

ICPSR 3753

**Monitoring the Future: A
Continuing Study of American
Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 2002**

Codebook for Core Data File

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Data Collection Description

Principal Investigator(s): Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John E. Schulenberg

Title: Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 2002

ICPSR Study Number: 3753

Funding Agency: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse

Grant Number: DA01411

Summary: This is the 28th annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Students are randomly assigned to complete one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions, but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,400 variables across the questionnaires. Drugs covered by this survey include tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, hashish, LSD, hallucinogens, amphetamines (stimulants), Ritalin (methylphenidate), Quaaludes (methaqualone), barbiturates (tranquilizers), cocaine, crack cocaine, GHB (gamma hydroxy butyrate), and heroin. Other items include attitudes toward religion, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, self-esteem, exposure to sex and drug education, and violence and crime (both in and out of school).

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sample: Multistage area probability sample design involving three selection stages: (1) geographic areas or primary sampling units (PSUs), (2) schools (or linked groups of schools) within PSUs, and (3) students within sampled schools. Of the 72 PSUs, 8 were selected with certainty, 10 were selected with a probability of .50, and the remainder were selected with probability proportionate to the size of the senior class. In schools with more than 350 seniors, a random sample of seniors or classes was drawn. In schools with less than 350 seniors, all seniors were asked to participate. Each school was asked to participate for two years so that each year one-half of the sample is replaced. Schools refusing participation were replaced with similar schools in terms of geographic location, size, and type of school (e.g., public, private/Catholic, private/non-Catholic). The total sample was divided into six subsamples consisting of an average of 2,300 respondents, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all respondents answered the "core" drug and demographic questions. The participation rate among schools has been between 66 and 85 percent since the inception of the study.

Date of Collection: 2002

Data Collection Notes: (1) To protect the privacy of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been collapsed or recoded in the public use files. These modifications should not affect analytic uses of the public use files. (2) Variables omitted from the Western region questionnaires are noted in each codebook. (3) The codebooks are provided by ICPSR as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and may be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR and SAMHDA Web sites.

Data Source: self-administered questionnaires

Extent of Collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of Processing: CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC/ RECODE

Data Format: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

File Specifications

<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Part Name</i>	<i>File Structure</i>	<i>Case Count</i>	<i>Variable Count</i>	<i>LRECL</i>	<i>Records Per Case</i>
1	Core Data	rectangular	13,544	108	224	1
2	Form 1 Data	rectangular	2,256	618	1,246	1
3	Form 2 Data	rectangular	2,267	332	671	1
4	Form 3 Data	rectangular	2,258	354	715	1
5	Form 4 Data	rectangular	2,241	280	569	1
6	Form 5 Data	rectangular	2,257	312	630	1
7	Form 6 Data	rectangular	2,265	331	669	1

Related Publications

Johnston, Lloyd D., Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman. MONITORING THE FUTURE NATIONAL RESULTS ON ADOLESCENT DRUG USE: OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS, 2002 (NIH Publication No. 03-5374). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, April 2003.
<http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2002.pdf>

Johnston, Lloyd D., Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman. MONITORING THE FUTURE NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS ON DRUG USE, 1975-2002. Volume I: Secondary School Students (NIH Publication No. 03-5375). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, August 2003.

Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley. THE MONITORING THE FUTURE PROJECT AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS: DESIGN AND PROCEDURES. Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 54. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 2001.
<http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/occpapers/occ54.pdf>

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INTRODUCTION

DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH, 2002, which is conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and receives its core funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is an unusually comprehensive research project in several respects: surveys are conducted annually on an ongoing basis; the samples are large and nationally representative; and the subject matter is very broad, encompassing some 1400 variables per year.

The Monitoring the Future Project is designed to explore changes in many important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate "description" of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of the changes taking place among them over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the "explanation" of the relationships and trends observed to exist.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort -- between 15 and 20 percent -- though not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors, such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating "changes" from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. There is no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use this high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the investigators do not encourage such extrapolation, they suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and changes among those not in school are likely to parallel the changes among those who are.

SAMPLING INFORMATION

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

STAGE 1: GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

STAGE 2: SCHOOLS. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

STAGE 3: STUDENTS. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling. For a table of the sample size and student response rates see Appendix B.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedure should be noted here. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" showed that the half

samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

SCHOOL RECRUITING PROCEDURES. Early during the fall semester an initial contact is made with each sampled school. First, a letter is sent to the principal describing the study and requesting permission to survey seniors. The letter is followed by a telephone call from a project staff member, who attempts to deal with any questions or problems and (when necessary) makes arrangements to contact and seek permission from other school district officials. Basically the same procedures are followed for schools asked to participate for the second year.

Once the school's agreement to participate is obtained, arrangements are made by phone for administering the questionnaires. A specific date for the survey is mutually agreed upon and a local SRC representative is assigned to carry out the administration.

ADVANCE CONTACT WITH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. The local SRC representative is instructed to visit the school two weeks ahead of the actual date of administration. This visit serves as an occasion to meet the teachers whose classes will be affected and to provide them with a brochure describing the study, a brief set of guidelines about the questionnaire administration, and a supply of flyers to be distributed to the students a week to 10 days in advance of the questionnaire administration. The guidelines to the teachers include a suggested announcement to students at the time the flyers are distributed.

From the students' standpoint, the first information about the study usually consists of the teacher's announcement and the short descriptive flyer. In announcing the study, the teachers are asked to stress that the questionnaires used in the survey are not tests, and that there are no right or wrong answers. The flyer tells the students that they will be invited to participate in the study, points out that their participation is strictly voluntary, and stresses confidentiality (including a reference to the fact that the Monitoring the Future project has a special government grant of confidentiality which allows their answers to be protected). The flyer also serves as an informative document which the students can show to their parents.

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION. The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45 minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

PROCEDURES FOR PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY. In any study that relies on voluntary reporting of drug use or other illegal acts, it is essential to develop procedures which guarantee the confidentiality of such reports. It is also desirable that these procedures be described adequately to respondents so that they are comfortable about providing honest answers.

The first information given to students about the survey consists of a descriptive flyer stressing the confidentiality and voluntary participation. This theme is repeated at the start of the questionnaire administration. Each participating student is instructed to read the message on the cover of the questionnaire, which stresses the importance and value of the study, notes that answers will be kept strictly confidential, states that the study is completely voluntary, and tells the student "If there is any question you or your parents would find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank." The instructions then point out that in a few months a summary of nationwide results will be mailed to all participants and also that a follow-up questionnaire will be sent to some students after a year. The cover message explains that these are the reasons for asking that name and address be written on a special form which will be removed from the questionnaire and handed in separately. The message also points out that the two different code numbers (one on the questionnaire and one on the tear-out form) cannot be matched except by a special computer tape at the University of Michigan.

In order to protect the confidentiality of responses and the identity of respondents, a number of alterations have been made in the original dataset to prepare it for public release; these alterations are described later in the section "Processing Information."

CONTENT AREAS AND QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors.

The following table shows the subject area codes and definitions which are used in the cross-time index of base year grade 12 questionnaire items provided separately in this archive.

MEASUREMENT CONTENT AREAS

- A. DRUGS. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meaning of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.
- B. EDUCATION. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments
- C. WORK AND LEISURE. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.
- D. SEX ROLES AND FAMILY. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.
- E. POPULATION CONCERNS. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.
- F. CONSERVATION, MATERIALISM, EQUITY, ETC. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.
- G. RELIGION. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.
- H. POLITICS. Political affiliation, activities, and views.
- I. SOCIAL CHANGE. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.
- J. SOCIAL PROBLEMS. Concern with various social problems facing the nation and the world.
- K. MAJOR SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).
- L. MILITARY. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.
- M. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.
- N. RACE RELATIONS. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.
- O. CONCERN FOR OTHERS. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.
- P. HAPPINESS. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

- Q OTHER PERSONALITY VARIABLES. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counterculture orientation, hostility.
 - R. BACKGROUND. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.
 - S. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND VICTIMIZATION. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.
 - T. HEALTH. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatment.
-
-

Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content is divided into different questionnaire forms which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence. (Five forms were used in 1975-88; a sixth form was added in 1989.) This sequence produces five or six virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all the other measures which are included in a single form only.

REPRESENTATIVENESS AND VALIDITY

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous states. We have already discussed the fact that this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it will now be useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

It is possible to distinguish at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully representative. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION. As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the original schools invited to participate have agreed

to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement. The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that would seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor were dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reasons for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, the investigators feel fairly confident that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION. Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them. Students with fairly high rates of absenteeism also report above-average rates of drug use; therefore, there is some degree of bias introduced by missing the absentees. That bias could be corrected through the use of special weighting; however, this course was not chosen because the bias in estimates (in drug use, where the potential effect was hypothesized to be largest) was determined to be quite small and because the necessary weighting procedures would have introduced undesirable complications. In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORT DATA. Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, the present study does not include direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggest that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors have given the investigators reasonable confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low non-response rate on the drug questions; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

As for others of the measures, a few have a long and venerable history -- as scholars of the relevant literature will recognize -- though some of these measures have been modified to fit the present questionnaire format. Many questions, however, have been developed specifically for this project through a process of question writing, pilot testing, pretesting, and question revision or elimination. Some have already been included in other publications from the study,

but many have not; therefore, there exists little empirical evidence of their validity and reliability.

ACCURACY OF THE SAMPLE. A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey -- in the case of the present study, about 2.5-3.0 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they were clustered. For the purposes of this introduction, it is sufficient to note that virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of +/- 1.5 percentage points or smaller - sometimes considerably smaller. This means that, had the project been able to invite all schools and all seniors in the 48 contiguous states to participate, the results from such a massive survey would be within an estimated 1.5 percentage points from the present sample findings 95 times out of 100. This is a quite high level of accuracy, and one that permits the detection of fairly small trends from one year to the next.

Because of the complex sampling design, standard means of assessing confidence intervals are not appropriate. The annual volumes from the project can provide information which allow the analyst to determine the confidence intervals around means and percentages for both the total sample and various subgroups. They also provide tables and guidelines for testing the statistical significance of differences between subgroups, and the significance of year-to-year changes.

CONSISTENCY AND THE MEASUREMENT OF TRENDS. One other point is worth noting in a discussion of the validity of the findings. The Monitoring the Future project is, by intention, a study designed to be sensitive to changes from one time to another. Accordingly, the measures and procedures have been standardized and applied consistently across each data collection. To the extent that any biases remain because of limits in school and/or student participation, and to the extent that there are distortions (lack of validity) in the responses of some students, it seems very likely that such problems will exist in much the same way from one year to the next. In other words, biases in the survey estimates should tend to be consistent from one year to another, which means that the measurement of trends should be affected very little by such biases.

INTERPRETING RACIAL DIFFERENCES. Ethnic identification is provided for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population -- those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African American. Identification is not given for the other ethnic categories (Native Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American) since each of these groups comprises a small proportion of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even African Americans -- who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample -- are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because our sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size (see Appendix B of

the annual volumes for details). Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing African Americans is larger than for most other subgroups.

There exists, however, a way to determine the replicability of any finding involving racial comparisons. Since most questions are repeated from year to year, one can readily establish the degree to which a finding is replicated by looking at the results in prior and subsequent years. Given the relatively small Ns for African Americans, the analyst is urged to seek such replication before putting much faith in the reliability of any particular racial comparison.

There are factors in addition to reliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the investigators would like to caution the analyst to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

DIFFERENTIAL REPRESENTATION. Census data characterizing American young people in the approximate age range of those in this sample show somewhat lower proportions of African Americans than whites remain in school through the end of the twelfth grade. Therefore, a slightly different segment of the African American population than of the white population resides in the target population of high school seniors. Further, the samples appear to underrepresent slightly those African American males who, according to census figures, are in high school at the twelfth grade level. Identified African American males comprise about 6 percent of the sample, whereas census data suggest that they should comprise around 7 percent. Therefore it appears that more African American males are lost from the target population than white males or females of either race. This may be due to generally poorer attendance rates on the part of some African American males and/or an unwillingness on the part of some to participate in data collections of this sort.

In sum, a smaller segment of the African American population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among African Americans in the sample.

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE TENDENCIES. In examining the full range of variables, racial differences in response tendencies have been noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among African Americans than among whites. For example, African Americans tend to agree more with the positively worded items in the index of self-esteem, but they also tend to agree more with the negatively worded items. As it happens, that particular index has an equal number of positively and negatively worded items, so that any overall "agreement bias" should be self-cancelling when the index score is computed. However, group differences in agreement bias are likely to affect results on questions employing the agree-disagree format. Fortunately, most of the questions are not of that type.

There has also been observed a somewhat greater than average tendency for African American respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of African Americans as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or negatively). The analyst should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. The missing data rate may reflect willingness to answer particular questions. If a particular question or set of questions has a missing data rate higher than is true for the prior or subsequent questions, then presumably more respondents than usual were unwilling (or perhaps unable) to answer it. Such an exaggerated missing data rate exists for African American males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The exaggerated missing data rates for African American males in these sections may reflect, at least in part, less trust. The analyst is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of African Americans than whites reported that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

COVARIANCE WITH OTHER FACTORS. Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables -- variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level we might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once we control for some background characteristic such as socio-economic level or region of the country -- that is, once we compare the African American respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds -- there may be no racial difference at all.

Race is correlated with important background and demographic variables. A higher proportion of African Americans live in the South and a higher proportion grew up in families with the mother and/or father absent, and more had mothers who worked while they were growing up. A substantially higher proportion of African Americans are Baptists, and African Americans tend to attribute more importance to religion than do whites. A higher proportion of African American respondents have children, and on the average they are slightly older than the white sample. As was mentioned earlier African American males are more underrepresented in our sample than African American females.

These differences in background, demographic, and ascriptive characteristics are noted because, in any attempt to understand why a racial difference exists, one would want to be able to examine the role of these covarying characteristics.

WEIGHTING INFORMATION

The codebook frequencies have been weighted using variable V5.

FILE STRUCTURE

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH, 2002 is available from ICPSR as seven logical record length datasets. Each dataset consists of SAS and SPSS data definition statements containing all technical information for each variable in the corresponding datafile, and the datafile itself. The data are sorted by case. The datasets are organized by the form number (questionnaire version) used.

part #	form	# of variables	Logical record length	unweighted n
1	Core	108	224	13,544
2	Form 1	618	1246	2,256
3	Form 2	332	671	2,267
4	Form 3	354	715	2,258
5	Form 4	280	569	2,241
6	Form 5	312	630	2,257
7	Form 6	331	669	2,265

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

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

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

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the machine-readable codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear but are references to the descriptions which follow this example.

[1] V1134	[2] 991A13	KIND OF PAID JOB
-----------	------------	------------------

[3] Item Number: 25160

[4] A13: Which ONE of the job categories below comes closest to the kind of work you have done for pay on your current (or most recent) job? (If more than one kind of work, choose the one where you worked the most hours. Do not include work around the house.)

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

-----	-----	-----	
[10]	[11]	[12]	
100.0	100.0	5,745 cases	(Wtd)

[13] Data type: numeric

[14] Decimals: 0

[15] Missing-data codes: 0,99

[16] Columns: 98-99

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

- [2] Indicates the abbreviated variable name used to identify the variable for the user.
- [3] The item number, a unique 5-digit reference number assigned to each question which remains consistent across questionnaires.
- [4] This is the full text (question) supplied by the investigator to describe this (section of) variable(s). The question text and the numbers and letters that may appear at the beginning reflect the original wording of the questionnaire item.
- [5] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable excluding cases where the value is missing.
- [6] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable including cases where the value is missing.
- [7] Indicates the weighted frequency of occurrence of each code value for this variable.
- [8] Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.
- [9] Indicates the textual definitions of the codes for this variable
- [10] Indicates the total of the valid case percentages (100%).
- [11] Indicates the total of all case percentages (100%).
- [12] Indicates the number of cases (weighted) for this variable (including the missing cases).
- [13] Indicates the variable type. NUMERIC variables contain numbers only, including numbers in E-notation, a decimal point or a minus sign. CHARACTER variables can be any special characters: underscores (_), pound signs (#), and ampersands (&).
- [14] Indicates the number of decimal places in the variable.
- [15] Indicates the code values of missing data. In this example, code values equal to 9 are missing data (MD Codes: 9). Some analysis software packages require that certain types of data which the user desires to be excluded from analysis be designated as "MISSING DATA," e.g., inappropriate, unascertained, unascertainable, or ambiguous data categories. Although these codes are defined as missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use them in a substantive role if so desired.
- [16] Indicates starting and ending column locations of this variable. In this example, the variable named "991A13 KIND OF PAID JOB" begins in the 98th and ends in the 99th column within the record.

ICPSR PROCESSING INFORMATION

The data collection was processed according to the standard ICPSR processing procedures. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to missing data values. Consistency checks were performed. Statements bracketed in "<" and ">" signs in the body of the codebook were added by the processors for explanatory purposes. Statements bracketed in "[" and "]" were added to the tables provided by the PI, but did not appear in the questionnaire.

In order to protect the confidentiality of responses and the identity of respondents, a number of alterations and omissions have been made in the original dataset to prepare it for public release. Some questions have been eliminated from the dataset altogether (e.g., birth month, school, city, state, and student i.d. numbers; previously Variable Numbers 2, 6-12, 14-15, and 149). Other items have been left in the dataset but altered to "collapsed" or "bracketed" forms. Race (Var. No. 151) is now grouped as white/African American/ missing data. Sampling weight (Var. No. 5), which originally had a distinct value for each school, now is assigned one of six grouped values. Number of Older Brothers and Sisters, and Number of Younger Brother and Sisters (Var. Nos. 75 & 76) have been combined into a simple Number of Siblings variable. Users interested in analyses involving these items in their original form should contact the investigators.

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM 1 PROCESSING: The form 1 questionnaire contains many more specific drug related questions in Part B than do the other questionnaire forms. In the form 1 dataset, copies of the "core" or common drug prevalence variables are created and then processed so that their data will be comparable to that of the other forms. Data from the core versions are then copied to the grade 12 core dataset; the form 1 dataset retains both versions. The primary difference between the copies is that, for the core versions, nonuse is inferred from the respondents' adherence to the skip instructions (the other forms do not include the same instructions).

FREQUENCIES
CORE DATA FILE

CASEID	CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
---------------	-----------------------------------

13,543 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: 1-13,544)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 1-5

V1	YEAR OF ADMIN (4-DIGITS)
-----------	---------------------------------

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
100.0	100.0	13,543	2002	
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 16-19

V3	022	:FORM ID
-----------	------------	-----------------

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
16.6	16.6	2,253	1	
16.7	16.7	2,268	2	
16.6	16.6	2,252	3	
16.4	16.4	2,228	4	
16.7	16.7	2,268	5	
16.8	16.8	2,274	6	
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Column: 20

V4	022	:R'S ID-SERIAL #
-----------	------------	-------------------------

13,543 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: 10,001-62,265)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 21-25

V5	SAMPLING WEIGHT
-----------	------------------------

13,543 cases (Wtd) (Range of valid codes: .1354-5.2230)

Data type: numeric
 Decimals: 4
 Missing-data code: -9.0000
 Columns: 9-15

V13	022	:SCHL RGN-4 CAT
------------	------------	------------------------

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
19.5	19.5	2,644	1	NE
25.1	25.1	3,401	2	NC
33.4	33.4	4,530	3	S
21.9	21.9	2,969	4	W
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543 cases (Wtd)		

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Column: 6

V16	022	:SELF-REP/NOT=0
------------	------------	------------------------

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
68.7	68.7	9,304	0	
31.3	31.3	4,240	1	
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543 cases (Wtd)		

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Column: 7

V17	022	:SMSA/NON-SMSA=0
------------	------------	-------------------------

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.3	23.3	3,157	0	
76.7	76.7	10,386	1	
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Column: 8

V101	022B01	:EVR SMK CIG,REGL
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Item Number: 00760

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

1="Never--GO TO Question 3" 2="Once or twice" 3="Occasionally but not regularly" 4="Regularly in the past" 5="Regularly now"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
42.9	41.7	5,651	1	NEVER:(1)
22.9	22.2	3,013	2	1-2X:(2)
13.8	13.4	1,814	3	OCCASNLY:(3)
6.7	6.5	885	4	REG PAST:(4)
13.7	13.4	1,808	5	REG NOW:(5)
	2.7	372	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 34-35

V102

022B02 :#CIGS SMKD/30DAY

Item Number: 00780

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

1="Not at all" [Includes respondents who marked category 1 on Q.B01] 2="Less than one cigarette per day" 3="One to five cigarettes per day" 4="About one-half pack per day" 5="About one pack per day" 6="About one and one-half packs per day" 7="Two packs or more per day"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
73.4	71.2	9,649	1	NONE:(1)
9.7	9.5	1,281	2	<1 CIG/D:(2)
7.7	7.5	1,018	3	1-5/DAY:(3)
5.3	5.1	697	4	1/2PK/D:(4)
2.8	2.7	371	5	1 PK/DA:(5)
0.7	0.7	89	6	1.5 PK/D:(6)
0.3	0.3	41	7	2+ PKS/D:(7)
	2.9	397	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 36-37

V103

022B03 :EVER DRINK

Item Number: 00790

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

1="No--GO TO TOP OF NEXT COLUMN" 2="Yes"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
22.0	17.5	2,372	1	NO:(1)
78.0	62.1	8,408	2	YES:(2)
	20.4	2,763	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 38-39

V104

022B04A:#X ALC/LIF SIPS

Item Number: 00810

On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages to drink--more than just a few sips . . . A: . . . in your lifetime?

1="0 Occasions"[Includes respondents who report nonuse on QB03] 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.7	20.4	2,767	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
8.3	7.8	1,056	2	1-2X:(2)
10.6	10.0	1,360	3	3-5X:(3)
9.9	9.4	1,267	4	6-9X:(4)
13.0	12.3	1,666	5	10-19X:(5)
11.6	10.9	1,481	6	20-39X:(6)
24.9	23.5	3,179	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.7	770	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 40-41

V105	022B04B:#X ALC/ANN SIPS
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Item Number: 00820

On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages to drink--more than just a few sips . . . B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
28.5	26.8	3,631	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
16.6	15.6	2,111	2	1-2X:(2)
14.3	13.5	1,823	3	3-5X:(3)
10.2	9.6	1,301	4	6-9X:(4)
11.8	11.1	1,498	5	10-19X:(5)
8.1	7.6	1,030	6	20-39X:(6)
10.4	9.8	1,328	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	6.1	820	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 42-43

V107

022B05 :#X DRK ENF FL HI

Item Number: 00840

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

1="On none of the occasions" 2="On few of the occasions" 3="On about half of the occasions" 4="On most of the occasions" 5="On nearly all of the occasions"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.3	15.1	2,047	1	NONE:(1)
26.2	16.2	2,198	2	FEW:(2)
14.4	8.9	1,211	3	HALF:(3)
20.7	12.9	1,744	4	MOST:(4)
14.3	8.9	1,206	5	NRLY ALL:(5)
	37.9	5,138	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 46-47

V108

022B06 :5+DRK ROW/LST 2W

Item Number: 00850

Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A "drink" is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.

1="None"[Includes respondents who report nonuse on QB03]
 2="Once" 3="Twice" 4="Three to five times" 5="Six to nine times" 6="Ten or more times"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
71.4	66.5	9,008	1	NONE:(1)
10.1	9.4	1,275	2	ONCE:(2)
6.9	6.4	871	3	TWICE:(3)
7.8	7.3	985	4	3-5X:(4)
2.3	2.1	285	5	6-9X:(5)
1.5	1.4	187	6	10+ TIME:(6)
	6.9	933	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 48-49

V110

021B018B:#X HASH/LAST12M

Item Number: 02050

On how many occasions (if any) have you used hashish . . . B:
 . . . during the last 12 months? [In questionnaire form 1
 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.0	14.7	1,991	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.5	0.6	76	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	0.2	32	3	3-5X:(3)
0.6	0.1	14	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.1	18	5	10-19X:(5)
0.6	0.1	13	6	20-39X:(6)
1.0	0.2	22	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	84.0	11,378	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 209-210

V112

021B019A:#X MARJ/LIFETIM

Item Number: 02070

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .
 A: . . .in your lifetime? [In questionnaire form 1 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
52.7	8.4	1,137	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
11.3	1.8	244	2	1-2X:(2)
6.4	1.0	137	3	3-5X:(3)
4.1	0.7	88	4	6-9X:(4)
5.4	0.9	117	5	10-19X:(5)
5.0	0.8	108	6	20-39X:(6)
15.0	2.4	324	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	84.1	11,387	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 213-214

V113

021B019B:#X MARJ/LAST12M

Item Number: 02080

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .
 B: . . .during the last 12 months? [In questionnaire form 1
 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
65.6	10.4	1,413	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.1	1.4	195	2	1-2X:(2)
5.5	0.9	118	3	3-5X:(3)
4.6	0.7	99	4	6-9X:(4)
2.6	0.4	55	5	10-19X:(5)
3.0	0.5	64	6	20-39X:(6)
9.7	1.5	209	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	84.1	11,391	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 215-216

V114

021B019C:#X MARJ/LAST30D

Item Number: 02090

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .
 C: . . . during the last 30 days? [In questionnaire form 1
 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
79.5	12.6	1,711	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
6.9	1.1	148	2	1-2X:(2)
2.5	0.4	53	3	3-5X:(3)
2.2	0.4	47	4	6-9X:(4)
2.3	0.4	49	5	10-19X:(5)
2.8	0.5	61	6	20-39X:(6)
3.8	0.6	82	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	84.1	11,391	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 217-218

V115	022B07A:#XMJ+HS/LIFETIME
------	--------------------------

Item Number: 00860

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (weed, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil). . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [For form 1, item is recoded from separate marijuana and hashish questions, and "Dope" is also included as an example of what marijuana is called.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
52.2	49.9	6,756	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.8	9.4	1,267	2	1-2X:(2)
6.6	6.3	850	3	3-5X:(3)
4.9	4.7	633	4	6-9X:(4)
6.2	6.0	807	5	10-19X:(5)
4.6	4.4	590	6	20-39X:(6)
15.7	15.0	2,036	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.5	604	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 50-51

V116

022B07B:#XMJ+HS/LAST12MO

Item Number: 00870

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (weed, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil). . . B: . . . during the last 12 months? [For form 1, item is recoded from separate marijuana and hashish questions, and "Dope" is also included as an example of what marijuana is called.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
63.9	60.9	8,244	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.9	9.4	1,276	2	1-2X:(2)
5.8	5.5	743	3	3-5X:(3)
4.3	4.1	551	4	6-9X:(4)
4.1	3.9	526	5	10-19X:(5)
2.9	2.8	377	6	20-39X:(6)
9.2	8.8	1,193	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.7	633	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 52-53

V118

022B08A:#X LSD/LIFETIME

Item Number: 00890

On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid"). . .
 A: . . . in your lifetime?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
91.6	88.1	11,929	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.2	4.0	548	2	1-2X:(2)
1.6	1.5	209	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.9	123	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	106	5	10-19X:(5)
0.5	0.4	59	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	55	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.8	514	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 56-57

V119	022B08B:#X LSD/LAST 12MO
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Item Number: 00900

On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid"). . .
 B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.5	92.8	12,567	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.3	2.2	299	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.5	74	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	34	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	26	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	6	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	9	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	527	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 58-59

V120

022B08C:#X LSD/LAST 30DA

Item Number: 00910

On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD ("acid"). . .
 C: . . . during the last 30 days?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.3	95.4	12,925	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
0.5	0.5	63	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	12	3	3-5X:(3)
0.0	0.0	6	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	2	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	3	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	5	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	527	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 60-61

V121

022B09A:#X PSYD/LIFETIME

Item Number: 00920

On how many occasions (if any) have you used hallucinogens other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote, "shrooms" or psilocybin, PCP). . . A: . . . in your lifetime?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.8	87.2	11,816	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
5.0	4.8	655	2	1-2X:(2)
1.7	1.7	226	3	3-5X:(3)
1.0	1.0	131	4	6-9X:(4)
0.6	0.6	82	5	10-19X:(5)
0.5	0.5	62	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	49	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	523	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 62-63

V122

022B09B:#X PSYD/LAST12MO

Item Number: 00930

On how many occasions (if any) have you used hallucinogens other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote, "shrooms" or psilocybin, PCP). . . B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.5	90.8	12,297	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.4	3.3	447	2	1-2X:(2)
1.1	1.0	137	3	3-5X:(3)
0.4	0.4	54	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	37	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	25	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	10	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.0	536	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 64-65

V124

022B10A:#X COKE/LIFETIME

Item Number: 00950

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken cocaine (sometimes called "coke", "crack", "rock"). . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [For questionnaire forms 1, 3, 4, and 6, item is recoded from separate questions about "crack" (items 22260-22280) and other forms of cocaine (items 22320-22340).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.2	88.0	11,914	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.2	3.0	412	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.4	195	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	110	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.7	100	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	51	6	20-39X:(6)
1.0	1.0	135	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.6	627	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 68-69

V126

022B10C:#X COKE/LAST30DA

Item Number: 00970

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken cocaine (sometimes called "coke", "crack", "rock"). . . C: . . . during last 30 days? [For questionnaire forms 1, 3, 4, and 6, item is recoded from separate questions about "crack" (items 22260-22280) and other forms of cocaine (items 22320-22340).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.7	93.2	12,620	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.1	1.1	142	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.5	73	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	36	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	26	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	12	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.0	7	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.6	627	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 72-73

V127	022B11A:#X AMPH/LIFETIME
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Item Number: 00980

Amphetamines have been prescribed by doctors to help people lose weight or to give people more energy. They are sometimes called uppers, ups, speed, bennies, dexies, pep pills, and diet pills. Drugstores are not supposed to sell them without a prescription. Amphetamines do NOT include any non-prescription drugs, such as over-the-counter diet pills (like Dexatrim(R)) or stay-awake pills (like No-Doz(R)), or any mail-order drugs. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [Questionnaire form 1 worded somewhat differently and also includes as examples: Benzedrine, Dexedrine, Methedrine, Ritalin, Preludin, Dexamyl, Methamphetamine, Meth or Crystal Meth.

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
83.3	79.7	10,794	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
6.1	5.8	786	2	1-2X:(2)
2.8	2.7	369	3	3-5X:(3)
2.3	2.2	296	4	6-9X:(4)
1.8	1.7	237	5	10-19X:(5)
1.4	1.4	183	6	20-39X:(6)
2.3	2.2	297	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	581	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543		cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 74-75

V128

022B11B:#X AMPH/LAST12MO

Item Number: 00990

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
88.9	85.0	11,518	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.4	4.2	574	2	1-2X:(2)
2.2	2.1	283	3	3-5X:(3)
1.3	1.2	168	4	6-9X:(4)
1.2	1.2	156	5	10-19X:(5)
0.9	0.9	122	6	20-39X:(6)
1.1	1.0	140	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	582	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 76-77

V129	022B11C:#X AMPH/LAST30DA
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Item Number: 01000

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . C: . . . during the last 30 days?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.5	90.4	12,246	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.5	2.4	328	2	1-2X:(2)
1.0	0.9	124	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	101	4	6-9X:(4)
0.5	0.5	67	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	56	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	31	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	589	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 78-79

V130

022B12A:#X ICE/LIFETIME

Item Number: 24380

On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice"). . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [In questionnaire forms 2 and 5 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.4	30.8	4,176	1	0 OCCAS (1)
1.8	0.6	80	2	1-2X (2)
1.3	0.4	55	3	3-5X (3)
0.3	0.1	13	4	6-9X (4)
0.4	0.1	18	5	10-19X (5)
0.2	0.0	7	6	20-39X (6)
0.7	0.2	32	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	67.7	9,164	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 26-27

V131

022B12B:#X ICE/LAST12MO

Item Number: 24390

On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice"). . . B: . . . during the last 12 months? [In questionnaire forms 2 and 5 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.0	31.3	4,242	1	0 OCCAS (1)
1.3	0.4	56	2	1-2X (2)
0.7	0.2	32	3	3-5X (3)
0.2	0.1	9	4	6-9X (4)
0.3	0.1	15	5	10-19X (5)
0.2	0.1	8	6	20-39X (6)
0.3	0.1	14	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	67.7	9,168	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 28-29

V132

022B12C:#X ICE/LAST30DA

Item Number: 24400

On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice"). . . C: . . . during the last 30 days? [In questionnaire forms 2 and 5 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.8	31.9	4,322	1	0 OCCAS (1)
0.5	0.2	23	2	1-2X (2)
0.2	0.1	9	3	3-5X (3)
0.2	0.1	8	4	6-9X (4)
0.0	0.0	1	5	10-19X (5)
0.1	0.0	3	6	20-39X (6)
0.1	0.0	6	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	67.7	9,171	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 30-31

V133	022B13A:#X BRBT/LIFETIME
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Item Number: 01040

Barbiturates are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people relax or get to sleep. They are sometimes called downs, downers, goofballs, yellows, reds, blues, rainbows. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [Questionnaire form 1 worded somewhat differently and also includes the following examples: Phenobarbital, Seconal, Tuinal, Nembutal, Luminal, Desbutal, Amytal (see Form 1 Codebook).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.5	86.6	11,727	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.3	3.2	429	2	1-2X:(2)
2.1	2.0	266	3	3-5X:(3)
1.3	1.2	164	4	6-9X:(4)
1.1	1.1	145	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.7	93	6	20-39X:(6)
1.1	1.0	138	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	581	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 80-81

V134

022B13B:#X BRBT/LAST12MO

Item Number: 01050

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.3	89.2	12,086	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.9	2.8	382	2	1-2X:(2)
1.4	1.3	178	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	107	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	105	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	44	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	57	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	584	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 82-83

V135	022B13C:#X BRBT/LAST30DA
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Item Number: 01060

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them.
 . . C: . . . during the last 30 days?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.8	92.6	12,535	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.6	1.6	210	2	1-2X:(2)
0.7	0.6	86	3	3-5X:(3)
0.4	0.4	56	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	42	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	15	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	9	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	590	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 84-85

V136

022B14A:#X TRQL/LIFETIME

Item Number: 01070

Tranquilizers are sometimes prescribed by doctors to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. Librium, Valium, and Xanax are all tranquilizers. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own-- that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [Questionnaire form 1 worded somewhat differently and adds to the above examples "Equanil, Meprobamate, Serax, Atarax, Tranxene, Vistaril" (see Form 1 Codebook).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
88.5	84.6	11,463	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
5.0	4.8	646	2	1-2X:(2)
2.3	2.2	295	3	3-5X:(3)
1.0	1.0	133	4	6-9X:(4)
1.3	1.2	163	5	10-19X:(5)
0.8	0.8	107	6	20-39X:(6)
1.1	1.1	146	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	590	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 86-87

V137	022B14B:#X TRQL/LAST12MO
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Item Number: 01080

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them.
 . . B: . . . during the last 12 months?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.2	88.2	11,939	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.7	3.6	481	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.4	188	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.9	123	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	109	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	56	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	48	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	599	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 88-89

V138

022B14C:#X TRQL/LAST30DA

Item Number: 01090

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . C: . . . during the last 30 days?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.6	92.3	12,505	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.8	1.8	238	2	1-2X:(2)
0.7	0.7	95	3	3-5X:(3)
0.4	0.3	45	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	35	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	13	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	7	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.5	605	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 90-91

V140

022R* :#X "H"/LAST12MO

Item Number: 01110

On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin . . . B:
 . . . during the last 12 months? [For questionnaire forms 2,
 5, and 6, item is recoded from separate questions about heroin
 use with a needle (items 29630-29650) and without a needle
 (items 29660-29680).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.0	94.6	12,816	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
0.5	0.4	60	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	24	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	14	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	8	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	8	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	14	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	598	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 94-95

V141 022R* :#X "H"/LAST30DAY

Item Number: 01120

On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin . . . C:
 . . . during the last 30 days? [For questionnaire forms 2, 5,
 and 6, item is recoded from separate questions about heroin
 use with a needle (items 29630-29650) and without a needle
 (items 29660-29680).]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9
 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or
 More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
99.5	95.1	12,878	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
0.3	0.2	33	2	1-2X:(2)
0.0	0.0	6	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	10	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	8	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	4	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.0	7	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.4	598	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 96-97

V142	022B17A:#X NARC/LIFETIME
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Item Number: 01130

There are a number of narcotics other than heroin, such as methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, demerol, paregoric, talwin, and laudanum. These are sometimes prescribed by doctors. On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [Questionnaire form 1 worded differently and replaces "paregoric, talwin, and laudanum" with "Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, Percodan, Dilaudid" (see Form 1 Codebook); questionnaire forms 2 and 4 replace "paregoric, talwin, and laudanum" with "Vicodin, Oxycontin, and Percocet."]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
87.8	83.4	11,299	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.6	4.4	593	2	1-2X:(2)
2.4	2.3	307	3	3-5X:(3)
1.6	1.5	204	4	6-9X:(4)
1.5	1.4	193	5	10-19X:(5)
0.9	0.9	120	6	20-39X:(6)
1.2	1.1	154	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.0	673	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543		cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 98-99

V144

022B17C:#X NARC/LAST30DA

Item Number: 01150

On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . . C: . . . during the last 30 days?

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.5	91.6	12,410	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.8	1.7	235	2	1-2X:(2)
0.7	0.7	94	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.5	64	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	31	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	11	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	16	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.0	681	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 102-103

V145	022B18A:#X INHL/LIFETIME
------	--------------------------

Item Number: 01160

On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high. . . A: . . . in your lifetime? [In questionnaire forms 2, 3, and 5 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
88.4	42.4	5,739	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
6.0	2.9	390	2	1-2X:(2)
2.2	1.1	145	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	0.6	77	4	6-9X:(4)
0.9	0.4	58	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.2	28	6	20-39X:(6)
0.8	0.4	52	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	52.1	7,054	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

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

V146

022B18B:#X INHL/LAST12MO

Item Number: 01170

On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high. . . B: . . . during the last 12 months? [In questionnaire forms 2, 3, and 5 only.]

1="0 Occasions" 2="1-2 Occasions" 3="3-5 Occasions" 4="6-9 Occasions" 5="10-19 Occasions" 6="20-39 Occasions" 7="40 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.5	45.7	6,196	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.5	1.2	165	2	1-2X:(2)
0.6	0.3	42	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.2	33	4	6-9X:(4)
0.4	0.2	24	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.1	10	6	20-39X:(6)
0.3	0.2	21	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	52.1	7,053	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

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

V148

022(R) :AGE <>18 DICHOTOMY

Item Number:

Component questions: 1) "In what year were you born?" (item 00010), 2) "In what month were you born?" (item 00020), and 3) Date of questionnaire administration as recorded by interviewer.

0="under 18 years old" 1="18 years of age and over"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
42.3	40.5	5,484	1	< 18
57.7	55.3	7,483	2	18+
	4.3	577	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

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

V150

022C03 :R'S SEX

Item Number: 00030

What is your sex?

1="Male" 2="Female"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
47.3	44.3	5,998	1	MALE:(1)
52.7	49.3	6,675	2	FEMALE:(2)
	6.4	871	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

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

V151

022C04(R)R'S RACE

Item Number: 00040

How do you describe yourself?

2="Black or African American" 3="Mexican American or Chicano"
 4="Cuban American" 8="Puerto Rican" 9="Other Latin American"
 5="Asian American" 6="White (Caucasian)" 1="American Indian
 (Native American Indian)" 7="Other" [Responses other than (2)
 "Black or African American" and (6) "White (Caucasian)" are
 recoded to missing data in this dataset.]

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
85.3	62.2	8,421	0	WHITE:(6)
14.7	10.7	1,447	1	BLACK:(2)
	27.1	3,676	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 114-115

V152

022C05 :R SPD >TIM R-URB

Item Number: 00050

Where did you grow up mostly?

1="On a farm" 2="In the country" 3="In a small city or town (under 50,000 people)" 4="In a medium-sized city (50,000-100,000)" 5="In a suburb of a medium-sized city" 6="In a large city (100,000-500,000)" 7="In a suburb of a large city" 8="In a very large city (over 500,000)" 9="In a suburb of a very large city" 0="Can't say; mixed" and nonresponse

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
12.1	12.1	1,640	0	DK/MXD/MDAT:(0)
4.3	4.3	576	1	FARM:(1)
9.9	9.9	1,339	2	COUNTRY:(2)
28.1	28.1	3,809	3	SM TOWN:(3)
12.4	12.4	1,685	4	MED CITY:(4)
7.0	7.0	946	5	SUBURB4:(5)
9.2	9.2	1,248	6	LG CITY:(6)
7.0	7.0	943	7	SUBURB 6:(7)
5.5	5.5	738	8	VRYLG CITY:(8)
4.6	4.6	619	9	SUBURB 8:(9)
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Column: 116

V153

022C06 :R NOT MARRIED

Item Number: 00060

What is your present marital status?

1="Married" 2="Engaged" 3="Separated/divorced" 4="Single"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
2.2	2.1	280	1	MARRIED:(1)
5.4	5.1	690	2	ENGAGED:(2)
1.0	0.9	127	3	SEP/DIV:(3)
91.5	87.0	11,779	4	SINGLE:(4)
	4.9	667	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 117-118

V49

02C07R:# SIBLINGS

Item Number:

Component questions: "How many brothers and sisters do you have? (Include stepbrothers and sisters and half-brothers and sisters) a) Older brothers and sisters" (item 00075); "b) Younger brothers and sisters" (item 00076).

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four" 5="Five" 6="Six or more". For this dataset, responses to the two questions are added and bracketed so that 3 is the highest category, meaning "Three or more brothers or sisters".

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.5	5.3	715	0	NONE:(0)
30.1	28.7	3,892	1	ONE:(1)
28.0	26.7	3,620	2	TWO:(2)
36.3	34.6	4,692	3	3 OR MORE:(3)
	4.6	624	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 32-33

V155	022C07Cb(R):R'S HSHLD FATHER
-------------	-------------------------------------

Item Number: 00090

Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.) B. Father (or male guardian)

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
25.6	24.4	3,307	0	NT MARKD:(0)
74.4	70.9	9,597	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.7	640	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 119-120

V156	022C07Cc(R):R'S HSHLD MOTHER
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Item Number: 00100

Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.) C. Mother (or female guardian)

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.3	9.8	1,328	0	NT MARKD:(0)
89.7	85.5	11,576	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.7	640	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 121-122

V157

022C07Cd(R):R'S HSHLD BR/SR

Item Number: 00110

Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.) D. Brother(s) and/or sister(s)

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
32.4	30.9	4,180	0	NT MARKD:(0)
67.6	64.4	8,724	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.7	640	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 123-124

V163	022C08 :FATHR EDUC LEVEL
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Item Number: 00310

The next three questions ask about your parents. If you were raised mostly by foster parents, stepparents, or others, answer for them. For example, if you have both a stepfather and a natural father, answer for the one that was the most important in raising you. What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

1="Completed grade school or less" 2="Some high school"
 3="Completed high school" 4="Some college" 5="Completed college"
 6="Graduate or professional school after college"
 7="Don't know, or does not apply"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.8	3.6	485	1	GRDE SCH:(1)
9.3	8.8	1,198	2	SOME HS:(2)
28.5	27.0	3,659	3	HS GRAD:(3)
17.7	16.8	2,275	4	SOME CLG:(4)
21.4	20.3	2,749	5	CLG GRAD:(5)
12.5	11.9	1,612	6	GRAD SCH:(6)
6.8	6.4	873	7	DK/NA:(7)
	5.1	692	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 125-126

V164

022C09 :MOTHR EDUC LEVEL

Item Number: 00320

What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

1="Completed grade school or less" 2="Some high school"
 3="Completed high school" 4="Some college" 5="Completed
 college" 6="Graduate or professional school after college"
 7="Don't know, or does not apply"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.5	3.3	452	1	GRDE SCH:(1)
7.6	7.2	979	2	SOME HS:(2)
27.2	25.8	3,494	3	HS GRAD:(3)
22.5	21.3	2,889	4	SOME CLG:(4)
24.4	23.2	3,141	5	CLG GRAD:(5)
11.1	10.6	1,431	6	GRAD SCH:(6)
3.7	3.6	482	7	DK/NA:(7)
	5.0	675	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 127-128

V165

022C10 :MOTH PD JB R YNG

Item Number: 00330

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

1="No" 2="Yes, some of the time when I was growing up" 3="Yes, most of the time" 4="Yes, all or nearly all of the time"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.8	14.0	1,893	1	NO:(1)
19.0	18.0	2,432	2	SOMETIME:(2)
18.3	17.3	2,343	3	MOSTTIME:(3)
47.9	45.2	6,128	4	ALL TIME:(4)
	5.5	747	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 129-130

V166

022C11 :R'S POLTL PRFNC

Item Number: 00340

How would you describe your political preference?

1="Strongly Republican" 2="Mildly Republican" 3="Mildly Democrat" 4="Strongly Democrat" 5="Independent" 6="No preference" 7="Other" 8="Don't know, haven't decided"

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.9	8.0	1,090	1	STRG GOP:(1)
12.9	11.7	1,581	2	MILD GOP:(2)
11.6	10.6	1,429	3	MILD DEM:(3)
9.0	8.2	1,112	4	STRG DEM:(4)
8.0	7.3	989	5	INDEPNDT:(5)
17.6	16.0	2,163	6	NO PREF:(6)
1.6	1.5	200	7	OTHER:(7)
30.3	27.5	3,731	8	DK/HVNT DECID:(8)
	9.2	1,250	-9	MISSING

 100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 131-132

V167

022C12 :R'POL BLF RADCL

Item Number: 00350

How would you describe your political beliefs?

1="Very conservative" 2="Conservative" 3="Moderate"
 4="Liberal" 5="Very Liberal" 6="Radical" 8="None of the above,
 or don't know"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.8	3.6	487	1	VRY CONS:(1)
10.9	10.2	1,386	2	CONSERV:(2)
24.2	22.6	3,067	3	MODERATE:(3)
14.7	13.8	1,865	4	LIBERAL:(4)
4.1	3.9	523	5	VRY LIB:(5)
2.8	2.6	351	6	RADICAL:(7)
39.5	37.0	5,015	8	NONE ABOVE/DK:(8)
	6.3	849	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 133-134

V169

022C13B:R'ATTND REL SVC

Item Number: 00370

The next three questions are about religion. B: How often do you attend religious services?

1="Never" 2="Rarely" 3="Once or twice a month" 4="About once a week or more" Responses from the western region intentionally obliterated.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
15.5	11.5	1,551	1	NEVER:(1)
33.3	24.6	3,332	2	RARELY:(2)
16.2	11.9	1,618	3	1-2X/MO:(3)
34.9	25.8	3,490	4	1/WK OR+:(4)
	26.2	3,552	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 135-136

V170	022C13C:RLGN IMP R'S LF
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Item Number: 00380

C: How important is religion in your life?

1="Not important" 2="A little important" 3="Pretty important"
 4="Very important" Responses from the western region
 intentionally obliterated.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.4	10.6	1,436	1	NOT IMPT:(1)
22.9	16.9	2,285	2	LITL IMP:(2)
29.5	21.7	2,942	3	PRTY IMP:(3)
33.3	24.5	3,323	4	VERY IMP:(4)
	26.3	3,557	-9	MISSING

100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 137-138

V171	022C14 :WHEN R XPCT GRAD
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Item Number: 00390

When are you most likely to graduate from high school?

1="By this June" 2="July to January" 3="After next January"
 6="Don't expect to graduate"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.8	92.5	12,523	1	BY JUNE:(1)
1.6	1.5	209	2	JULY-JAN:(2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	AFT JAN:(3)
0.6	0.6	75	6	WONT:(6)
	5.4	736	-9	MISSING

100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 139-140

V172

022C15 :R'S HS PROGRAM

Item Number: 00400

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

1="Academic or college prep" 2="General" 3="Vocational, technical, or commercial" 4="Other, or don't know"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
51.5	48.4	6,548	1	CLG PREP:(1)
32.2	30.2	4,095	2	GENERAL:(2)
7.9	7.4	1,005	3	VOC-TECH:(3)
8.3	7.8	1,056	4	OTH/DK:(4)
	6.2	839	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 141-142

V173

022C16 :RT SF SCH AB>AVG

Item Number: 00410

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

1="Far Below Average" 2="Below Average" 3="Slightly Below Average" 4="Average" 5="Slightly Above Average" 6="Above Average" 7="Far Above Average"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.3	1.2	166	1	FAR BLOW:(1)
1.9	1.8	246	2	BELOW AV:(2)
4.5	4.2	573	3	SL BELOW:(3)
33.9	31.8	4,311	4	AVERAGE:(4)
23.7	22.2	3,010	5	SL ABOVE:(5)
28.0	26.3	3,556	6	ABOVE AV:(6)
6.6	6.2	840	7	FAR ABOV:(7)
	6.2	840	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 143-144

V174

022C17 :RT SF INTELL>AVG

Item Number: 00420

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

1="Far Below Average" 2="Below Average" 3="Slightly Below Average" 4="Average" 5="Slightly Above Average" 6="Above Average" 7="Far Above Average"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.0	0.9	121	1	FAR BLOW:(1)
1.8	1.7	224	2	BELOW AV:(2)
4.1	3.9	521	3	SL BELOW:(3)
32.3	30.3	4,102	4	AVERAGE:(4)
23.6	22.1	2,996	5	SL ABOVE:(5)
29.0	27.2	3,683	6	ABOVE AV:(6)
8.3	7.7	1,048	7	FAR ABOV:(7)
	6.3	849	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 145-146

V176

022C18B:#DA/4W SC MS CUT

Item Number: 00440

During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed. . . B: Because you skipped or "cut"

1="None" 2="1 Day" 3="2 Days" 4="3 Days" 5="4-5 Days" 6="6-10 Days" 7="11 or More"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
67.6	61.2	8,283	1	NONE:(1)
13.7	12.4	1,685	2	1 DAY:(2)
7.3	6.6	896	3	2 DAYS:(3)
4.7	4.3	577	4	3 DAYS:(4)
3.6	3.2	437	5	4-5 DAYS:(5)
1.8	1.6	216	6	6-10 DA:(6)
1.4	1.2	166	7	11+ DAYS:(7)
	9.5	1,283	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 149-150

V177

022C18C:#DA/4W SC MS OTH

Item Number: 00450

During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . . C: For other reasons

1="None" 2="1 Day" 3="2 Days" 4="3 Days" 5="4-5 Days" 6="6-10 Days" 7="11 or More"

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
55.4	50.8	6,879	1	NONE:(1)
20.6	18.9	2,554	2	1 DAY:(2)
10.8	9.9	1,346	3	2 DAYS:(3)
6.4	5.8	788	4	3 DAYS:(4)
4.2	3.9	523	5	4-5 DAYS:(5)
1.5	1.4	191	6	6-10 DA:(6)
1.0	0.9	127	7	11+ DAYS:(7)
	8.4	1,136	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 151-152

V178

022C19 :#DA/4W SKP CLASS

Item Number: 00460

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

1="Not at all" 2="1 or 2 times" 3="3-5 times" 4="6-10 times"
5="11-20 times" 6="More than 20 times"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
64.0	60.0	8,126	1	NONE:(1)
20.1	18.8	2,552	2	1-2:(2)
9.8	9.2	1,246	3	3-5:(3)
3.5	3.3	447	4	6-10:(4)
1.3	1.2	167	5	11-20:(5)
1.3	1.2	165	6	21+:(6)
	6.2	842	-9	MISSING

100.0 100.0 13,543 cases (Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 153-154

V179

022C20 :R HS GRADE/D=1

Item Number: 00470

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

9="A (93-100)" 8="A- (90-92)" 7="B+ (87-89)" 6="B (83-86)"
 5="B- (80-82)" 4="C+ (77-79)" 3="C (73-76)" 2="C- (70-72)"
 1="D (69 or below)"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
1.3	1.2	166	1	D:(1)
2.9	2.7	371	2	C-:(2)
5.9	5.5	745	3	C:(3)
9.7	9.0	1,222	4	C+:(4)
11.9	11.1	1,505	5	B-:(5)
17.8	16.6	2,247	6	B:(6)
17.5	16.4	2,218	7	B+:(7)
16.1	15.0	2,037	8	A-:(8)
16.9	15.7	2,133	9	A:(9)
	6.6	900	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 155-156

V180

022C21A:R WL DO VOC/TEC

Item Number: 00480

How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school? A: Attend a technical or vocational school

1="Definitely Won't" 2="Probably Won't" 3="Probably Will"
4="Definitely Will"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
52.9	47.6	6,451	1	DEF WONT:(1)
23.9	21.5	2,912	2	PRB WONT:(2)
14.9	13.4	1,813	3	PRB WILL:(3)
8.3	7.5	1,015	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.0	1,352	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 157-158

V181

022C21B:R WL DO ARMD FC

Item Number: 00490

How likely is it that you will do each of the following things
after high school? B: Serve in the armed forces

1="Definitely Won't" 2="Probably Won't" 3="Probably Will"
4="Definitely Will"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
69.7	62.2	8,430	1	DEF WONT:(1)
18.6	16.6	2,254	2	PRB WONT:(2)
6.8	6.1	822	3	PRB WILL:(3)
4.9	4.4	597	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.6	1,441	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 159-160

V182

022C21C:R WL DO 2YR CLG

Item Number: 00500

How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school? C: Graduate from a two-year college program

1="Definitely Won't" 2="Probably Won't" 3="Probably Will"
4="Definitely Will"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
37.7	33.8	4,584	1	DEF WONT:(1)
20.6	18.5	2,501	2	PRB WONT:(2)
22.7	20.4	2,763	3	PRB WILL:(3)
19.0	17.0	2,305	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.3	1,390	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 161-162

V183

022C21D:R WL DO 4YR CLG

Item Number: 00510

How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school? D: Graduate from college (four-year program)

1="Definitely Won't" 2="Probably Won't" 3="Probably Will"
4="Definitely Will"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.8	9.0	1,213	1	DEF WONT:(1)
10.3	9.5	1,283	2	PRB WONT:(2)
23.4	21.4	2,905	3	PRB WILL:(3)
56.5	51.7	7,004	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	8.4	1,139	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 163-164

V184

022C21E:R WL DO GRD/PRF

Item Number: 00520

How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school? E: Attend graduate or professional school after college

1="Definitely Won't" 2="Probably Won't" 3="Probably Will"
4="Definitely Will"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.8	16.9	2,290	1	DEF WONT:(1)
27.3	24.5	3,319	2	PRB WONT:(2)
32.9	29.5	4,001	3	PRB WILL:(3)
21.1	18.9	2,563	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.1	1,370	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 165-166

V185

022C22A:R WNTDO VOC/TEC

Item Number: 00530

Suppose you could do just what you'd like and nothing stood in your way. How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) A. Attend a technical or vocational school

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
82.0	75.4	10,216	0	NT MARKD:(0)
18.0	16.6	2,245	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 167-168

V186	022C22B:R WNTDO ARMD FC
-------------	--------------------------------

Item Number: 00540

How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) B. Serve in the armed forces

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
86.1	79.2	10,731	0	NT MARKD:(0)
13.9	12.8	1,731	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 169-170

V187	022C22C:R WNTDO 2YR CLG
-------------	--------------------------------

Item Number: 00550

How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) C. Graduate from a two-year college program

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
73.3	67.5	9,138	0	NT MARKD:(0)
26.7	24.5	3,324	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 171-172

V188**022C22D:R WNTDO 4YR CLG**

Item Number: 00560

How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) D. Graduate from college (four-year program)

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
21.1	19.4	2,627	0	NT MARKD:(0)
78.9	72.6	9,835	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 173-174

V189**022C22E:R WNTDO GRD/PRF**

Item Number: 00570

How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) E. Attend graduate or professional school after college

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
45.1	41.5	5,622	0	NT MARKD:(0)
54.9	50.5	6,839	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 175-176

V190

022C22F:R WNTDO NONE

Item Number: 00580

How many of the following things would you WANT to do? (Mark all that apply.) F. None of the above

0="UNMARKED" 1="MARKED"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.2	87.6	11,866	0	NT MARKD:(0)
4.8	4.4	595	1	MARKED:(1)
	8.0	1,082	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 177-178

V191

022C23 :HRS/W WRK SCHYR

Item Number: 00590

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

1="None" 2="5 or less hours" 3="6 to 10 hours" 4="11 to 15 hours" 5="16 to 20 hours" 6="21 to 25 hours" 7="26-30 hours" 8="More than 30 hours"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
26.2	24.2	3,274	1	NONE:(1)
9.1	8.4	1,136	2	5 OR <:(2)
9.6	8.9	1,199	3	6-10 HRS:(3)
11.2	10.4	1,403	4	11-15 HR:(4)
15.2	14.0	1,897	5	16-20 HR:(5)
12.1	11.2	1,511	6	21-25 HR:(6)
8.6	7.9	1,073	7	26-30 HR:(7)
7.9	7.3	989	8	30+ HRS:(8)
	7.8	1,061	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 179-180

V192

022C24A:R\$/AVG WEEK JOB

Item Number: 00600

During an average week, how much money do you get from. . . A:
A job or other work

1="None" 2="\$1-5" 3="\$6-10" 4="\$11-20" 5="\$21-35" 6="\$36-50"
7="\$51-75" 8="\$76-125" 9="\$126+"

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.0	27.2	3,680	1	NONE:(1)
1.0	0.9	117	2	\$1-5:(2)
3.2	2.9	389	3	\$6-10:(3)
2.9	2.7	361	4	\$11-20:(4)
4.0	3.6	487	5	\$21-35:(5)
6.2	5.6	756	6	\$36-50:(6)
9.3	8.4	1,140	7	\$51-75:(7)
21.5	19.5	2,637	8	\$76-125:(8)
22.0	19.9	2,697	9	\$126+:(9)
	9.4	1,280	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 181-182

V193

022C24B:R\$/AVG WEEK OTH

Item Number: 00610

During an average week, how much money do you get from. . . B:
Other sources (allowances, etc.)

1="None" 2="\$1-5" 3="\$6-10" 4="\$11-20" 5="\$21-35" 6="\$36-50"
7="\$51-75" 8="\$76-125" 9="\$126+"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
36.5	32.4	4,386	1	NONE:(1)
6.4	5.7	769	2	\$1-5:(2)
10.5	9.3	1,256	3	\$6-10:(3)
19.1	16.9	2,287	4	\$11-20:(4)
11.8	10.4	1,412	5	\$21-35:(5)
6.4	5.6	765	6	\$36-50:(6)
3.5	3.1	417	7	\$51-75:(7)
2.6	2.3	309	8	\$76-125:(8)
3.3	3.0	401	9	\$126+:(9)
	11.4	1,541	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 183-184

V194

022C25 :#X/AV WK GO OUT

Item Number: 00620

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

1="Less than one" 2="One" 3="Two" 4="Three" 5="Four or Five"
6="Six or Seven"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
9.6	8.8	1,192	1	< 1:(1)
12.8	11.8	1,596	2	ONE:(2)
27.3	25.1	3,396	3	TWO:(3)
25.1	23.1	3,128	4	THREE:(4)
16.8	15.4	2,091	5	4-5:(5)
8.4	7.7	1,045	6	6-7:(6)
	8.1	1,095	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 185-186

V195

022C26 :#X DATE 3+/WK

Item Number: 00630

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

1="Never" 2="Once a month or less" 3="2 or 3 times a month"
4="Once a week" 5="2 or 3 times a week" 6="Over 3 times a week"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
23.3	21.2	2,870	1	NEVER:(1)
19.0	17.3	2,342	2	1/MO OR<:(2)
15.5	14.1	1,909	3	2-3/MO:(3)
14.6	13.3	1,804	4	1/WK:(4)
17.0	15.5	2,095	5	2-3/WK:(5)
10.6	9.6	1,307	6	3+/WK:(6)
	9.0	1,216	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 187-188

V196

022C27 :DRIVE>200 MI/WK

Item Number: 00640

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

1="Not at all" 2="1 to 10 miles" 3="11 to 50 miles" 4="51 to 100 miles" 5="100 to 200 miles" 6="More than 200 miles"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
16.0	14.7	1,991	1	NONE:(1)
7.2	6.6	894	2	1-10 MI:(2)
22.4	20.5	2,780	3	11-50:(3)
23.1	21.2	2,875	4	51-100:(4)
18.0	16.5	2,237	5	101-200:(5)
13.3	12.2	1,652	6	> 200:(6)
	8.2	1,114	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: -9

Columns: 189-190

V197

022C28 :#X/12MO R TCKTD

Item Number: 00650

Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (OR been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?

0="None--GO TO QUESTION 30" 1="Once" 2="Twice" 3="Three times"
4="Four or more times"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
69.3	62.7	8,495	0	NONE:(0)
18.4	16.6	2,251	1	ONE:(1)
7.1	6.4	867	2	TWO:(2)
3.0	2.7	362	3	THREE:(3)
2.3	2.0	277	4	4+:(4)
	9.5	1,292	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 191-192

V198	022C29AR#TCKTS AFT DRNK
-------------	--------------------------------

Item Number: 00660

How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . . A: Drinking alcoholic beverages?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3 and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.2	25.4	3,437	0	None:(0)
6.4	1.8	240	1	One:(1)
1.0	0.3	37	2	Two:(2)
0.4	0.1	13	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	72.5	9,815	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 193-194

V199	022C29BR#TCKTS AFT MARJ
-------------	--------------------------------

Item Number: 00670

How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . . B: Smoking marijuana or hashish?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3 and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.8	26.0	3,515	0	None:(0)
3.4	0.9	126	1	One:(1)
1.1	0.3	40	2	Two:(2)
0.7	0.2	27	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	72.6	9,834	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 195-196

V200

022C29CR#TCKTS AFT OTDG

Item Number: 00680

How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were
 . . . C: Using other illegal drugs?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3
 and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.0	26.7	3,622	0	None:(0)
1.5	0.4	54	1	One:(1)
0.3	0.1	9	2	Two:(2)
0.3	0.1	11	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	72.7	9,846	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 197-198

V201	022C30 :#ACCIDNTS/12 MO
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Item Number: 00690

We are interested in any accidents which occurred while you were driving a car, truck, or motorcycle. ("Accidents" means a collision involving property damage or personal injury--not bumps or scratches in parking lots.) During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?

0="None--GO TO QUESTION 32" 1="Once" 2="Twice" 3="Three times"
4="Four or more times"

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
75.6	67.8	9,186	0	NONE:(0)
18.8	16.9	2,286	1	ONE:(1)
4.0	3.6	481	2	TWO:(2)
1.3	1.1	155	3	THREE:(3)
0.4	0.4	50	4	4+:(4)
	10.2	1,385	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 199-200

V202**022C31AR#ACDTS AFT DRNK**

Item Number: 00700

How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . . A:
Drinking alcoholic beverages?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3
and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
95.9	20.8	2,816	0	None:(0)
3.4	0.7	100	1	One:(1)
0.4	0.1	13	2	Two:(2)
0.3	0.1	9	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	78.3	10,606	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 201-202

V203**022C31BR#ACDTS AFT MARJ**

Item Number: 00710

How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . . B:
Smoking marijuana or hashish?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3
and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.5	20.9	2,834	0	None:(0)
2.8	0.6	83	1	One:(1)
0.4	0.1	12	2	Two:(2)
0.2	0.1	7	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	78.3	10,608	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 203-204

V204

022C31CR#ACDTS AFT OTDG

Item Number: 00720

How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . . C:
Using other illegal drugs?

0="None" 1="One" 2="Two" 3="Three" 4="Four or more". Codes 3
and 4 are combined in this dataset.

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.4	21.2	2,877	0	None:(0)
1.2	0.3	35	1	One:(1)
0.2	0.0	6	2	Two:(2)
0.2	0.0	5	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	78.4	10,620	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -9
Columns: 205-206

V205

0215C32 :R'S BRANCH SERV

Item Number: 00730

If you have not entered military service, and do not expect to enter, GO TO PART D. What is, or will be, your branch of service? [In questionnaire forms 1 and 5 only.]

1="Army" 2="Navy" 3="Marine Corps" 4="Air Force" 5="Coast Guard" 6="Uncertain"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
31.0	1.1	153	1	ARMY:(1)
16.9	0.6	84	2	NAVY:(2)
15.4	0.6	76	3	MARINES:(3)
21.7	0.8	107	4	AIRFORCE:(4)
2.6	0.1	13	5	COAST GD:(5)
12.4	0.5	61	6	UNCERTN:(6)
	96.4	13,049	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases	(Wtd)

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 219-220

V206	0215C33	:R XPCTS B OFFCR
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Item Number: 00740

Do you expect to be an officer? [In questionnaire forms 1 and 5 only.]

1="No" 2="Uncertain" 3="Yes"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
17.3	0.6	88	1	NO:(1)
38.1	1.4	193	2	UNCERTN:(2)
44.7	1.7	227	3	YES:(3)
	96.2	13,035	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 221-222

V207	0215C34	:R XPCTS MLTR CR
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Item Number: 00750

Do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces? [In questionnaire forms 1 and 5 only.]

1="No" 2="Uncertain" 3="Yes"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
24.9	0.9	127	1	NO:(1)
46.2	1.7	236	2	UNCERTN:(2)
29.0	1.1	148	3	YES:(3)
	96.2	13,033	-9	MISSING
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	13,543	cases (Wtd)	

Data type: numeric
 Missing-data code: -9
 Columns: 223-224

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Publications

ANNUAL VOLUMES CONTAINING COMPLETE RESPONSE DISTRIBUTIONS

(Published by the Institute for Social Research)

These volumes contain univariate and selected bivariate percentagized frequency distributions on all questions asked in a given year. Also contained is a cross-time index for locating the same question in the other years of the study in which it was contained. Order directly from Monitoring the Future, Institute for Social Research Room 2311, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1975. L. D. Johnston and J. G. Bachman, 1980, 188 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1976. J. G. Bachman, L. D. Johnston, and P. M. O'Malley, 1980, 264 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1977. L. D. Johnston, J. G. Bachman, and P. M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1978. J. G. Bachman, L. D. Johnston, and P. M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1979. L. D. Johnston, J. G. Bachman, and P. M. O'Malley, 1980, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1980. J. G. Bachman, L. D. Johnston, and P. M. O'Malley, 1981, 266 pp.

Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1981. L. D. Johnston, J. G. Bachman, and P. M. O'Malley, 1982, 268 pp.

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Appendix B - Sample Size and Student Response Rates

The three-stage sample procedure described in the introduction yielded the following number of participating schools and students.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
# Public Schools	111	108	108	111	111	107
# Private Schools	14	15	16	20	20	20
Total # Schools	125	123	124	131	131	127
Total # Students	15,791	16,678	18,438	18,924	16,662	16,524
Student Response Rate (%) *	78%	77%	79%	83%	82%	82%

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
# Public Schools	109	116	112	117	115	113
# Private Schools	19	21	22	17	17	16
Total # Schools	128	137	134	134	132	129
Total # Students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713
Student Response Rate (%) *	81%	83%	84%	83%	84%	83%

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
# Public Schools	117	113	111	114	117	120
# Private Schools	18	19	22	23	19	18
Total # Schools	135	132	133	137	136	138
Total # Students	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,261
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	83%	86%	86%	83%	84%

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES

(continued)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
# Public Schools	121	119	120	118	125	124
# Private Schools	18	20	24	21	21	20
Total # Schools	139	139	144	139	146	144
Total # Students	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	82%

	1999	2000	2001	2002
# Public Schools	124	116	117	102
# Private Schools	19	18	17	18
Total # Schools	143	134	134	120
Total # Students	14,056	13,286	13,304	13,544
Student Response Rate (%) *	84%	83%	82%	83%

* The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Since such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.