else                        edus = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Sex, Education and Age Category for Spouse
Category                        Demographics
Database Field Name             A1PSSXEDAG (SXEDAGES)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  This sex, education and age category variable is defined for the purpose of
  imputing missing values for differential non-reporting on the spouse.  It
  uses the GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT from the GENDER variable in the data set
  (male and female), the dichotomous education scale for the spouse, EDUS,
  (high school degree and some college or more) and the age scale of the
  spouse, AGES, (divided into 3 ranges, 39 and younger, 40 to 59, and 60
  plus) to define twelve categories (2 * 2 * 3 = 12).

  The values may be assigned a three character format label where the first
  position is for gender of the spouse/partner
           M = Male
           F = Female
  the second position is for education of the spouse/partner
           L = Low education, high school degree or less
           H = High education, some college or more
  the third position is for age of the spouse/partner
           Y = young, 39 years or less
           M = middle, 40 to 59 years
           O = old, 60 years or more.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label sxedages = 'sex edu and age category - spouse' ;

     if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  1 and
         0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 1 ;
else if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  1 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
                          then sxedages = 2 ;
else if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  1 and
        ages   >= 60
                          then sxedages = 3 ;
else if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  2 and
         0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 4 ;
else if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  2 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
```

```
                          then sxedages = 5 ;
else if gender  =  1 and
        edus    =  2 and
        ages   >= 60
                          then sxedages = 6 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  1 and
         0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 7 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  1 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
                          then sxedages = 8 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  1 and
        ages   >= 60
                          then sxedages = 9 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  2 and
         0 <= ages <= 39
                          then sxedages = 10 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  2 and
        40 <= ages <= 59
                          then sxedages = 11 ;
else if gender  =  2 and
        edus    =  2 and
        ages   >= 60
                          then sxedages = 12 ;
else                           sxedages = . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 1
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG1 (BCAGE1)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 1 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   bcage1   = 'Age of Biological Child 1'
   bcage2   = 'Age of Biological Child 2'
   bcage3   = 'Age of Biological Child 3'
   bcage4   = 'Age of Biological Child 4'
   bcage5   = 'Age of Biological Child 5'
   bcage6   = 'Age of Biological Child 6'
   bcage7   = 'Age of Biological Child 7'
   bcage8   = 'Age of Biological Child 8'
   bcage9   = 'Age of Biological Child 9'
   bcage10  = 'Age of Biological Child 10'
;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Change to missing any values of 97 or 98 and calculate age.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
array biyear {*} qb36_1b  qb36_2b  qb36_3b  qb36_4b  qb36_5b
                 qb36_6b  qb36_7b  qb36_8b  qb36_9b  qb36_10b ;
array age_bc {*} bcage1  bcage2  bcage3  bcage4  bcage5
                 bcage6  bcage7  bcage8  bcage9  bcage10 ;

do i = 1 to dim (biyear) ;
        if biyear {i} = 97 then biyear {i} = .D ;
   else if biyear {i} = 98 then biyear {i} = .R ;
   else ;

   if biyear {i} < 0 then age_bc {i} = . ;
   else age_bc {i} = 95 - biyear {i} ;
end ;

drop i ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 2
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG2 (BCAGE2)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 2 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
********************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 3
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG3 (BCAGE3)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 3 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

********************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 4
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG4 (BCAGE4)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 4 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 5
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG5 (BCAGE5)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 5 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 6
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG6 (BCAGE6)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 6 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 7
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG7 (BCAGE7)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 7 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 8
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG8 (BCAGE8)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Biological Child Number 8 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire
  asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the
  respondents biological children.  For the MAIN data set, the child's age
  was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995.  However,
  for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those
  surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 9
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG9 (BCAGE9)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 9 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Biological Child 10
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAG10 (BCAGE10)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Biological Child Number 10 Age: Question 36 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), birth year (b) and birth month (c) of the respondents biological children. For the MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE BCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 1
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO1 (OCAGE1)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Non-Biological Child Number 1 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
  questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
  and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children.  For the
  MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
  from the year 1995.  However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
  1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   ocage1   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 1'
   ocage2   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 2'
   ocage3   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 3'
   ocage4   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 4'
   ocage5   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 5'
   ocage6   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 6'
   ocage7   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 7'
   ocage8   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 8'
   ocage9   = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 9'
   ocage10  = 'Age of Non-Biological Child 10'
;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Change to missing any values of 97 or 98 and calculate age.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
array otyear {*} qb37_1c  qb37_2c  qb37_3c  qb37_4c  qb37_5c
                 qb37_6c  qb37_7c  qb37_8c  qb37_9c  qb37_10c ;
array age_oc {*} ocage1  ocage2  ocage3  ocage4  ocage5
                 ocage6  ocage7  ocage8  ocage9  ocage10 ;

do i = 1 to dim (otyear) ;
        if otyear {i} = 97 then otyear {i} = .D ;
   else if otyear {i} = 98 then otyear {i} = .R ;
   else ;

   if otyear {i} < 0 then age_oc {i} = . ;
   else age_oc {i} = 95 - otyear {i} ;
end ;

drop i ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 2
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO2 (OCAGE2)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Non-Biological Child Number 2 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
  questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
  and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children.  For the
  MAIN data set, the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
  from the year 1995.  However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
  1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 3
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO3 (OCAGE3)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 3 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 4
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO4 (OCAGE4)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 4 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 5
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO5 (OCAGE5)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 5 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 6
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO6 (OCAGE6)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 6 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 7
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO7 (OCAGE7)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Non-Biological Child Number 7 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
  questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
  and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children.  For the
  MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
  from the year 1995.  However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
  1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 8
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO8 (OCAGE8)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Non-Biological Child Number 8 Age: Question 37 on the telephone questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c) and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children. For the MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year from the year 1995. However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year 1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 9
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO9 (OCAGE9)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Non-Biological Child Number 9 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
  questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
  and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children.  For the
  MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
  from the year 1995.  However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
  1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Age of Non-Biological Child 10
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PBAO10 (OCAGE10)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Non-Biological Child Number 10 Age: Question 37 on the telephone
  questionnaire asks about the gender (a), child relation (b), birth year (c)
  and birth month (d) of the respondents non-biological children.  For the
  MAIN data set the child's age was determined by subtracting the birth year
  from the year 1995.  However, for the SIBLINGS and TWINS data sets the year
  1996 was used due to those surveys being conducted at a later date.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE OCAGE1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 0
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD0 (CHILD0)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD0 counts the number of
  children that are age 0.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 1
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD1 (CHILD1)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
*Code Edited On                 09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By                 Karen Palmersheim

**Edited 09-Dec-02** The variable CHILD0 was added in order to record the
  number of children under the age of 1.

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD1 counts the number of
  children that are age 1.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   child0   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 0'
   child1   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 1'
   child2   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2'
   child3   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 3'
   child4   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 4'
   child5   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5'
   child6   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6'
   child7   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 7'
   child8   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 8'
   child9   = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 9'
   child10  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 10'
   child11  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 11'
   child12  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 12'
   child13  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 13'
   child14  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 14'
   child15  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 15'
   child16  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 16'
   child17  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 17'
   child18  = 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 18'
;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* initialize numbers of children in each age category
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

array child {19} child0 - child18 ;
do i = 1 to dim (child) ;
   child {i} = 0 ;
end ;
```

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* array to count numbers of biological + "other" children in each
* age category
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

array bcage {*} bcage1 - bcage10 ;
do i = 1 to dim (bcage) ;
   if bcage {i} =  0 then child0  = child0  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  1 then child1  = child1  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  2 then child2  = child2  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  3 then child3  = child3  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  4 then child4  = child4  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  5 then child5  = child5  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  6 then child6  = child6  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  7 then child7  = child7  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  8 then child8  = child8  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} =  9 then child9  = child9  + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 10 then child10 = child10 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 11 then child11 = child11 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 12 then child12 = child12 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 13 then child13 = child13 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 14 then child14 = child14 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 15 then child15 = child15 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 16 then child16 = child16 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 17 then child17 = child17 + 1 ;
   if bcage {i} = 18 then child18 = child18 + 1 ;
end ;


array ocage {*} ocage1 - ocage10 ;
do i = 1 to dim (ocage) ;
   if ocage {i} =  0 then child0  = child0  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  1 then child1  = child1  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  2 then child2  = child2  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  3 then child3  = child3  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  4 then child4  = child4  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  5 then child5  = child5  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  6 then child6  = child6  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  7 then child7  = child7  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  8 then child8  = child8  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} =  9 then child9  = child9  + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 10 then child10 = child10 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 11 then child11 = child11 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 12 then child12 = child12 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 13 then child13 = child13 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 14 then child14 = child14 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 15 then child15 = child15 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 16 then child16 = child16 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 17 then child17 = child17 + 1 ;
   if ocage {i} = 18 then child18 = child18 + 1 ;
end ;

drop i ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 2
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD2 (CHILD2)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD2 counts the number of
  children that are age 2.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 3
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD3 (CHILD3)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD3 counts the number of
  children that are age 3.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 4
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD4 (CHILD4)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD4 counts the number of
  children that are age 4.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 5
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD5 (CHILD5)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD5 counts the number of
  children that are age 5.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 6
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD6 (CHILD6)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD6 counts the number of
  children that are age 6.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 7
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD7 (CHILD7)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD7 counts the number of
  children that are age 7.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 8
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD8 (CHILD8)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD8 counts the number of
  children that are age 8.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 9
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD9 (CHILD9)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD9 counts the number of
  children that are age 9.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 10
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD10 (CHILD10)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD10 counts the number of
  children that are age 10.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 11
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD11 (CHILD11)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD11 counts the number of
  children that are age 11.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 12
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD12 (CHILD12)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD12 counts the number of
  children that are age 12.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 13
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD13 (CHILD13)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD13 counts the number of
  children that are age 13.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 14
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD14 (CHILD14)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD14 counts the number of
  children that are age 14.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 15
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD15 (CHILD15)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD15 counts the number of
  children that are age 15.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 16
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD16 (CHILD16)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD16 counts the number of
  children that are age 16.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 17
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD17 (CHILD17)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 - bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 - ocage10), CHILD17 counts the number of
  children that are age 17.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Number of children in household age 18
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PCHILD18 (CHILD18)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the calculated ages of the biological children (bcage1 – bcage10) and
  non-biological children (ocage1 – ocage10), CHILD18 counts the number of
  children that are age 18.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE CHILD1 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Child Age Range 0 - 6 Flag
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PC06 (C6)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99
*Code Edited On                 09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By                 Karen Palmersheim

**Edited 09-Dec-02** The variable CHILD0 was added in order to record the
  number of children under the age of 1.

Explanation:

  Using the sum of variables CHILD0 thru CHILD6, the scale C6 creates
  an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
  aged 0-6.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   c6       = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 0-6'
;

c6      = sum (of child0 child1 child2 child3 child4 child5 child6) ;
if c6  >= 1 then c6 = 1 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Child Age Range 7 - 13 Flag
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PC713 (C13)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the sum of variables CHILD7 thru CHILD13, the scale C13 creates
  an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
  aged 7-13.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   c13      = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 7-13'
;

c13     = sum (of child7 child8 child9 child10 child11 child12 child13) ;
if c13 >= 1 then c13 = 1 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Child Age Range 14 -17 Flag
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PC1417(C17)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the sum of variables CHILD14 thru CHILD17, the scale C17 creates
  an indicator variable designating whether the household has any children
  aged 14-17.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   c17      = '1 IF ANY CHILDREN AGED 14-17'
;

c17     = sum (of child14 child15 child16 child17) ;
if c17 >= 1 then c17 = 1 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Any Children Under 18
Category                        Demographics Child
Database Field Name             A1PC18 (ANYKIDS)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         28-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Susan Ettner
Date Code Checked               07-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using the sum of C6, C13 and C17, ANYKIDS creates an indicatorvariable
  designating whether the household has any children under the age of 18.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   anykids  = '1 IF HAS ANY CHILDREN UNDER 18'
;

anykids = sum (of  c6 c13 c17) ;
if anykids >= 1 then anykids = 1 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Change in Health Status
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SHLTCH (HLTHCHNG)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         04-Dec-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Looks for changes in self-reported health status using the two variables
  SA1 and SA2, which are coded on a scale from 0 to 10.
  SA1 - "How would you rate your health these days?"
  SA2 - "Looking back ten years ago, how would you rate your health at that
  time?"
  Change in health staus is estimated by subtracting SA2 from SA1.  A result
  of zero indicates no change and the larger the number the greater the
  change.  Positive values indicate a change for the better, while negative
  values indicate a perceived decrease in health status.  Valid responses to
  both SA1 and SA2 were necessary for a scale to be constructed for a
  respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   hlthchng = 'change in health status'
;

array hcng {*} sa1 sa2 ;
do i = 1 to dim (hcng) ;
        if hcng {i} = 97 then hcng {i} = .D ;
   else if hcng {i} = 98 then hcng {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if sa1 <= .Z or sa2 <= .Z then hlthchng = . ;
else                           hlthchng = sa1 - sa2 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Change in Health Expectations
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SHLTEX (HLTHEXP)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-Dec-95
Last Date Code Modified         04-Dec-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Looks for changes in respondents health expectations using the two
  variables SA1 and SA3, which are coded on a scale from 0 to 10.
  SA1 - "How would you rate your health these days?"
  SA3 - "Looking ahead ten years into the future, what do you expect your
  health will be like at that time?"
  Change in health expectation is estimated by subtractin SA1 from SA3.  A
  result of zero indicates no change and the larger the number the greater
  the change.  Positive values indicate an expected change for the better,
  while negative values indicate a expected decrease in health status.
  Valid responses to both SA1 and SA3 were necessary for a scale to be
  constructed for a respondent.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   hlthexp  = 'change in health expectations'
;


array hexp {*} sa1 sa3 ;
do i = 1 to dim (hexp) ;
        if hexp {i} = 97 then hexp {i} = .D ;
   else if hexp {i} = 98 then hexp {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if sa1 <= .Z or sa3 <= .Z then hlthexp = . ;
else                           hlthexp = sa3 - sa1 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Self Respect Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SHLOCS (SELFRESP)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA7a thru SA7d, SELFRESP determines the self respect level
  of the respondent.  The scale was constructed by finding the mean of the
  reverse coded values of SA7a thru SA7d.  Only one valid response in SA7a
  thru SA7d was necessary for a scale to be constructed.  Higher values on
  the scale indicate greater levels of self respect held by the respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   selfresp = 'self respect'
;

array orig18 {*}  sa7a   sa7b   sa7c   sa7d ;
array new18  {*} rsa7a  rsa7b  rsa7c  rsa7d ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig18) ;
        if orig18 {i} = 7 then orig18 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig18 {i} = 8 then orig18 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig18 {i} <= .Z then new18 {i} = . ;
   else new18 {i} = 8 - orig18 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa7a  rsa7b  rsa7c  rsa7d) = dim (new18)
then selfresp = . ;
else selfresp = mean (of rsa7a rsa7b rsa7c rsa7d) ;

drop
   i
   rsa7a
   rsa7b
   rsa7c
   rsa7d ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Other Respect Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SHLOCO (OTHERRSP)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA7e and SA7f, OTHERRSP determines the respect level for
  others.  The scale was constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded
  values of SA7e and SA7f.  Only one valid response in SA7e and SA7f was
  necessary for a scale to be constructed.  Higher values on the scale
  indicate greater levels of respect for others.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   otherrsp = 'others respect'
;

array orig19 {*}  sa7e   sa7f ;
array new19  {*} rsa7e  rsa7f ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig19) ;
        if orig19 {i} = 7 then orig19 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig19 {i} = 8 then orig19 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig19 {i} <= .Z then new19 {i} = . ;
   else new19 {i} = 8 - orig19 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa7e  rsa7f) = dim (new19)
then otherrsp = . ;
else otherrsp = mean (of rsa7e rsa7f) ;

drop
   i
   rsa7e
   rsa7f
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Amplification
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SAMPLI (AMPLIFY)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables in SA8a thru SA8e, AMPLIFY determines the sensitivity or
  amplification level of the respondent.  The scale was constructed by
  finding the mean of SA8a thru SA8e.  Only one valid response was necessary
  in SA8a thru SA8e for a scale to be constructed.  Higher values on the
  scale indicate greater levels of amplification by the respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   amplify = 'amplification'
;

array amp {*} sa8a  sa8b  sa8c  sa8d  sa8e ;
do i = 1 to dim (amp) ;
        if amp {i} = 7 then amp {i} = .D ;
   else if amp {i} = 8 then amp {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sa8a sa8b sa8c sa8d sa8e) = dim (amp)
then amplify = . ;
else amplify = mean (of sa8a sa8b sa8c sa8d sa8e) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Sum of Chronic Conditions
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SHRON (CHRONIC)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Using the sum of variables SA9a thru SA9cc, "In the past 12 months, have
  you experienced or been treated for any of the following?", CHRONIC
  determines the number of chronic conditions out of the 29 conditions.  A
  scale was constructed only if a respondent did not provide a Yes/No
  response for any of SA9a thru SA9cc.

  **Updated 26-Jul-2000** Changed the recoded variables to a new variable
  name and then dropped them after being used.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   chronic = 'sum of chronic conditions'
;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Recode No responses from  5 to 0
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

array yesno   {*} sa9a -- sa9cc ;
array yesno1n {*} sa9arc  sa9brc  sa9crc  sa9drc  sa9erc  sa9frc
                  sa9grc  sa9hrc  sa9irc  sa9jrc  sa9krc  sa9lrc
                  sa9mrc  sa9nrc  sa9orc  sa9prc  sa9qrc  sa9rrc
                  sa9src  sa9trc  sa9urc  sa9vrc  sa9wrc  sa9xrc
                  sa9yrc  sa9zrc  sa9aarc sa9bbrc sa9ccrc

    ;

do i = 1 to dim (yesno) ;
        if yesno {i} = 5 then yesno1n {i} = 0  ;
   else if yesno {i} = 7 then yesno1n {i} = .D ;
   else if yesno {i} = 8 then yesno1n {i} = .M ;
   else                       yesno1n {i} = yesno {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sa9arc -- sa9ccrc) = dim (yesno)
then chronic = . ;
else chronic = sum (of sa9arc -- sa9ccrc) ;

drop
   i
   sa9arc
   sa9brc
```

```
    sa9crc
    sa9drc
    sa9erc
    sa9frc
    sa9grc
    sa9hrc
    sa9irc
    sa9jrc
    sa9krc
    sa9lrc
    sa9mrc
    sa9nrc
    sa9orc
    sa9prc
    sa9qrc
    sa9rrc
    sa9src
    sa9trc
    sa9urc
    sa9vrc
    sa9wrc
    sa9xrc
    sa9yrc
    sa9zrc
    sa9aarc
    sa9bbrc
    sa9ccrc
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Medicine Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SRXMED (MEDICINE)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA10a thru SA10k, MEDICINE creates an indicator variable
  designating whether or not any prescription medications have been taken
  over the last 30 days.  A response of "Yes" to any of SA10a thru SA10k
  results in a positive value for the scale.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   medicine = 'take prescription medicine'
;

array med {*} sa10a -- sa10k ;
do i = 1 to dim (med) ;
        if med {i} = 7 then med {i} = .D ;
   else if med {i} = 8 then med {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if sa10a = 1 or
   sa10b = 1 or
   sa10c = 1 or
   sa10d = 1 or
   sa10e = 1 or
   sa10f = 1 or
   sa10g = 1 or
   sa10h = 1 or
   sa10i = 1 or
   sa10j = 1 or
   sa10k = 1
   then medicine = 1 ;
else    medicine = 0 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Vitamin and Mineral Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SVITAM (VITAMIN)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SA11a thru SA11d, VITAMIN creates an indicator variable designating whether or not vitamins or minerals are used at least a couple times a week. A response of "Yes" to any of SA11a thru SA11d results in a positive value for the scale.

```
*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   vitamin  = 'take vitamin'
;

array vit {*} sa11a sa11b sa11c sa11d ;
do i = 1 to dim (vit) ;
        if vit {i} = 7 then vit {i} = .D ;
   else if vit {i} = 8 then vit {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if sa11a = 1 or
   sa11b = 1 or
   sa11c = 1 or
   sa11d = 1
   then vitamin = 1 ;
else    vitamin = 0 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Symptoms Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SSYMPT (SYMPTOMS)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Dec-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA12a thru SA12i, SYMPTOMS determines a value for the
  number of symptoms experienced and the frequency experienced.  The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA12a thru
  SA12i * 9. Higher values on the scale indicate a larger number and
  frequency of symptoms experienced.  Only one valid response in SA12a thru
  SA12i was necessary for a scale to be constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   symptoms = 'symptoms of headaches etc'
;

array orig1 {*} sa12a -- sa12i ;
array new1  {*} rsa12a  rsa12b  rsa12c  rsa12d  rsa12e
                rsa12f  rsa12g  rsa12h  rsa12i ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig1) ;
         if orig1 {i} = 7  then orig1 {i} = .D ;
   else  if orig1 {i} = 8  then orig1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig1 {i} <= .Z then new1 {i} = . ;
   else new1 {i} = 6 - orig1 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of  rsa12a rsa12b rsa12c rsa12d rsa12e
              rsa12f rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i) = dim (new1)
then symptoms = . ;
else symptoms = (mean (of rsa12a rsa12b rsa12c rsa12d rsa12e
                          rsa12f rsa12g rsa12h rsa12i)) * 9 ;

drop
   i
   rsa12a
   rsa12b
   rsa12c
   rsa12d
   rsa12e
   rsa12f
```

```
    rsa12g
    rsa12h
    rsa12i
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Negative Affect Scales
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SNEGAF (BADMOOD)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA13a thru SA13f, BADMOOD determines the level of bad
  mood using a mean of all 6 feelings.  The scale is constructed by finding
  the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA13a thru SA13f. Higher values on
  the scale indicate a greater occurrence of bad moods.  Only one valid
  response in SA13a thru SA13f was necessary for a scale to be constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   badmood  = 'badmood - negative affect'
;

array orig2 {*} sa13a -- sa13f ;
array new2  {*} rsa13a  rsa13b  rsa13c  rsa13d  rsa13e  rsa13f ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig2) ;
        if orig2 {i} = 7 then orig2 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig2 {i} = 8 then orig2 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig2 {i} <= .Z then new2 {i} = . ;
   else new2 {i} = 6 - orig2 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa13a rsa13b rsa13c rsa13d rsa13e rsa13f) = dim (new2)
then badmood = . ;
else badmood = mean (of rsa13a rsa13b rsa13c rsa13d rsa13e rsa13f) ;

drop
   i
   rsa13a
   rsa13b
   rsa13c
   rsa13d
   rsa13e
   rsa13f
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Positive Affect Scales
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SPOSAF (GOODMOOD)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               01-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA15a thru SA15f, GOODMOOOD determines the level of good
  mood using a mean of all 6 feelings.  The scale is constructed by finding
  the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA15a thru SA15f. Higher values on
  the scale indicate a greater occurrence of good moods.  Only one valid
  response in SA15a thru SA15f was necessary for a scale to be constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   goodmood = 'goodmood - positive affect'
;

array orig3 {*} sa15a -- sa15f ;
array new3  {*} rsa15a  rsa15b  rsa15c  rsa15d  rsa15e  rsa15f ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig3) ;
        if orig3 {i} = 7 then orig3 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig3 {i} = 8 then orig3 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig3 {i} <= .Z then new3 {i} = . ;
   else new3 {i} = 6 - orig3 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa15a rsa15b rsa15c rsa15d rsa15e rsa15f) = dim (new3)
then goodmood = . ;
else goodmood = mean (of rsa15a rsa15b rsa15c rsa15d rsa15e rsa15f) ;

drop
   i
   rsa15a
   rsa15b
   rsa15c
   rsa15d
   rsa15e
   rsa15f
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Basic Function Scales
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SBADL (BADL)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99Explanation:
  Using variables SA17b and SA17g that relate to basic level of functioning,
  BADL determines the level for basic activity of daily living. The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA17b and
  SA17g.  Higher values on the scale indicate a greater difficulty in
  performing basic activities of daily life (i.e. bathing or dressing self,
  walking one block).  Only one valid response in SA17a and SA17g was
  necessary for a scale to be constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   badl = 'basic activity of daily living'
;

array orig5  {*}  sa17b   sa17g ;
array new5   {*} rsa17b  rsa17g ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig5) ;
        if orig5 {i} = 7 then orig5 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig5 {i} = 8 then orig5 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig5 {i} <= .Z then new5 {i} = . ;
   else new5 {i} = 5 - orig5 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa17b rsa17g) = dim (new5)
then badl = . ;
else badl = mean (of rsa17b rsa17g) ;

drop
   i
   rsa17b
   rsa17g ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Intermediate Function Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SIADL (IADL)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA17a, SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and SA17i that relate to
  intermediate level of functioning, IADL determines the level for
  intermediate activity of daily living.  The scale is constructed by finding
  the mean of the reverse-coded values of SA17a, SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and
  SA17i.  Higher values on the scale indicate a greater difficulty in
  performing intermediate activities of daily life (i.e. lifting or carrying
  groceries, walking several blocks).  Only one valid response in SA17a,
  SA17c-SA17f, SA17h, and SA17i was necessary for a scale to be constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   iadl = 'intermed acivity of daily living' ;

array orig4 {*}  sa17a   sa17c   sa17d   sa17e
                 sa17f   sa17h   sa17i ;
array new4  {*} rsa17a  rsa17c  rsa17d  rsa17e
                rsa17f  rsa17h  rsa17i ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig4) ;
        if orig4 {i} = 8 then orig4 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig4 {i} = 9 then orig4 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* REVERSE CODE
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig4 {i} <= .Z then new4 {i} = . ;
   else new4 {i} = 5 - orig4 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsa17a rsa17c rsa17d rsa17e rsa17f rsa17h rsa17i) = dim (new4)
then iadl = . ;
else iadl = mean (of rsa17a rsa17c rsa17d rsa17e rsa17f rsa17h rsa17i) ;

drop
   i
   rsa17a
   rsa17c
   rsa17d
   rsa17e
   rsa17f
   rsa17h
```

```
rsa17i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Vigorous Exercise
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SVIGOR (VIGOR)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Using variables SA18 and SA19, VIGOR creates a scale that estimates the
  number of times each month the respondent engages in a vigorous physical
  activity.  The scale is an average of the scores constructed from the
  responses of SA18 and SA19 that creates an estimate number of times per
  month.  A valid response to both SA18 and SA19 is needed for a scale to be
  constructed.
  **Update 26-Jul-2000**  Created an array to store recoded survey
  variables, then drop the recodes at the end.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code  ------------------ ;
label
   vigor    = 'TIMES/MONTH ENGAGES IN VIGOROUS ACTIVITY'
   mvigor   = 'MISSING VIGOROUS ACTIVITY'
;

array exercis2 {*}  sa18    sa19 ;
array exerci2n {*}  sa18rc  sa19rc ;
do i = 1 to dim (exercis2) ;
        if exercis2 {i} = 1 then exerci2n {i} = 13.5 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 2 then exerci2n {i} =  4.5 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 3 then exerci2n {i} =  3.0 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 4 then exerci2n {i} =  1.0 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 5 then exerci2n {i} =  0.5 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 6 then exerci2n {i} =  0.0 ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 7 then exerci2n {i} =  .D ;
   else if exercis2 {i} = 8 then exerci2n {i} =  .M ;
   else ;
end;

drop
   i
   sa18rc
   sa19rc
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Moderate Exercise
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SMODER (MODERATE)
Source of Code                  Susan Ettner
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Using variables SA20 and SA21, MODERATE creates a scale that estimates the
  number of times each month the respondent engages in a moderate physical
  activity.  The scale is an average of the scores constructed from the
  responses of SA20 and SA21 that creates an estimate number of times per
  month.  A valid response to both SA20 and SA21 is needed for a scale to be
  constructed.

  **Update 26-Jul-2000**  Created an array to store recoded survey
  variables, then drop the recodes at the end.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   moderate = 'TIMES/MONTH ENGAGES IN MODERATE ACTIVITY'
   mmoderat = 'MISSING MODERATE ACTIVITY'
;

array exercis1 {*}  sa20    sa21 ;
array exerci1n {*}  sa20rc  sa21rc ;
do i = 1 to dim (exercis1) ;
        if exercis1 {i} = 1 then exerci1n {i} = 13.5 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 2 then exerci1n {i} =  4.5 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 3 then exerci1n {i} =  3.0 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 4 then exerci1n {i} =  1.0 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 5 then exerci1n {i} =  0.5 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 6 then exerci1n {i} =  0.0 ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 7 then exerci1n {i} =  .D ;
   else if exercis1 {i} = 8 then exerci1n {i} =  .M ;
   else ;
end;

drop
   i
   sa20rc
   sa21rc
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Dyspnea Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SDYSPN (DYSPNEA)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               20-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         28-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  There are four situations, each one getting progressively more difficult.
  Question SA22 is "Do you get short of breath in the following situations?"
  with response options either yes or no.  The scale value is determined by
  the respondent's consecutive positive responses in SA22a thru SA22d.
  Higher values on the scale indicate greater progressive levels of Dyspnea.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   dyspnea = 'chest pain not meet angina criteria'
;

array dysp {*} sa22a  sa22b  sa22c  sa22d ;
do i = 1 to dim (dysp) ;
        if dysp {i} = 7 then dysp {i} = .D ;
   else if dysp {i} = 8 then dysp {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sa22a sa22b sa22c sa22d) = dim (dysp)
then dyspnea = . ;
else dyspnea = 0 ;

if sa22a=1                                        then dyspnea = 1 ;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1                            then dyspnea = 2 ;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1 and sa22c=1                then dyspnea = 3 ;
if sa22a=1 and sa22b=1 and sa22c=1 and sa22d=1 then dyspnea = 4 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Waist to Hip Ratio
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SWSTHI (WAISTHIP)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               26-Apr-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00
```

Explanation:

The Waist to Hip Ratio is calculated by dividing the waist size (SA23), measured at the level of the naval in inches, by the hip size (SA24), measured at the widest point between the waist and the thighs. Participants were instructed to make measurements while standing, avoid measuring over clothing and to record answers to the nearest quarter (1/4) inch.

UPDATED 16-Feb-1998 by Matthew J. Cioffi using recommendation from Rebecca Fuhrer sent by Paul Cleary: Remove any waist to hip ratios that are more than 4 standard deviations from the mean by gender.

UPDATED 17-Feb-1999 by Matthew J. Cioffi using recommendation from Paul Cleary. Any waist measurements below 20 get set to 20, any hip measurements below 22 get set to 22 and any hip measurements above 75 get set to 75. Also updated the removal of ratios more than 4 standard deviations away from the mean to be within gender, male and female.

Updated 26-Jul-2000 Make the recoded variables temporary, so original values are kept for SA23 and SA24.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   waisthip = 'Waist to Hip Ratio'
;

array wh   {*} sa23    sa24 ;
array whrc {*} sa23rc  sa24rc ;
do i = 1 to dim (wh) ;
        if wh {i} = 999997 then whrc {i} = .D ;
   else if wh {i} = 999998 then whrc {i} = .M ;
   else                         whrc {i} = wh {i} ;
end ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* The first method to limit the extremes as recommended by Paul
* Cleary, is to set any waist measurements (SA23) below 20 to 20;
* and for hip measurements (SA24) set anything below 22 to 22 and
* anything above 75 to 75.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if .Z < sa23rc < 20 then sa23rc = 20 ;
```

```
     if .Z < sa24rc < 22 then sa24rc = 22 ;
else if sa24rc > 75 then sa24rc = 75 ;

waisthip = . ;

if sa23rc < 0 or sa24rc <= 0 then waisthip = . ;
else                              waisthip = sa23rc / sa24rc ;

drop
   i
   sa23rc
   sa24rc
;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* Using the MIDUS data, the mean waist to hip ratio is 0.9552 for
* males with a standard deviation of 0.1088 (*4 = 0.4352) and is
* 0.8221 for females with a standard deviation of 0.1150 (*4 =
* 0.4600). On a recommendation from Rebecca Fuhrer and Paul Cleary
* we need to eliminate any ratios that are more than 4 standard
* deviations away from the mean within gender.
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;

if gender = 1 then do ;
   if waisthip < 0.5200 or waisthip > 1.3904 then waisthip = . ;
end ;

else if gender = 2 then do ;
   if waisthip < 0.3621 or waisthip > 1.2821 then waisthip = . ;
end ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Body Mass Index
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SBMI (BMI)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary, Alice Rossi, & Vivian Grant
Date Code Written               26-Apr-96
Last Date Code Modified         26-Jul-00
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               26-Jul-00

Explanation:

  Body Mass Index is calculated by taking your mass in kilograms and dividing
  by your height in meters squared.  Since the height recorded from the
questionnaire is in inches, we need to multiply the inches by 0.0254 to get
  the height in meters and since the weight is recorded in pounds, we need to
  multiply the pounds by 0.4536 to get the mass in kilograms.

  UPDATED 17-Feb-1999 by Matthew J. Cioffi as recommended by Paul D. Cleary
  to eliminate any heights that are greater than 84 inches to be set to 84
  inches.

  **Updated 26-Jul-2000**  Make the recoded variables temporary, so original
  values are kept for SA25 and SA27.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label bmi = 'body mass index' ;

bmi = . ;

array bmivar {*} sa25   sa27 ;
array bmirc  {*} sa25rc sa27rc ;
do i = 1 to dim (bmivar) ;
        if bmivar {i} in (997, 999997) then bmirc {i} = .D ;
   else if bmivar {i} in (998, 999998) then bmirc {i} = .M ;
   else                                     bmirc {i} = bmivar {i} ;
end ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* To limit the effect of high extremes as recommended by Paul
* Cleary, is to set any height measurement (SA25) above 84 to 84.
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;

if sa25 > 84 then sa25rc = 84 ;

if sa27rc < 0 or sa25rc <= 0  then bmi = . ;
else bmi = ( sa27rc * 0.4536 ) / (( sa25rc * 0.0254 ) **2 ) ;

drop
   i
   sa25rc
   sa27rc ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Medical Doctor Use Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SUSEMD (USEMED)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA36a, SA36c, and SA36d, USEMED determines the number of
  times the respondent went to see a doctor type in the past twelve months
  about their own physical health.  If a respondent did not answer any of the
  three questions, they were assigned missing for the scale.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   usemed   = 'visit physicians'
;

array md {*} sa36a  sa36c  sa36d ;
do i = 1 to dim (md) ;
        if md {i} = 997 then md {i} = .D ;
   else if md {i} = 998 then md {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sa36a sa36c sa36d) = dim (md)
then usemed = . ;
else usemed   = sum (of sa36a sa36c sa36d) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Psychiatric Professional Use Scale
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SUSEMF (USEPSYCH)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA37a thru SA37d, USEDPSYCH determines the number of times
  respondent went to see a psychiatric professional in the past twelve months
  about their own mental or emotional health. If a respondent did not answer
  any of the four questions, they were assigned missing for the scale.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   usepsych = 'visit psychiatrists etc.'
;

array psy {*} sa37a  sa37b  sa37c  sa37d ;
do i = 1 to dim (psy) ;
        if psy {i} = 997 then psy {i} = .D ;
   else if psy {i} = 998 then psy {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sa37a sa37b sa37c sa37d) = dim (psy)
then usepsych = . ;
else usepsych = sum (of sa37a sa37b sa37c sa37d) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Alternative Medicine
Category                        Your Health
Database Field Name             A1SALTER (ALTDRUGS)
Source of Code                  Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Written               29-Sep-97
Last Date Code Modified         29-Sep-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               15-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SA39a thru SA39p, ALTDRUGS creates an indicator variable
  that designates whether some kind of alternative medications or therapies
  were used in the past twelve months.  Any response of "Yes" in SA39a thru
  SA39p results in a positive value for the scale, otherwise the respondent
  was coded as zero.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label altdrugs = 'alternative medicine';

array alt {*} sa39a -- sa39p ;
do i = 1 to dim (alt) ;
        if alt {i} = 7 then alt {i} = .D ;
   else if alt {i} = 8 then alt {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if sa39a = 1 or sa39b = 1 or sa39c = 1 or sa39d = 1 or
   sa39e = 1 or sa39f = 1 or sa39g = 1 or sa39h = 1 or
   sa39i = 1 or sa39j = 1 or sa39k = 1 or sa39l = 1 or
   sa39m = 1 or sa39n = 1 or sa39o = 1 or sa39p = 1
   then altdrugs = 1 ;
else    altdrugs = 0 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Maternal Affection
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEMA (MOAFF)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE13, SE14a thru SE14e and SE14k, MOAFF determines the level of maternal affections the respondent received as a child from the mother's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE13, SE14a thru SE14e, and SE14k. Prior to the computation of the mean, the reverse coded value of SE13 is multiplied by .75 factorial to maintain continuity with other variables. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of maternal affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   moaff    = 'maternal affection'
;

array orig20 {*}  se14a  se14b  se14c  se14d  se14e  se14k ;
array new20  {*} rse14a rse14b rse14c rse14d rse14e rse14k ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig20) ;
        if orig20 {i} = 7 then orig20 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig20 {i} = 8 then orig20 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig20 {i} <= .Z then new20  {i} = . ;
   else new20  {i} = 5 - orig20 {i} ;
end ;

     if se13 = 7 then se13 = .D ;
else if se13 = 8 then se13 = .M ;
else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
if se13 <= .Z then rse13 = . ;
else rse13 = ( 6 - se13 ) * 0.75 ;

if nmiss (of rse13  rse14a rse14b rse14c
                    rse14d rse14e rse14k) = dim (new20) + 1
```

```
then moaff    = . ;
else moaff    = mean (of rse13  rse14a rse14b rse14c
                        rse14d rse14e rse14k) ;

drop
   i
   rse13
   rse14a
   rse14b
   rse14c
   rse14d
   rse14e
   rse14k
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Maternal Discipline
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEMD (MODISC)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE14f thru SE14i, MODISC determines the level of maternal discipline the respondent received as a child from the mother's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE14f thru SE14i. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of maternal discipline the respondent received during their childhood.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   modisc   = 'maternal discipline'
;

array orig22 {*}  se14f  se14g  se14h  se14i ;
array new22  {*} rse14f rse14g rse14h rse14i ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig22) ;
        if orig22 {i} = 7then orig22 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig22 {i} = 8then orig22 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig22 {i} <= .Z then new22 {i} = . ;
   else new22 {i} = 5 - orig22 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rse14f  rse14g  rse14h  rse14i) = dim (new22)
then modisc   = . ;
modisc   = mean (of rse14f  rse14g  rse14h  rse14i) ;

drop
   i
   rse14f
   rse14g
   rse14h
   rse14i
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Maternal Model of Generosity
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SMMOD (MOGENMOD)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96

Explanation:

  Using variables SE14l and SE14m, MOGENMOD determines the level the mother
  acted as a model for generosity to others during the respondent's
  childhood from the mother's characteristics.  The scale is constructed
  from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE14l and SE14m.  If a
  respondent did not provide answers to either of the questions, s/he did not
  have a score calculated.  Higher values indicate greater levels of
  maternal action as a model of generosity to others during the respondent's
  childhood.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   mogenmod = 'mother as model of generosity to oth'
;

array orig24 {*}  se14l  se14m ;
array new24  {*} rse14l rse14m ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig24) ;
        if orig24 {i} = 7 then orig24 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig24 {i} = 8 then orig24 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig24 {i} <= .Z then new24 {i} = . ;
   else new24 {i} = 5 - orig24 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rse14l  rse14m) = dim (new24)
then mogenmod = . ;
else mogenmod = mean (of rse14l  rse14m) ;

drop
   i
   rse14l
   rse14m
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Paternal Affection
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEFA (FAAFF)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE15, SE16a thru SE16e and SE16k, FAAFF determines the level of paternal affections the respondent received as a child from the father's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE15, SE16a thru SE16e, and SE16k. Prior to the computation of the mean, the reverse coded value of SE15 is multiplied by .75 factorial to maintain continuity with other variables. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of paternal affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   faaff    = 'paternal affection'
;

array orig21 {*}  se16a  se16b  se16c  se16d  se16e  se16k ;
array new21  {*} rse16a rse16b rse16c rse16d rse16e rse16k ;


do i = 1 to dim (orig21) ;
        if orig21 {i} = 7 then orig21 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig21 {i} = 8 then orig21 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig21 {i} <= .Z then new21  {i} = . ;
   else new21  {i} = 5 - orig21 {i} ;
end ;

     if se15 = 7 then se15 = .D ;
else if se15 = 8 then se15 = .M ;
else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
if se15 <= .Z then rse15 = . ;
else rse15 = ( 6 - se15 ) * 0.75 ;
```

```
if nmiss (of rse15   rse16a rse16b rse16c
                     rse16d rse16e rse16k) = 7
then faaff    = . ;
else faaff    = mean (of rse15  rse16a rse16b rse16c
                                rse16d rse16e rse16k) ;

drop
   i
   rse15
   rse16a
   rse16b
   rse16c
   rse16d
   rse16e
   rse16k
;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Paternal Discipline
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEFD (FADISC)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE16f thru SE16i, FADISC determines the level of paternal discipline the respondent received as a child from the father's characteristics. The scale is constructed using the mean of the reverse coded values of SE16f thru SE16i. If a respondent did not provide answers for any of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of paternal discipline the respondent received during their childhood.

```
*******************************************************************************
SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   fadisc   = 'paternal discipline'
;

array orig23 {*}  se16f  se16g  se16h  se16i ;
array new23  {*} rse16f rse16g rse16h rse16i ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig23) ;
        if orig23 {i} = 7 then orig23 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig23 {i} = 8 then orig23 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig23 {i} <= .Z then new23 {i} = . ;
   else new23 {i} = 5 - orig23 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rse16f  rse16g  rse16h  rse16i) = dim (new23)
then fadisc   = . ;
else fadisc   = mean (of rse16f  rse16g  rse16h  rse16i) ;

drop
   i
   rse16f
   rse16g
   rse16h
   rse16i
;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Paternal Model of Generosity
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEFMOD (FAGENMOD)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96Last Date Code Modified        11-
Sep-96
Code Checked By                 Paul D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using variables SE16l and SE16m, FAGENMOD determines the level the father acted as a model for generosity to others during the respondent's childhood from the father's characteristics. The scale is constructed from the mean of the reverse coded values of SE16l and SE16m. If a respondent did not provide answers to either of the questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of paternal action as a model of generosity to others during the respondent's childhood.

```
*******************************************************************************
SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   fagenmod = 'father as model of generosity to oth'
;

array orig25 {*}  se16l  se16m ;
array new25  {*} rse16l rse16m ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig25) ;
        if orig25 {i} = 7 then orig25 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig25 {i} = 8 then orig25 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This reverses the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig25 {i} <= .Z then new25 {i} = . ;
   else new25 {i} = 5 - orig25 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rse16l  rse16m) = dim (new25)
then fagenmod = . ;
else fagenmod = mean (of rse16l  rse16m) ;

drop
   i
   rse16l
   rse16m
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Parental Affection
Category                        Parental
Database Field Name             A1SEMAPA (PTSAFF)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Mar-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Sep-96Code Checked By                Paul
D. Cleary
Date Code Checked               11-Sep-96
```

Explanation:

Using scales MOAFF and FAAFF, PTSAFF combines the maternal and paternal affection scales to create a scale indicating the level of affection the respondent received from his/her parents during childhood. The scale is constructed from the mean value of MOAFF and FAAFF. If missing values have been assigned for both MOAFF and FAAFF, the respondent does not have score calculated. Higher values indicate greater levels of parental affection the respondent received during their childhood.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   ptsaff   = 'combined maternal/paternal affection'
;

if nmiss (of moaff faaff) = 2
then ptsaff   = . ;
else ptsaff   = mean (of moaff faaff) ;
```

```
************************************************************************
English Name                    Self Acceptance
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBS (PWBSA)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1a, SF1b, and SF1e, PWBSA determines the level of the
  respondent's psychological self acceptance.  The scale is created by
  finding the sum of the values for SF1a, SF1b, and SF1e.  SF1a and SF1b are
  reverse coded prior to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean
  value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.
  The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid
  responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least
  one of the three questions.  If a respondent did not provide a response for
  any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated.  Higher
  scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pwbsa = 'SELF ACCEPTANCE'
;

array orig29 {*}  sf1a  sf1b  sf1e ;
array new29  {*} rsf1a rsf1b rsf1e ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig29) ;
   if orig29 {i} = 8 then orig29 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig29 {i} <= .Z then new29 {i} = . ;
   else new29 {i} = 8 - orig29 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) = 3
   then imppwbsa = . ;
else    imppwbsa = mean (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) ;

     if nmiss (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) = 3
        then pwbsa = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) = 0
        then pwbsa = sum (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) = 1
        then pwbsa = sum (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e  imppwbsa) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e) = 2
        then pwbsa = sum (of rsf1a  rsf1b  sf1e  imppwbsa  imppwbsa) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbsa
   rsf1a
   rsf1b
   rsf1e
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Purpose in Life
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBU (PWBPU)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF1c, SF1g, and SF1j, PWBPU determines the level of belief in the respondent's purpose in life. The scale is created by finding the sum of the values for SF1c, SF1g, and SF1j. SF1c is reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated. Higher scores indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   pwbpu = 'PURPOSE IN LIFE'
;

array orig30 {*}  sf1c  sf1g  sf1j ;
array new30  {*} rsf1c rsf1g rsf1j ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig30) ;
   if orig30 {i} = 8 then orig30 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig30 {i} <= .Z then new30 {i} = . ;
   else new30 {i} = 8 - orig30 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) = 3
   then imppwbpu = . ;
else    imppwbpu = mean (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) ;

     if nmiss (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) = 3
        then pwbpu = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) = 0
        then pwbpu = sum (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) = 1
        then pwbpu = sum (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j  imppwbpu) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j) = 2
        then pwbpu = sum (of rsf1c  sf1g  sf1j  imppwbpu  imppwbpu) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbpu
   rsf1c
   rsf1g
   rsf1j
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Environmental Mastery
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBE (PWBEM)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1d, SF1h, and SF1i, PWBEM determines the level of the
  respondent's environmental mastery.  The scale is created from by finding
  sum of the values for SF1d, SF1h, and SF1i.  SF1h and SF1i are reverse
  coded prior to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is
  constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The
  imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses
  to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the
  three questions.  If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the
  three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated.  Higher scores
  indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pwbem = 'ENVIRONMENTAL MASTERY'
;

array orig31 {*}  sf1d  sf1h  sf1i ;
array new31  {*} rsf1d rsf1h rsf1i ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig31) ;
   if orig31 {i} = 8 then orig31 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig31 {i} <= .Z then new31 {i} = . ;
   else new31 {i} = 8 - orig31 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) = 3
   then imppwbem = . ;
else    imppwbem = mean (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) ;

     if nmiss (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) = 3
        then pwbem = . ;
else if nmiss (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) = 0
        then pwbem = sum (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) = 1
        then pwbem = sum (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i  imppwbem) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i) = 2
        then pwbem = sum (of sf1d  rsf1h  rsf1i  imppwbem  imppwbem) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbem
   rsf1d
   rsf1h
   rsf1i
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Positive Relations with Others
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBR (PWBPR)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1f, SF1m, and SF1p, PWBPR determines the level of the
  respondent's positive relations with others.  The scale is created by
  finding the sum of the values for SF1f, SF1m, and SF1p.  SF1m is reverse
  coded prior to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is
  constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The
  imputed value is then included in the mean with the other valid responses
  to create a scale for those respondent's who answered at least one of the
  three questions.  If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the
  three questions, s/he did not have a score calculated.  Higher scores
  indicate higher levels of psychological well-being in this domain.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pwbpr = 'POSITIVE RELATIONS WITH OTHERS'
;

array orig32 {*}  sf1f  sf1m  sf1p ;
array new32  {*} rsf1f rsf1m rsf1p ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig32) ;
   if orig32 {i} = 8 then orig32 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig32 {i} <= .Z then new32 {i} = . ;
   else new32 {i} = 8 - orig32 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) = 3
   then imppwbpr = . ;
else    imppwbpr = mean (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) ;

     if nmiss (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) = 3
        then pwbpr = . ;
else if nmiss (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) = 0
        then pwbpr = sum (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) = 1
        then pwbpr = sum (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p  imppwbpr) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p) = 2
        then pwbpr = sum (of sf1f  rsf1m  sf1p  imppwbpr  imppwbpr) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbpr
   rsf1f
   rsf1m
   rsf1p
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Personal Growth
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBG (PWBPG)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1k, SF1l, and SF1n, PWBPG determines the level of the
  respondent's personal growth.  The scale is created by finding the sum of
  the values for SF1k, SF1l, and SF1n.  SF1k and SF1l are reverse coded prior
  to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed
  from the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The imputed value is
  then included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale
  for those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions.
  If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions,
  s/he did not have a score calculated.  Higher scores indicate higher levels
  of psychological well-being in this domain.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pwbpg = 'PERSONAL GROWTH'
;

array orig33 {*}  sf1k  sf1l  sf1n ;
array new33  {*} rsf1k rsf1l rsf1n ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig33) ;
   if orig33 {i} = 8 then orig33 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig33 {i} <= .Z then new33 {i} = . ;
   else new33 {i} = 8 - orig33 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) = 3
   then imppwbpg = . ;
else    imppwbpg = mean (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) ;

     if nmiss (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) = 3
        then pwbpg = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) = 0
        then pwbpg = sum (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) = 1
        then pwbpg = sum (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n  imppwbpg) ;
else if nmiss (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n) = 2
        then pwbpg = sum (of rsf1k  rsf1l  sf1n  imppwbpg  imppwbpg) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbpg
   rsf1k
   rsf1l
   rsf1n
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Autonomy
Category                        Well Being - Psychological
Database Field Name             A1SPWBA (PWBAU)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         25-Feb-99
Code Checked By                 Eden Pudberry
Date Code Checked               25-Feb-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1o, SF1q, and SF1r, PWBAU determines the level of the
  respondent's autonomy.  The scale is created by finding the sum of the
  values for SF1o, SF1q, and SF1r.  SF1g and SF1r are reverse coded prior to
  calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from
  the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The imputed value is then
  included in the mean with the other valid responses to create a scale for
  those respondent's who answered at least one of the three questions.  If a
  respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, s/he
  did not have a score calculated.  Higher scores indicate higher levels of
  psychological well-being in this domain.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pwbau = 'AUTONOMY'
;

array orig34 {*}  sf1o  sf1q  sf1r ;
array new34  {*} rsf1o rsf1q rsf1r ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig34) ;
   if orig34 {i} = 8 then orig34 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig34 {i} <= .Z then new34 {i} = . ;
   else new34 {i} = 8 - orig34 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) = 3
   then imppwbau = . ;
else    imppwbau = mean (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) ;

     if nmiss (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) = 3
        then pwbau = . ;
else if nmiss (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) = 0
        then pwbau = sum (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) = 1
        then pwbau = sum (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r  imppwbau) ;
else if nmiss (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r) = 2
        then pwbau = sum (of sf1o  rsf1q  rsf1r  imppwbau  imppwbau) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   imppwbau
   rsf1o
   rsf1q
   rsf1r
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Perceived Constraints
Category                        Control
Database Field Name             A1SCONST (CONSTRNT)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF1s, SF1t, SF1v, SF1w, SF1y, and SF1aa thru SF1cc,
  CONSTRNT determines the respondent's level of perceived constraints
  The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items
  for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the
  particular scale.  (e.g., this 8-item scale would be computed for cases
  with at least 4 valid values for the variables listed).  Scores were not
  calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale.
  Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   constrnt = 'sf1 perceived constraints'
;

array orig13 {*}  sf1s   sf1t   sf1v   sf1w
                  sf1y   sf1aa  sf1bb  sf1cc ;

array new13  {*} rsf1s  rsf1t  rsf1v  rsf1w
                 rsf1y   rsf1aa  rsf1bb  rsf1cc ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig13) ;
        if orig13 {i} = 7 then orig13 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig13 {i} = 8 then orig13 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig13 {i} <= .Z then new13 {i} = . ;
   else new13 {i} = 8 - orig13 {i} ;
end ;

if n (of rsf1s rsf1t rsf1v rsf1w rsf1y rsf1aa rsf1bb rsf1cc) <= 3
   then constrnt = . ;
else    constrnt =
   mean (of rsf1s rsf1t rsf1v rsf1w rsf1y rsf1aa rsf1bb rsf1cc) ;

drop
   i
   rsf1s
   rsf1t
   rsf1v
```

```
    rsf1w
    rsf1y
    rsf1aa
    rsf1bb
    rsf1cc
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Personal Mastery
Category                        Control
Database Field Name             A1SMASTE (MASTERY)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF1u, SF1x, SF1z, and SF1dd, MASTERY determines the respondent's level of personal mastery. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   mastery  = 'sf1 personal mastery'
;

array orig40 {*}  sf1u  sf1x  sf1z  sf1dd ;
array new40  {*} rsf1u rsf1x rsf1z  rsf1dd ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig40) ;
        if orig40 {i} = 7 then orig40 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig40 {i} = 8 then orig40 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig40 {i} <= .Z then new40 {i} = . ;
   else new40 {i} = 8 - orig40 {i} ;
end ;

if n (of rsf1u rsf1x rsf1z rsf1dd) <= 1
   then mastery = . ;
else    mastery = mean (of rsf1u rsf1x rsf1z rsf1dd) ;

drop
   i
   rsf1u
   rsf1x
   rsf1z
   rsf1dd
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Values on Marriage Only
Category                        Marriage
Database Field Name             A1SMAR (MODMGE)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF2a and SF2e, MODMGE determines the level of attitudes
  concerning the importance of not being married to men and women.  The scale
  is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SF2a and
  SF2e.  If both variables are missing, the scale score was not construct for
  that respondent.  Higher values indicate a greater level of value placed on
  not being married.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   modmge = 'can be happy w/o marry'
;

array orig26 {*}    sf2a   sf2e ;
array new26  {*}   rsf2a  rsf2e ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig26) ;
        if orig26 {i} = 7 then orig26 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig26 {i} = 8 then orig26 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig26 {i} <= .Z then new26 {i} = . ;
   else new26 {i} = 8 - orig26 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsf2a  rsf2e) = dim (new26)
then modmge = . ;
else modmge = mean (of rsf2a  rsf2e) ;

drop
   i
   rsf2a
   rsf2e
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Values on Marriage and Family Scale
Category                        Marriage
Database Field Name             A1SFAM (MODFAM)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF2a and SF2e thru SF2g, MODFAM determines the level of
  attitudes concerning importance of not being married and not having
  children to men and women.  The scale is constructed by finding the mean of
  the reverse coded values of SF2a and SF2e thru SF2g.  If all variables are
  missing, the scale score was not calculated for that respondent.  Higher
  values indicate a greater level of value placed on not being married and
  not having children.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   modfam = 'can be happy w/o marry or children'
;

array orig8 {*}    sf2a   sf2e   sf2f   sf2g ;
array new8  {*}   rsf2a  rsf2e  rsf2f  rsf2g ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig8) ;
        if orig8 {i} = 7 then orig8 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig8 {i} = 8 then orig8 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig8 {i} <= .Z then new8 {i} = . ;
   else new8 {i} = 8 - orig8 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsf2a  rsf2e  rsf2f  rsf2g) = dim (new8)
then modfam = . ;
else modfam = mean (of rsf2a  rsf2e  rsf2f  rsf2g) ;

drop
   i
   rsf2a
   rsf2e
   rsf2f
   rsf2g ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Primary Control - Persistence
Category                        Control
Database Field Name             A1SPERSI (PERSIST)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF3a, SF3b, SF3g, SF4j, and SF3k, PERSIST indicates the
  respondent's perception of his/her level of persistence.  The scales is
  computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had
  valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
  (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid
  values for the variables listed).  Scale scores were not calculated for
  cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale.  Higher values
  indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   persist   = 'sf3 primary control/persistence'
;

array orig47 {*}  sf3a  sf3b  sf3g  sf3j  sf3k ;
array new47  {*} rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig47) ;
        if orig47 {i} = 7 then orig47 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig47 {i} = 8 then orig47 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig47 {i} <= .Z then new47 {i} = . ;
   else new47 {i} = 5 - orig47 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k) <= 2
   then persist = . ;
else    persist = mean (of rsf3a rsf3b rsf3g rsf3j rsf3k) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3a
   rsf3b
   rsf3g
   rsf3j
   rsf3k ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Secondary control - Change Aspirations
Category                        Control
Database Field Name             A1SCHANG (CHANGE)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF3c, SF3d, SF3f, SF3i, and SF3l, CHANGE indicates the respondent's perception of his/her tendency to change aspirations. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   change   = 'sf3 secondary control/change aspirations'
;

array orig55 {*}  sf3c  sf3d  sf3f  sf3i  sf3l ;
array new55  {*} rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig55) ;
        if orig55 {i} = 7 then orig55 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig55 {i} = 8 then orig55 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig55 {i} <= .Z then new55 {i} = . ;
   else new55 {i} = 5 - orig55 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l) <= 2
   then change = . ;
else    change = mean (of rsf3c rsf3d rsf3f rsf3i rsf3l) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3c
   rsf3d
   rsf3f
   rsf3i
   rsf3l ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Flexible - Positive Reappraisal
Category                        Control
Database Field Name             A1SREAPP (REAPP)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF3e, SF3h, SF3m, and SF3n, REAPP indicates the respondent's perception of his/her level of positive reappraisal. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   reapp     = 'sf3 flexible/positive reappraisal'
;

array orig48 {*}  sf3e  sf3h  sf3m  sf3n ;
array new48  {*} rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig48) ;
        if orig48 {i} = 7 then orig48 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig48 {i} = 8 then orig48 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig48 {i} <= .Z then new48 {i} = . ;
   else new48 {i} = 5 - orig48 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n) <= 1
   then reapp = . ;
else    reapp = mean (of rsf3e rsf3h rsf3m rsf3n) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3e
   rsf3h
   rsf3m
   rsf3n ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Self Directedness and Planning
Category                        Planning and Making Sense of Past
Database Field Name             A1SDIREC (SELFDIR)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF3o, SF3p, and SF3t, SELFDIR indicates the respondent's perception of his/her level of self directedness and planning. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 3-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   selfdir  = 'sf3 self directedness /planning'
;

array orig51 {*}  sf3o  sf3p  sf3t ;
array new51  {*} rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig51) ;
        if orig51 {i} = 7 then orig51 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig51 {i} = 8 then orig51 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig51 {i} <= .Z then new51 {i} = . ;
   else new51 {i} = 5 - orig51 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t) <= 1
   then selfdir = . ;
else    selfdir = mean (of rsf3o rsf3p rsf3t) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3o
   rsf3p
   rsf3t ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Live for Today
Category                        Planning and Making Sense of Past
Database Field Name             A1STODAY (TODAY)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF3q, SF3u, SF3w, SF3y, SF3bb, TODAY indicates the
  respondent's perception of his/her propensity to live for today.  The scale
  is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that
  had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
  (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid
  values for the variables listed).  Scale scores were not calculated for
  cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale.  Higher values
  indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   today    = 'sf3 live for today'
;

array orig52 {*}  sf3q  sf3u  sf3w  sf3y  sf3bb ;
array new52  {*} rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig52) ;
        if orig52 {i} = 7 then orig52 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig52 {i} = 8 then orig52 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig52 {i} <= .Z then new52 {i} = . ;
   else new52 {i} = 5 - orig52 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb) <= 2
   then today = . ;
else    today = mean (of rsf3q rsf3u rsf3w rsf3y rsf3bb) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3q
   rsf3u
   rsf3w
   rsf3y
   rsf3bb ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Foresight and Anticipation
Category                        Planning and Making Sense of Past
Database Field Name             A1SFORSG (FORESGT)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. WeaverDate
Code Written                    14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF3r, SF3s, SF3z, and SF3aa, FORESGT indicates the respondent's perception of his/her foresight and anticipation. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   foresgt = 'sf3 foresight and anticipation'
;

array orig49 {*}  sf3r  sf3s  sf3z  sf3aa ;
array new49  {*} rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig49) ;
        if orig49 {i} = 7 then orig49 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig49 {i} = 8 then orig49 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig49 {i} <= .Z then new49 {i} = . ;
   else new49 {i} = 5 - orig49 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa) <= 1
   then foresgt = . ;
else    foresgt = mean (of rsf3r rsf3s rsf3z rsf3aa) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3r
   rsf3s
   rsf3z
   rsf3aa ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Insight into Past
Category                        Planning and Making Sense of Past
Database Field Name             A1SINSGH (INSIGHT)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF3v, SF3x, SF3cc, and SF3dd, INSIGHT indicates the
  respondent's perception of his/her thinking about the past.  The scale is
  computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had
  valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale.
  (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid
  values for the variables listed).  Scales scores were not calculated for
  cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale.  Higher values
  indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   insight  = 'sf3 insight into past'
;

array orig50 {*}  sf3v  sf3x  sf3cc  sf3dd ;
array new50  {*} rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig50) ;
        if orig50 {i} = 7 then orig50 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig50 {i} = 8 then orig50 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig50 {i} <= .Z then new50 {i} = . ;
   else new50 {i} = 5 - orig50 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd) <= 1
   then insight = . ;
else    insight = mean (of rsf3v rsf3x rsf3cc rsf3dd) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3v
   rsf3x
   rsf3cc
   rsf3dd ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Self-sufficiency
Category                        Seeking Social Support
Database Field Name             A1SSUFFI (SELFSUF)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF3ee thru SF3hh, SELFSUF indicates the respondent's
  perception of his/her level of self-sufficiency.  The scale computed by
  finding the mean of the items for cases that had valid values for at least
  half of the items on the particular scale.  (e.g., this 4-item scale would
  be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables
  listed).  SF3ee, SF3ff, and SF3hh were reverse coded prior to calculation.
  Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the
  items for that scale.  Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the
  construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   selfsuf = 'sf3 self-sufficiency'
;

array orig54 {*}  sf3ee  sf3ff  sf3gg  sf3hh ;
array new54  {*} rsf3ee rsf3ff rsf3gg rsf3hh ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig54) ;
        if orig54 {i} = 7 then orig54 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig54 {i} = 8 then orig54 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig54 {i} <= .Z then new54 {i} = . ;
   else new54 {i} = 5 - orig54 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3ee rsf3ff sf3gg rsf3hh) <= 1
   then selfsuf = . ;
else    selfsuf = mean (of rsf3ee rsf3ff sf3gg rsf3hh) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3ee
   rsf3ff
   rsf3gg
   rsf3hh ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Advice Seeking
Category                        Seeking Social Support
Database Field Name             A1SADVIC (ADVICE)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               14-Jan-99
Last Date Code Modified         14-Jan-99
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SF3ii thru SF3kk, ADVICE indicates the respondent's
  perception of how much s/he seeks advice from others.  The scale is
  computed by finding the mean of the items for cases that had valid values
  for at least half of the items on the particular scale.  (e.g., this 3-item
  scale would be computed for cases with at least 1 valid value for the
  variables listed).  SF3ii and SF3jj were reverse coded prior to
  calculation.  Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer
  than half of the items for that scale.  Higher values indicate greater
  endorsement of the construct.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   advice    = 'sf3 advice seeking'
;

array orig53 {*}  sf3ii  sf3jj  sf3kk ;
array new53  {*} rsf3ii rsf3jj rsf3kk ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig53) ;
        if orig53 {i} = 7 then orig53 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig53 {i} = 8 then orig53 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig53 {i} <= .Z then new53 {i} = . ;
   else new53 {i} = 5 - orig53 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf3ii rsf3jj sf3kk) <= 1
   then advice = . ;
else    advice = mean (of rsf3ii rsf3jj sf3kk) ;

drop
   i
   rsf3ii
   rsf3jj
   rsf3kk ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Agency Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SAGENC (AGENCY)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4e, SF4j, SF4o, SF4t, and SF4dd, AGENCY indicates the respondent's level of agency. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for the scale for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   agency  = 'sf4 agency'
;

array orig14 {*}  sf4e  sf4j  sf4o  sf4t  sf4dd ;
array new14  {*} rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig14) ;
        if orig14 {i} = 7 then orig14 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig14 {i} = 8 then orig14 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig14 {i} <= .Z then new14 {i} = . ;
   else new14 {i} = 5 - orig14 {i} ;
end ;

if n (of rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd) <= 2
   then agency = . ;
else    agency = mean (of rsf4e rsf4j rsf4o rsf4t rsf4dd) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4e
   rsf4j
   rsf4o
   rsf4t
   rsf4dd ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Agreeableness Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SAGREE (AGREE)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4b, SF4g, SF4l, SF4r, and SF4z, AGREE indicates the respondent's level of agreeableness. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   agree  = 'sf4 agreeableness'
;

array orig41 {*}  sf4b  sf4g  sf4l  sf4r  sf4z ;
array new41  {*} rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig41) ;
        if orig41 {i} = 7 then orig41 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig41 {i} = 8 then orig41 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig41 {i} <= .Z then new41 {i} = . ;
   else new41 {i} = 5 - orig41 {i} ;
end ;

if n (of rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z) <= 2
   then agree = . ;
else    agree = mean (of rsf4b rsf4g rsf4l rsf4r rsf4z) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4b
   rsf4g
   rsf4l
   rsf4r
   rsf4z ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Extraversion Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SEXTRA (EXTRAV)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4a, SF4f, SF4k, SF4w, and SF4aa, EXTRAV indicates the respondent's level of extraversion. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 5-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 3 valid values for the variables listed). Scales scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate a greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   extrav  = 'sf4 extraversion'
;

array orig44 {*}  sf4a  sf4f  sf4k  sf4w  sf4aa ;
array new44  {*} rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig44) ;
        if orig44 {i} = 7 then orig44 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig44 {i} = 8 then orig44 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig44 {i} <= .Z then new44 {i} = . ;
   else new44 {i} = 5 - orig44 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa) <= 2
   then extrav = . ;
else    extrav = mean (of rsf4a rsf4f rsf4k rsf4w rsf4aa) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4a
   rsf4f
   rsf4k
   rsf4w
   rsf4aa ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Neuroticism Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SNEURO (NEUROT)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4c, SF4h, SF4m, and SF4s, NEUROT indicates the respondent's level of neuroticism. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate a greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   neurot  = 'sf4 neuroticism'
;

array orig42 {*}  sf4c  sf4h  sf4m  sf4s ;
array new42  {*} rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m rsf4s ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig42) ;
        if orig42 {i} = 7 then orig42 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig42 {i} = 8 then orig42 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig42 {i} <= .Z then new42 {i} = . ;
   else new42 {i} = 5 - orig42 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m sf4s) <= 1
   then neurot = . ;
else    neurot = mean (of rsf4c rsf4h rsf4m sf4s) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4c
   rsf4h
   rsf4m
   rsf4s ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Conscientiousness Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SCONS (CONSC)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4d, SF4i, SF4p, and SF4x, CONSC indicates the respondent's level of conscientiousness. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 4-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 2 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************
```

SAS Program Code

```
------------------ ;
label
   consc  = 'sf4 conscientiousness'
;

array orig45 {*}  sf4d  sf4i  sf4p  sf4x ;
array new45  {*} rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p rsf4x ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig45) ;
        if orig45 {i} = 7 then orig45 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig45 {i} = 8 then orig45 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig45 {i} <= .Z then new45 {i} = . ;
   else new45 {i} = 5 - orig45 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p sf4x) <= 1
   then consc = . ;
else    consc = mean (of rsf4d rsf4i rsf4p sf4x) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4d
   rsf4i
   rsf4p
   rsf4x ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Openness to Experience Personality Trait
Category                        Personality
Database Field Name             A1SOPEN (OPEN)
Source of Code                  Margie E. Lachman & Suzanne L. Weaver
Date Code Written               17-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         13-Jan-97
Code Checked By                 Margie E. Lachman
Date Code Checked               14-Jan-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SF4n, SF4q, SF4u, SF4v, SF4y, SF4bb, and SF4cc, OPEN indicates the respondent's openness to experience. The scale is computed by finding the mean of the reverse coded items for cases that had valid values for at least half of the items on the particular scale. (e.g., this 7-item scale would be computed for cases with at least 4 valid values for the variables listed). Scale scores were not calculated for cases with fewer than half of the items for that scale. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   open   = 'sf4 openness to experience' ;

array orig43 {*}  sf4n  sf4q  sf4u  sf4v  sf4y  sf4bb  sf4cc ;
array new43  {*} rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig43) ;
        if orig43 {i} = 7 then orig43 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig43 {i} = 8 then orig43 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig43 {i} <= .Z then new43 {i} = . ;
   else new43 {i} = 5 - orig43 {i} ;
end;

if n (of rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc) <= 3
   then open = . ;
else    open =
   mean (of rsf4n rsf4q rsf4u rsf4v rsf4y rsf4bb rsf4cc) ;

drop
   i
   rsf4n
   rsf4q
   rsf4u
   rsf4v
   rsf4y
   rsf4bb
   rsf4cc ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Perceived Inequality in Work
Category                        Work
Database Field Name             A1SPIWOR (PIWORK)
Source of Code                  Corey Lee M. Keyes
Date Code Written               08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variables SI31a thru SI31f, PIWORK indicates the respondent's
  perception of inequality in his/her current job.  The scale is computed by
  finding the mean of the values of SI31a thru SI31f.  SI31a, SI31d, and
  SI31f were reverse coded prior to calculation.  Scale scores were not
  calculated where no valid responses to any of these items were recorded.
  Higher values indicate a greater perceived inequality in work.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   piwork   = 'Inequality, Work, Missing Not Imputed'
;

array orig15 {*}  si31a  si31b  si31c  si31d  si31e  si31f ;
array new15  {*} rsi31a rsi31b rsi31c rsi31d rsi31e rsi31f ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig15) ;
        if orig15 {i} = 7 then orig15 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig15 {i} = 8 then orig15 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig15 {i} <= .Z then new15 {i} = . ;
   else new15 {i} = 5 - orig15 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsi31a si31b si31c rsi31d si31e rsi31f) = 6
then piwork = . ;
else piwork = mean (of rsi31a si31b si31c rsi31d si31e rsi31f) ;

drop
   i
   rsi31a
   rsi31b
   rsi31c
   rsi31d
   rsi31e
   rsi31f ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for own personal earnings income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ8M (MSJ8)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Using variable SJ8, MSJ8 assigns the mean value of the personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 - $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ8, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ8 were assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ8 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   msj8  = 'mean own psonal income pst 12mo'
   msj9  = 'mean own spouse income pst 12mo'
   msj10 = 'mean combined psonal income pst 12mo'
   msj11 = 'mean hu soc security income pst 12mo'
   msj12 = 'mean hu gvnt assist income pst 12mo'
   msj13 = 'mean hu all oth income pst 12mo'
;
*-------------------------------------------------------------------------*
*  NOTE: The following assigns the mean value of each response category
*  range to variables SJ8 thru SJ13 to create variables MSJ8 thru MSJ13
*-------------------------------------------------------------------------*

array orig10 {*}   sj8 - sj13;
array new10  {*}  msj8 msj9 msj10 msj11 msj12 msj13;

do i = 1 to dim (orig10) ;
        if orig10 {i} in (1 2) then new10 {i} =       0 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  3     then new10 {i} =     500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  4     then new10 {i} =    1500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  5     then new10 {i} =    2500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  6     then new10 {i} =    3500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  7     then new10 {i} =    4500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  8     then new10 {i} =    5500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} =  9     then new10 {i} =    6500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 10     then new10 {i} =    7500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 11     then new10 {i} =    8500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 12     then new10 {i} =    9500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 13     then new10 {i} =   10500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 14     then new10 {i} =   11500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 15     then new10 {i} =   12500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 16     then new10 {i} =   13500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 17     then new10 {i} =   14500 ;
```

```
   else if orig10 {i} = 18     then new10 {i} =   15500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 19     then new10 {i} =   16500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 20     then new10 {i} =   17500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 21     then new10 {i} =   18500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 22     then new10 {i} =   19500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 23     then new10 {i} =   22500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 24     then new10 {i} =   27500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 25     then new10 {i} =   32500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 26     then new10 {i} =   37500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 27     then new10 {i} =   42500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 28     then new10 {i} =   47500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 29     then new10 {i} =   62500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 30     then new10 {i} =   87500 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 31     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 32     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 33     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 34     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 35     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else if orig10 {i} = 36     then new10 {i} =  125000 ;
   else                             new10 {i} = . ;
end ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for spouses personal earnings income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ9M (MSJ9)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Using variable SJ9, MSJ9 assigns the mean value of the spouse/partner's personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 – $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ8, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". For cases where the respondent does not currently have a spouse/partner, MSJ9 is assigned the value 0. Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ9 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ9 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Respondent and Significant Other Income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SHWEARN (HWEARN)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using items MSJ8 and MSJ9, HWEARN calculates the total income of the
  respondent and the significant other (spouse or partner).  See SAS code
  associated with variables MSJ8 and MSJ9.  For cases where the respondent
  does not currently have a spouse/partner, MSJ9 is assigned the value 0.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   hwearn  = 'R and Sig Other earnings'
;
HWEARN = sum ( msj8, msj9 ) ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for combined personal earnings income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ10M (MSJ10)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Using variable SJ10, MSJ10 assigns the mean value of the combined personal earnings income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 – $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ10, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ10 were assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ10 equals or greater than 31, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for household social security income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ11M (MSJ11)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Using variable SJ11, MSJ11 assigns the mean value of the social security income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 – $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ11, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ11 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ11 equals or greater than 24, a value of 27,500 was assigned.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for household government assistance
                                income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ12M (MSJ12)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variable SJ12, MSJ12 assigns the mean value of the government
  assistance income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 -
  $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned).  For cases where no response was
  provided to SJ12, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not
  calculated".  Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ12 are assigned the
  value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ12
  equals or greater than 24, a value of 27,500 was assigned.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Mean for household all other income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SJ13M (MSJ13)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked
```

Explanation:

Using variable SJ13, MSJ13 assigns the mean value of the all other household income response category range (e.g., for the category $5,000 – $5,999, a value of 5500 was assigned). For cases where no response was provided to SJ13, a missing value of 999999 was assigned with label "not calculated". Cases reporting less than $0(Loss) for SJ13 are assigned the value 0. To restrict the undue influence of outliers, any cases where SJ13 equals or greater than 312, a value of 125,000 was assigned.

```
*************************************************************************
```

SAS Program Code

```
------------------ ;
*** SEE SAS CODE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE MSJ8 *** ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Household Income
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SHHTOT (HHTOT)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               24-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Mar-97
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using MSJ8 thru MSJ13, HHTOT calculates the total household income.  See SAS
  code associated with MSJ8 thru MSJ13.  To restrict the undue influence of
  outliers, any cases of HHTOT over 300,000 are set to 300,000.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   hhtot   = 'household total income'
;

hhtot = sum ( msj8, msj9, msj10, msj11, msj12, msj13 ) ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* TOP CODING:  This last bit reflects how we ought
* to restrict the undue influence of outliers
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;

if hhtot  ge 300000 then hhtot  = 300000 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Assets Scale
Category                        Finances
Database Field Name             A1SASSET (ASSETS)
Source of Code                  Larry L. Bumpass
Date Code Written               25-Oct-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Dec-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variable SJ15, ASSESTS assigns the mean value of the assets category
  range recoded in units of $100.  Assets, as defined by SJ14, should be
  considered the amount of money the respondent would have left over after
  selling all valuable possessions, and then putting that money towards
  paying off their mortgage, other loans, debts, etc.  For cases where SJ15
  was missing, ASSETS was not calculated.  Cases reporting less than $0(Loss)
  for SJ15 are assigned the value 0.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   assets = 'assets in $100 '
;

     if sj15 =  1 then assets =     0 ;
else if sj15 =  2 then assets =     0 ;
else if sj15 =  3 then assets =     5 ;
else if sj15 =  4 then assets =    15 ;
else if sj15 =  5 then assets =    25 ;
else if sj15 =  6 then assets =    35 ;
else if sj15 =  7 then assets =    45 ;
else if sj15 =  8 then assets =    55 ;
else if sj15 =  9 then assets =    65 ;
else if sj15 = 10 then assets =    75 ;
else if sj15 = 11 then assets =    85 ;
else if sj15 = 12 then assets =    95 ;
else if sj15 = 13 then assets =   105 ;
else if sj15 = 14 then assets =   115 ;
else if sj15 = 15 then assets =   125 ;
else if sj15 = 16 then assets =   135 ;
else if sj15 = 17 then assets =   145 ;
else if sj15 = 18 then assets =   155 ;
else if sj15 = 19 then assets =   165 ;
else if sj15 = 20 then assets =   175 ;
else if sj15 = 21 then assets =   185 ;
else if sj15 = 22 then assets =   195 ;
else if sj15 = 23 then assets =   225 ;
else if sj15 = 24 then assets =   275 ;
else if sj15 = 25 then assets =   325 ;
else if sj15 = 26 then assets =   375 ;
else if sj15 = 27 then assets =   425 ;
else if sj15 = 28 then assets =   475 ;
else if sj15 = 29 then assets =   625 ;
```

```
else if sj15 = 30 then assets =   875 ;
else if sj15 = 31 then assets =  1250 ;
else if sj15 = 32 then assets =  1750 ;
else if sj15 = 33 then assets =  2420 ;
else if sj15 = 34 then assets =  3825 ;
else if sj15 = 35 then assets =  6800 ;
else if sj15 = 36 then assets = 10000 ;
else if sj15 > 36 then assets =     . ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Normative Primary Obligation Scale
Category                        Normative Obligation
Database Field Name             A1SPRIOB (PRIMOB3)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               06-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SK7a thru SK7h, PRIMOB3 indicates the level of Normative Primary Obligation using hypothetical situations. The scale is constructed by finding the mean of SK7a thru SK7h, multiplied by a factor of 8. Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct. For cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   primob3   = 'family friend from 3 factor model'
;

array sk7a1 {*} sk7a -- sk7h ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7a1) ;
        if sk7a1 {i} = 97 then sk7a1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk7a1 {i} = 98 then sk7a1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk7a -- sk7h) = dim (sk7a1)
then primob3 = . ;
else primob3  = (mean (of sk7a -- sk7h)) * 8 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Normative Civic and Job Obligation 3 Factor
Category                        Normative Obligation
Database Field Name             A1SCVOB3 (CIVJOB3)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               06-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK7i thru SK7n, CIVJOB3 indicates the level of Normative
  Civic and Job Obligation using hypothetical situations.  The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of SK7i thru SK7n, multiplied by a factor
  of 6.  Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.  For
  cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   civjob3   = 'civic and job obligs from 3 factor model'
;

array sk7i1 {*} sk7i -- sk7n ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7i1) ;
        if sk7i1 {i} = 97 then sk7i1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk7i1 {i} = 98 then sk7i1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk7i -- sk7n) = dim (sk7i1)
then civjob3 = . ;
else civjob3  = (mean (of sk7i -- sk7n)) * 6 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Normative Civic Obligation 5 Factor
Category                        Normative Obligation
Database Field Name             A1SCVOB5 (CIVOB5)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               06-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK7i thru SK7l, CIVOB5 indicates the level of Normative
  Civic Obligation using hypothetical situations.  The scale is constructed
  by finding the mean of SK7i thru SK7l, multiplied by a factor of 4.  Higher
  values indicate a greater endorsement of the construct.  For cases where
  all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   civob5    = 'civic obligations from 5 factor model'
;

array sk7i2 {*} sk7i -- sk7l ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7i2) ;
        if sk7i2 {i} = 97 then sk7i2 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk7i2 {i} = 98 then sk7i2 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk7i -- sk7l) = dim (sk7i2)
then civob5  = . ;
else civob5   = (mean (of sk7i -- sk7l)) * 4 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Normative Work Obligation 5 Factor
Category                        Normative Obligation
Database Field Name             A1SWKOB (WKOB5)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               06-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK7m thru SK7o, WKOB5 indicates the level of Normative
  Work Obligation using hypothetical situations.  The scale is constructed
  by finding the mean of SK7m thru SK7o, multiplied by a factor of 3.  Higher
  values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.  For cases where all
  items were missing a scale score was not constructed.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   wkob5     = 'work obligations from 5 factor model'
;

array sk7m1 {*} sk7m -- sk7o ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7m1) ;
        if sk7m1 {i} = 97 then sk7m1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk7m1 {i} = 98 then sk7m1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk7m -- sk7o) = dim (sk7m1)
then wkob5   = . ;
else wkob5    = (mean (of sk7m -- sk7o)) * 3 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Normative Altruism Obligation Scale
Category                        Normative Obligation
Database Field Name             A1SALTRU (ALTRU3)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               06-May-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK7p thru SK7s, ALTRU3 indicates the level of Normative
  Altruism Obligation developed using hypothetical situations.  The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of SK7p thru SK7s, multiplied by a factor
  of 4.  Higher values indicate greater endorsement of the construct.  For
  cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   altru3    = 'altruism from 3 factor model'
;


array sk7p1 {*} sk7p -- sk7s ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk7p1) ;
        if sk7p1 {i} = 97 then sk7p1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk7p1 {i} = 98 then sk7p1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk7p -- sk7s) = dim (sk7p1)
then altru3  = . ;
else altru3   = (mean (of sk7p -- sk7s)) * 4 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Advice Giving Scale
Category                        Advice
Database Field Name             A1SPSUPE (TOTHRSGV)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK10a thru SK10e, TOTHRSGV indicates the level of Advice
  Giving (Hours per month give support/advice).  The scale is created by
  computing the mean value of SK10a thru SK10e.  For cases where all items
  were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   tothrsgv = 'monthly hours give support/advice'
;

array sk10 {*} sk10a -- sk10e ;

do i = 1 to dim (sk10) ;
        if sk10 {i} = 997 then sk10 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk10 {i} = 998 then sk10 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk10a -- sk10e) = dim (sk10)
then tothrsgv = . ;
else tothrsgv = (mean (of sk10a -- sk10e)) * 5 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Advice Getting Scale
Category                        Advice
Database Field Name             A1SRSUPE (TOTHRSGT)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK11a thru SK11e, TOTHRSGT indicates the level of Advice
  Giving (Hours per month receive support/advice).  The scale is created by
  computing the mean value of SK11a thru SK11e.  For cases where all items
  were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   tothrsgt = 'monthly hours get support/advice'
;

array sk11 {*} sk11a -- sk11e ;

do i = 1 to dim (sk11) ;
        if sk11 {i} = 997 then sk11 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk11 {i} = 998 then sk11 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk11a -- sk11e) = dim (sk11)
then tothrsgt = . ;
else tothrsgt = (mean (of sk11a -- sk11e)) * 5 ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Care Giving to Family and Friends Scale
Category                        Care
Database Field Name             A1SPSUPI (GVPRHELP)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK12a thru SK12d, GVPRHELP indicates the level of Care
  Giving to Family and Friends (Hours per month give help/assistance).  The
  scale is created by computing the mean value of SK12a thru SK12d.  For
  cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   gvprhelp = 'help/assist given to family friends'
;

array sk12 {*} sk12a -- sk12d ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk12) ;
        if sk12 {i} = 997 then sk12 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk12 {i} = 998 then sk12 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk12a -- sk12d) = dim (sk12)
then gvprhelp = . ;
else gvprhelp = mean (of sk12a -- sk12d) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Getting Care from Family and Friends Scale
Category                        Care
Database Field Name             A1SRSUIF (GTPRHELP)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK13a thru SK13d, GTPRHELP indicates the level of Getting
  Care from Family and Friends (Hours per month receive help/assistance).
  The scale is created by computing the mean value of SK13a thru SK13d.  For
  cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   gtprhelp = 'help/assist received from family friends'
;

array sk13a1 {*} sk13a -- sk13d ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk13a1) ;
        if sk13a1 {i} = 997 then sk13a1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk13a1 {i} = 998 then sk13a1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk13a -- sk13d) = dim (sk13a1)
then gtprhelp = . ;
else gtprhelp = mean (of sk13a -- sk13d) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Getting Care from Non-Family or Friends Scale
Category                        Care
Database Field Name             A1SRSUIO (GTPUHELP)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               14-Aug-96
Last Date Code Modified         24-Oct-96
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK13e thru SK13h, GTPUHELP indicates the level of Getting
  Care from Non-Family or Friends (Hours per month receive help/assistance).
  The scale is created by computing the mean value of SK13e thru SK13h.  For
  cases where all items were missing a scale score was not calculated.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   gtpuhelp = 'help/assist received from non family'
;

array sk13e1 {*} sk13e -- sk13h ;
do i = 1 to dim (sk13e1) ;
        if sk13e1 {i} = 997 then sk13e1 {i} = .D ;
   else if sk13e1 {i} = 998 then sk13e1 {i} = .M ;
   else ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk13e -- sk13h) = dim (sk13e1)
then gtpuhelp = . ;
else gtpuhelp = mean (of sk13e -- sk13h) ;

drop i ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Meaningfulness of Society
Category                        Well Being - Social
Database Field Name             A1SSWBMS (SWBMS)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Apr-99
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               12-Apr-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SK17a and SK17h, SWBMS indicates the level of the respondent's belief in meaningfulness of society. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17a and SK17h. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the two questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for either of the questions, the scale score was not constructed. Higher values indicate greater belief in meaningfulness of society.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   swbms = 'MEANINGFULNESS OF SOCIETY' ;

array orig35 {*}  sk17a  sk17h ;
array new35  {*} rsk17a rsk17h ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig35) ;
   if orig35 {i} = 8 then orig35 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig35 {i} <= .Z then new35 {i} = . ;
   else new35 {i} = 8 - orig35 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sk17a  sk17h) = 2
   then impswbms = . ;
else    impswbms = mean (of sk17a  sk17h) ;

     if nmiss (of sk17a  sk17h) = 2
        then swbms = . ;
else if nmiss (of sk17a  sk17h) = 0
        then swbms = sum (of sk17a  sk17h) ;
else if nmiss (of sk17a  sk17h) = 1
        then swbms = sum (of sk17a  sk17h  impswbms) ;

drop
   i
   impswbms
```

```
rsk17a
rsk17h ;
```

```
**************************************************************************
English Name                    Social Integration
Category                        Well Being - Social
Database Field Name             A1SSWBSI (SWBSI)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Apr-99
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               12-Apr-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK17b, SK17f, and SK17k, SWBSI indicates the level of the
  respondent's social integration.  The scale is constructed by finding the
  sum of the values of SK17b, SK17f, and SK17k.  SK17f and SK17k were reverse
  coded prior to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is
  constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The
  imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to
  create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the
  three questions.  If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the
  three questions, the scale score was not calculated.  Higher values
  indicate a greater level of social integration.

**************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   swbsi = 'SOCIAL INTEGRATION'
;

array orig36 {*}  sk17b  sk17f  sk17k ;
array new36  {*} rsk17b rsk17f rsk17k ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig36) ;
   if orig36 {i} = 8 then orig36 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig36 {i} <= .Z then new36 {i} = . ;
   else new36 {i} = 8 - orig36 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss  (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) = 3
   then impswbsi = . ;
else    impswbsi = mean (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) ;

     if nmiss (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) = 3
        then swbsi = . ;
else if nmiss (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) = 0
        then swbsi = sum (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) ;
else if nmiss (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) = 1
        then swbsi = sum (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k  impswbsi) ;
else if nmiss (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k) = 2
        then swbsi = sum (of sk17b  rsk17f  rsk17k  impswbsi  impswbsi) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   impswbsi
   rsk17b
   rsk17f
   rsk17k
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Acceptance of Others
Category                        Well Being - Social
Database Field Name             A1SSWBAO (SWBAO)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Apr-99
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               12-Apr-99
```

Explanation:

Using variables SK17c, SK17j, and SK17n, SWBAO indicates the level of the respondent's acceptance of others. The scale is constructed by finding the sum of the values of SK17c, SK17j, and SK17n. SK17c and SK17n were reverse coded prior to calculation. For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value. The imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions. If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the scale score was not constructed. Higher values indicate a greater level of acceptance of others.

```
*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   swbao = 'ACCEPTANCE OF OTHERS'
;

array orig37 {*}  sk17c  sk17j  sk17n ;
array new37  {*} rsk17c rsk17j rsk17n ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig37) ;
   if orig37 {i} = 8 then orig37 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig37 {i} <= .Z then new37 {i} = . ;
   else new37 {i} = 8 - orig37 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss  (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n ) = 3
   then impswbao = . ;
else    impswbao = mean (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n ) ;

     if nmiss (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n) = 3
        then swbao = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n) = 0
        then swbao = sum (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n) = 1
        then swbao = sum (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n  impswbao) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n) = 2
        then swbao = sum (of rsk17c  sk17j  rsk17n  impswbao  impswbao) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   impswbao
   rsk17c
   rsk17j
   rsk17n
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Social Contribution
Category                        Well Being - Social
Database Field Name             A1SSWBSC (SWBSC)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Apr-99
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               12-Apr-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK17d, SK17g, and SK17o, SWBSC indicates the level of the
  respondent's social contribution. The scale is constructed by finding the
  sum of the values of SK17d, SK17g, and SK17o.  SK17d was reverse coded
  prior to calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is
  constructed from the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The
  imputed value is then included in the sum with the other valid responses to
  create a scale for those respondents who answered at least one of the three
  questions.  If a respondent did not provide a response for any of the three
  questions, the scale score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a
  greater level of social contribution.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   swbsc = 'SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION'
;

array orig38 {*}  sk17d  sk17g  sk17o ;
array new38  {*} rsk17d rsk17g rsk17o ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig38) ;
   if orig38 {i} = 8 then orig38 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig38 {i} <= .Z then new38 {i} = . ;
   else new38 {i} = 8 - orig38 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss  (of rsk17d  sk17g  sk17o) = 3
   then impswbsc = . ;
else    impswbsc = mean (of rsk17d sk17g  sk17o) ;

     if nmiss (of rsk17d  sk17g  sk17o) = 3
        then swbsc = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17d  sk17g  rsk17o) = 0
        then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d  sk17g  sk17o) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17d  sk17g  rsk17o) = 1
        then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d  sk17g  sk17o  impswbsc) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17d  sk17g  rsk17o) = 2
        then swbsc = sum (of rsk17d  sk17g  sk17o  impswbsc  impswbsc) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   impswbsc
   rsk17d
   rsk17g
   rsk17o
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Social Actualization
Category                        Well Being - Social
Database Field Name             A1SSWBSA (SWBSA)
Source of Code                  Carol Ryff
Date Code Written               08-Jan-96
Last Date Code Modified         12-Apr-99
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               12-Apr-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SK17e, SK17i, and SK17m, SWBSA indicates the respondent's
  level of social actualization.  The scale is constructed by finding the sum
  of the values of SK17e, SK17i, and SK17m.  SK17e was reverse coded prior to
  calculation.  For cases with missing data, a mean value is constructed from
  the remaining data to create an imputed value.  The imputed value is then
  included in the sum with the other valid responses to create a scale for
  those respondents who answered at least one of the three questions.  If a
  respondent did not provide a response for any of the three questions, the
  scale score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of
  social actualization.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   swbsa = 'SOCIAL ACTUALIZATION'
;

array orig39 {*}  sk17e  sk17i  sk17m ;
array new39  {*} rsk17e rsk17i rsk17m ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig39) ;
   if orig39 {i} = 8 then orig39 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig39 {i} <= .Z then new39 {i} = . ;
   else new39 {i} = 8 - orig39 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss  (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) = 3
   then impswbsa = . ;
else    impswbsa = mean (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) ;

     if nmiss (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) = 3
        then swbsa = . ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) = 0
        then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) = 1
        then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m  impswbsa) ;
else if nmiss (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m) = 2
        then swbsa = sum (of rsk17e  sk17i  sk17m  impswbsa  impswbsa) ;
```

```
drop
   i
   impswbsa
   rsk17e
   rsk17i
   rsk17m
;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Perceived Neighborhood Quality
Category                        Personal Beliefs
Database Field Name             A1SHOMET (HOMETRUS)
Source of Code                  Corey Lee M. Keyes
Date Code Written               08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variables SL5a, SL5b, SL5e, and SL5g, HOMETRUS indicates the
  level of perceived neighborhood quality.  The scale is constructed by
  finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SL5a, SL5b, SL5e, and
  SL5g.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
  not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of perceived
  neighborhood quality.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   hometrus = 'Neighborhood Quality, No Imputation'
;

array orig46 {*}  sl5a  sl5b  sl5e  sl5g ;
array new46  {*} rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig46) ;
        if orig46 {i} = 7 then orig46 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig46 {i} = 8 then orig46 {i} = .M ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig46 {i} <= .Z then new46 {i} = . ;
   else new46 {i} = 5 - orig46 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g) = 4
then hometrus = . ;
else hometrus = mean (of rsl5a rsl5b rsl5e rsl5g) ;

drop
   i
   rsl5a
   rsl5b
   rsl5e
   rsl5g ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Perceived Inequality in Home
Category                        Neighborhood
Database Field Name             A1SPIHOM (PIHOME)
Source of Code                  Corey Lee M. Keyes
Date Code Written               08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variables SL5c, SL5d, SL5f, SL5h, SL5j, and SL5l, PIHOME indicates
  the level of perceived inequality in home.  The scale is constructed by
  finding the mean of the values of SL5c, SL5d, SL5f, SL5h, SL5j, and SL5l.
  SL5f, SL5h, and SL5l were reverse coded prior to calculation.  For cases
  with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was not calculated.
  Higher values indicate a greater level of perceived inequality in home.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pihome   = 'Inequality, Home, Missing Not Imputed'
;

array orig16 {*}  sl5c  sl5d  sl5f  sl5h  sl5j  sl5l ;
array new16  {*} rsl5c rsl5d rsl5f rsl5h rsl5j rsl5l ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig16) ;
        if orig16 {i} = 7 then orig16 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig16 {i} = 8 then orig16 {i} = .M ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig16 {i} <= .Z then new16 {i} = . ;
   else new16 {i} = 5 - orig16 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sl5c sl5d rsl5f rsl5h sl5j rsl5l) = 6
then pihome = . ;
else pihome = mean (of sl5c sl5d rsl5f rsl5h sl5j rsl5l) ;

drop
   i
   rsl5c
   rsl5d
   rsl5f
   rsl5h
   rsl5j
   rsl5l ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Extended Family Positive Scale
Category                        Extended Family
Database Field Name             A1SKINPO (KINPOS)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99
*Code Edited On                 09-Dec-02
*Code Edited By                 Karen Palmersheim
**Edited 09-Dec-02** Removed item SM1 from scale because SM1 content and
  coding are inconsistent with SM2 - SM5.

Explanation:

  Using variables SM2 thru SM5, KINPOS indicates the level the respondent
  perceives that extended family is positive towards the respondent.  The
  scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM2
  thru SM5.  For cases  with no valid responses to any items, the scale score
  was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of perception
  that extended family is positive towards the respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   kinpos = 'family positive to R' ;

array orig6 {*} sm2 - sm5 ;
array new6  {*} rsm2  rsm3  rsm4  rsm5 ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig6) ;
        if orig6 {i} = 7 then orig6 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig6 {i} = 8 then orig6 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig6 {i} <= .Z then new6 {i} = . ;
   else new6 {i} = 5 - orig6 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsm2 rsm3 rsm4 rsm5) = 4
then kinpos = . ;
else kinpos = mean (of rsm2 rsm3 rsm4 rsm5) ;

drop
   i
   rsm2
   rsm3
   rsm4
   rsm5 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Extended Family Negative Scale
Category                        Extended Family
Database Field Name             A1SKINNE (KINNEG)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SM6 thru SM9, KINNEG indicates the level the respondent
  perceives that extended family is negative towards the respondent.  The
  scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM6
  thru SM9.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score
  was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of perception
  that extended family is negative towards the respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   kinneg = 'family negative to R'
;

array orig7 {*} sm6 - sm9 ;
array new7  {*} rsm6  rsm7  rsm8  rsm9 ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig7) ;
        if orig7 {i} = 7 then orig7 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig7 {i} = 8 then orig7 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig7 {i} <= .Z then new7 {i} = . ;
   else new7 {i} = 5 - orig7 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsm6 - rsm9) = dim (new7)
then kinneg = . ;
else kinneg = mean (of rsm6 - rsm9) ;

drop
   i
   rsm6
   rsm7
   rsm8
   rsm9 ;
```

```
*******************************************************************************
English Name                    Friends Positive Scale
Category                        Extended Family
Database Field Name             A1SFDSPO (FDSPOS)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SM11 thru SM14, FDSPOS indicates the level the respondent
  perceives that friends are positive towards respondent.  The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM11 thru
  SM14.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
  not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of perception that
  friends are positive towards the respondent.

*******************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   fdspos = 'friends positive to R'
;

array orig27 {*} sm11 - sm14 ;
array new27  {*} rsm11 rsm12 rsm13 rsm14 ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig27) ;
        if orig27 {i} = 7 then orig27 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig27 {i} = 8 then orig27 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig27 {i} <= .Z then new27 {i} = . ;
   else new27 {i} = 5 - orig27 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsm11 - rsm14) = dim (new27)
then fdspos = . ;
else fdspos = mean (of rsm11 - rsm14) ;

drop
   i
   rsm11
   rsm12
   rsm13
   rsm14 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Friends Negative Scale
Category                        Extended Family
Database Field Name             A1SFDSNE (FDSNEG)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SM15 thru SM18, FDSNEG indicates the level the respondent
  perceives that friends are negative towards respondent.  The scale is
  constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of SM15 thru
  SM18.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale score was
  not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of perception that
  friends are negative towards the respondent.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   fdsneg = 'friends negative to R'
;

array orig28 {*} sm15 - sm18 ;
array new28  {*} rsm15 rsm16 rsm17 rsm18 ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig28) ;
        if orig28 {i} = 7 then orig28 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig28 {i} = 8 then orig28 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig28 {i} <= .Z then new28 {i} = . ;
   else new28 {i} = 5 - orig28 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsm15 - rsm18) = dim (new28)
then fdsneg = . ;
else fdsneg = mean (of rsm15 - rsm18) ;

drop
   i
   rsm15
   rsm16
   rsm17
   rsm18 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Perceived Inequality in Family
Category                        Children
Database Field Name             A1SPIFAM (PIFAMILY)
Source of Code                  Corey Lee M. Keyes
Date Code Written               08-Jul-96
Last Date Code Modified         16-Jul-96
Code Checked By
Date Code Checked

Explanation:

  Using variables SN6a thru SN6f, PIFAMILY indicates the level of perceived
  inequality in family.  The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the
  values of SN6a thru SN6f.  SN6a, SN6e, and SN6f were reverse coded prior to
  calculation.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
  score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of
  perceived inequality in family.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   pifamily = 'Inequality, Family, Missing Not Imputed'
;

array orig17 {*}  sn6a  sn6b  sn6c  sn6d  sn6e  sn6f ;
array new17  {*} rsn6a rsn6b rsn6c rsn6d rsn6e rsn6f ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig17) ;
        if orig17 {i} = 7 then orig17 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig17 {i} = 8 then orig17 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-----------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig17 {i} <= .Z then new17 {i} = . ;
   else new17 {i} = 5 - orig17 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsn6a sn6b sn6c sn6d rsn6e rsn6f) = 6
then pifamily = . ;
else pifamily = mean (of rsn6a sn6b sn6c sn6d rsn6e rsn6f) ;

drop
   i
   rsn6a
   rsn6b
   rsn6c
   rsn6d
   rsn6e
   rsn6f ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Marital Risk Scale
Category                        Marriage
Database Field Name             A1SMARRS (MARRISK)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using the questions SP7 thru SP9c, MARRISK indicates the level of Marital
  Risk.  The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the values of SP7
  thru SP9c.  SP8, SP9a, SP9b, and SP9c were reverse coded prior to
  calculation.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
  score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate a greater level of
  marital risk.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   marrisk = 'marital risk'
;

array orig9 {*} sp7  sp8  sp9a  sp9b  sp9c ;
array new9  {*} rsp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig9) ;
        if orig9 {i} = 7 then orig9 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig9 {i} = 8 then orig9 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig9 {i} <= .Z then new9 {i} = . ;
   else new9 {i} = 5 - orig9 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of sp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c) = 5
then marrisk = . ;
else marrisk = mean (of sp7 rsp8 rsp9a rsp9b rsp9c) ;

drop
   i
   rsp7
   rsp8
   rsp9a
   rsp9b
   rsp9c ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Marital Empathy Scale
Category                        Marriage
Database Field Name             A1SSPEMP (SPEMP)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SP11 thru SP16, SPEMP indicates the level that the
  respondent perceives his/her spouse/partner is sympathetic towards
  respondent.  The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse
  coded values of SP11 thru SP16.  For cases with no valid responses to any
  items, the scale score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate greater
  empathy.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
----------------- ;
label
   spemp = 'spouse empathy to r'
;

array orig12 {*} sp11 - sp16;
array new12  {*} rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16;

do i = 1 to dim (orig12) ;
        if orig12 {i} = 7 then orig12 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig12 {i} = 8 then orig12 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig12 {i} <= .Z then new12 {i} = . ;
   else new12 {i} = 5 - orig12 {i};
end ;

if nmiss (of rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16) = dim (new12)
then spemp = . ;
else spemp = mean (of rsp11 rsp12 rsp13 rsp14 rsp15 rsp16) ;

drop
   i
   rsp11
   rsp12
   rsp13
   rsp14
   rsp15
   rsp16 ;
```

```
*************************************************************************
English Name                    Spouse Critical to Respondent Scale
Category                        Marriage
Database Field Name             A1SSPCRI (SPCRIT)
Source of Code                  Alice Rossi
Date Code Written               11-Sep-96
Last Date Code Modified         11-Mar-97
Code Checked By                 Matthew J. Cioffi
Date Code Checked               31-Mar-99

Explanation:

  Using variables SP17 thru SP22, SPCRIT indicates the level that the
  respondent perceives his/her spouse/partner is critical towards respondent.
  The scale is constructed by finding the mean of the reverse coded values of
  SP17 thru SP22.  For cases with no valid responses to any items, the scale
  score was not calculated.  Higher values indicate greater criticism.

*************************************************************************


SAS Program Code
------------------ ;
label
   spcrit  = 'spouse critical to r'
;

array orig11 {*} sp17 - sp22 ;
array new11  {*} rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22 ;

do i = 1 to dim (orig11) ;
        if orig11 {i} = 7 then orig11 {i} = .D ;
   else if orig11 {i} = 8 then orig11 {i} = .M ;
   else ;

*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* the following is to reverse the code
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*;
   if orig11 {i} <= .Z then new11 {i} = . ;
   else new11 {i} = 5 - orig11 {i} ;
end ;

if nmiss (of rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22) = dim (new11)
then spcrit  = . ;
else spcrit  = mean (of rsp17 rsp18 rsp19 rsp20 rsp21 rsp22) ;

drop
   i
   rsp17
   rsp18
   rsp19
   rsp20
   rsp21
   rsp22 ;
```