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Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of  
American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 1998

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Part 1  
Core Data

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ICPSR 2751



MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH  
(12TH-GRADE SURVEY), 1998

(ICPSR 2751)

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## INTRODUCTION

## DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH, 1998, 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.

#### MEASUREMENT CONTENT AREAS

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- 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.
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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, 1998 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	#variables	logical record length	unweighted N
Part 1	Core	108	122	15780
Part 2	Form 1	612	627	2655
Part 3	Form 2	329	342	2648
Part 4	Form 3	361	375	2619
Part 5	Form 4	293	308	2621
Part 6	Form 5	317	330	2619
Part 7	Form 6	332	346	2618

---

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] v6115          [2] 966B07A:#XMJ+HS/LIFETIME

      [3] B07:  On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana
            (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . .
            B07A: . . . in your lifetime?

      [4]  [5]  [6]  [7]  [8]
      PCT  PCT   N  VALUE LABEL
VALID  ALL
52.6   51.3  1275   1  0 OCCAS
 9.2   9.0   223   2  1-2X
 5.8   5.6   140   3  3-5X
 5.6   5.5   136   4  6-9X
 5.0   4.9   122   5 10-19X
 5.7   5.6   138   6 20-39X
16.0  15.6   388   7 40+OCCAS
      2.6    64   9
      ----
      [9] 2487 cases(Wtd)

      [10] Type: numeric   [12] Min: 1   [14] MD Codes: 9
      [11] Decimals: 0    [13] Max: 7

      [15] Input location: 1/27
.....

```

[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] 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.

[4] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable excluding cases where the value is missing.

[5] Indicates the weighted percentage distribution of each code value for this variable including cases where the value is missing.

[6] Indicates the weighted frequency of occurrence of each code value for this variable.

[7] Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.

[8] Indicates the textual definitions of the codes for this variable.

[9] Indicates the number of cases (weighted) for this variable (including the missing cases).

[10] Indicates the variable type. NUMERIC variables contain numbers only, including numbers in E-notation, a decimal point or a minus sign. ALPHANUMERIC variables can be any special characters: underscores (\_), pound signs (#), and ampersands (&).

[11] Indicates the number of decimal places in the variable.

[12] Indicates the minimum value of the variable.

[13] Indicates the maximum value of the variable.

[14] 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.

[15] Indicates the input record number and the starting column location of this variable. In this example, the variable named "966B07A:#XMJ+HS/LIFETIME" was read from record 1 and is located in the 27th 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.



v101 982B01 :EVR SMK CIG,REGL

B01: Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.1	8	0	
34.7	33.9	5356	1	NEVER:(1)
22.4	21.9	3463	2	1-2X:(2)
17.0	16.6	2627	3	OCCASNLY:(3)
7.5	7.3	1158	4	REG PAST:(4)
18.4	18.0	2841	5	REG NOW:(5)
	2.1	327	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 5

Input location: 1/22

v102 982B02 :#CIGS SMKD/30DAY

B02: How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	6	0	
64.9	63.5	10016	1	NONE:(1)
12.6	12.3	1940	2	<1 CIG/D:(2)
9.8	9.6	1517	3	1-5/DAY:(3)
6.5	6.3	1000	4	1/2PK/D:(4)
4.5	4.4	697	5	1 PK/DA:(5)
1.0	1.0	161	6	1.5 PK/D:(6)
0.6	0.6	96	7	2+ PKS/D:(7)
0.0	0.0	0	8	INAP:(8)
	2.2	347	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/23

v103

982B03 :EVER DRINK

B03: Have you ever had any beer, wine, wine coolers, or  
liquor to drink--more than just a few sips . . .

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
18.8	15.1	2376	1	NO:(1)
81.2	64.9	10244	2	YES:(2)
	20.0	3159	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 2

Input location: 1/24

v104

982B04A:#X ALC/LIF SIPS

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic  
beverages to drink--more than just a few sips . . .  
B04A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.7	17.7	2790	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
7.9	7.5	1180	2	1-2X:(2)
10.6	10.0	1585	3	3-5X:(3)
9.7	9.2	1454	4	6-9X:(4)
12.5	11.8	1863	5	10-19X:(5)
12.1	11.5	1811	6	20-39X:(6)
28.5	27.0	4265	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.3	831	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/25

v105 982B04B:#X ALC/ANN SIPS

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink--more than just a few sips . . . B04B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
25.8	24.4	3845	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
16.0	15.2	2393	2	1-2X:(2)
13.2	12.4	1961	3	3-5X:(3)
10.7	10.1	1591	4	6-9X:(4)
13.2	12.4	1964	5	10-19X:(5)
8.8	8.3	1312	6	20-39X:(6)
12.4	11.7	1848	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.5	866	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/26

v106 982B04C:#X ALC/30D SIPS

B04: On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink--more than just a few sips . . . B04C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
48.0	45.3	7143	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
20.4	19.2	3034	2	1-2X:(2)
13.4	12.6	1990	3	3-5X:(3)
8.2	7.8	1228	4	6-9X:(4)
6.1	5.7	904	5	10-19X:(5)
1.8	1.7	273	6	20-39X:(6)
2.2	2.1	324	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	5.6	884	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/27

v107

982B05 :#X DRK ENF FL HI

B05: On the occasions that you drink alcoholic beverages,  
how often do you drink enough to feel pretty high?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
22.4	14.6	2297	1	NONE:(1)
25.5	16.6	2619	2	FEW:(2)
15.8	10.3	1625	3	HALF:(3)
20.9	13.6	2147	4	MOST:(4)
15.4	10.1	1587	5	NRLY ALL:(5)
	15.1	2376	8	
	19.8	3128	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 5

Input location: 1/28

v108

982B06 :5+DRK ROW/LST 2W

B06: 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.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	6	0	
68.5	64.2	10127	1	NONE:(1)
9.9	9.3	1466	2	ONCE:(2)
8.2	7.7	1215	3	TWICE:(3)
8.8	8.2	1296	4	3-5X:(4)
2.7	2.5	398	5	6-9X:(5)
1.9	1.8	281	6	10+ TIME:(6)
	1.6	256	8	
	4.6	733	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/29

v109

981B18A:#X HASH/LIFETIME

B18: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
hashish . . .

B018A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
88.2	14.2	2245	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.7	0.8	119	2	1-2X:(2)
2.7	0.4	68	3	3-5X:(3)
1.5	0.2	39	4	6-9X:(4)
0.5	0.1	13	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.1	17	6	20-39X:(6)
1.7	0.3	44	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13234	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/30

v110

981B18B:#X HASH/LAST12MO

B18: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
hashish . . .

B018B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.3	14.9	2352	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.4	0.5	86	2	1-2X:(2)
1.7	0.3	42	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.1	21	4	6-9X:(4)
0.4	0.1	10	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.1	11	6	20-39X:(6)
1.0	0.2	25	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13232	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/31

v111 981B18C:#X HASH/LAST30DA

B18: On how many occasions (if any) have you used hashish . . .  
B018C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.4	15.6	2457	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.7	0.3	44	2	1-2X:(2)
0.5	0.1	12	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.1	13	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.1	9	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.0	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.1	11	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13232	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/32

v112 981B19A:#X MARJ/LIFETIME

B19: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .  
B019A: . . .in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
50.7	8.2	1291	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.9	1.6	252	2	1-2X:(2)
6.6	1.1	167	3	3-5X:(3)
5.1	0.8	130	4	6-9X:(4)
6.0	1.0	153	5	10-19X:(5)
4.6	0.7	118	6	20-39X:(6)
17.1	2.8	434	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13235	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/33

v113 981B19B:#X MARJ/LAST12MO

B19: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .  
B019B: . . .during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
62.4	10.0	1583	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.9	1.6	250	2	1-2X:(2)
6.1	1.0	155	3	3-5X:(3)
4.9	0.8	125	4	6-9X:(4)
4.1	0.7	103	5	10-19X:(5)
3.5	0.6	90	6	20-39X:(6)
9.1	1.5	231	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13242	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/34

v114 981B19C:#X MARJ/LAST30DA

B19: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana . . .  
B019C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
77.9	12.5	1978	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
7.2	1.2	182	2	1-2X:(2)
3.7	0.6	94	3	3-5X:(3)
2.0	0.3	52	4	6-9X:(4)
3.3	0.5	83	5	10-19X:(5)
2.8	0.5	71	6	20-39X:(6)
3.2	0.5	80	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	83.9	13240	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/35

v115 982B07A:#XMJ+HS/LIFETIME

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . . B07A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
50.9	49.0	7729	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.9	9.6	1508	2	1-2X:(2)
6.7	6.4	1010	3	3-5X:(3)
4.4	4.2	661	4	6-9X:(4)
5.8	5.6	877	5	10-19X:(5)
5.3	5.1	806	6	20-39X:(6)
17.1	16.4	2594	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.8	595	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/36

v116 982B07B:#XMJ+HS/LAST12MO

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . . B07B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
62.4	59.9	9458	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
9.8	9.5	1491	2	1-2X:(2)
6.2	6.0	945	3	3-5X:(3)
4.1	3.9	621	4	6-9X:(4)
4.4	4.2	670	5	10-19X:(5)
3.6	3.5	546	6	20-39X:(6)
9.4	9.0	1420	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.0	629	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/37

v117 982B07C:#XMJ+HS/LAST30DA

B07: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) . . .  
B07C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
77.1	74.0	11682	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
7.6	7.3	1147	2	1-2X:(2)
3.7	3.5	555	3	3-5X:(3)
2.6	2.5	394	4	6-9X:(4)
3.4	3.3	515	5	10-19X:(5)
2.5	2.4	378	6	20-39X:(6)
3.2	3.1	487	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	623	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/38

v118 982B08A:#X LSD/LIFETIME

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD  
("acid") . . .  
B08A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
87.3	84.6	13349	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
5.7	5.5	867	2	1-2X:(2)
2.2	2.2	343	3	3-5X:(3)
1.6	1.6	247	4	6-9X:(4)
1.3	1.2	197	5	10-19X:(5)
0.9	0.8	130	6	20-39X:(6)
1.1	1.0	162	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.1	486	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/39

v119 982B08B:#X LSD/LAST 12MO

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD  
 ("acid") . . .  
 B08B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
92.4	89.5	14121	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.4	4.3	673	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.4	228	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	118	4	6-9X:(4)
0.6	0.5	86	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	40	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	23	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.1	491	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/40

v120 982B08C:#X LSD/LAST 30DA

B08: On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD  
 ("acid") . . .  
 B08C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.8	93.7	14791	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.3	2.2	348	2	1-2X:(2)
0.5	0.5	71	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	41	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	24	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	4	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	4	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.2	497	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/41

v121

982B09A:#X PSYD/LIFETIME

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
 psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote,  
 psilocybin, PCP) . . .  
 B09A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
92.8	89.8	14169	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.3	3.2	506	2	1-2X:(2)
1.5	1.5	233	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	119	4	6-9X:(4)
0.7	0.7	114	5	10-19X:(5)
0.4	0.4	64	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	60	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.3	514	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/42

v122

982B09B:#X PSYD/LAST12MO

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
 psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote,  
 psilocybin, PCP) . . .  
 B09B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.3	92.2	14547	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.8	2.7	422	2	1-2X:(2)
0.9	0.9	141	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.4	69	4	6-9X:(4)
0.3	0.3	48	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	19	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	14	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.3	521	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/43

v123

982B09C:#X PSYD/LAST30DA

B09: On how many occasions (if any) have you used  
 psychedelics other than LSD (like mescaline, peyote,  
 psilocybin, PCP) . . .  
 B09C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.4	95.1	15011	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.1	1.1	175	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	34	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	21	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	6	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	8	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.3	523	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/44

v124 98\*B10A:#X COKE/LIFETIME

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine  
 (sometimes called "coke", "crack", "rock",) . . .  
 B10A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
90.7	87.2	13764	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.0	3.8	602	2	1-2X:(2)
1.9	1.8	290	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.8	128	4	6-9X:(4)
0.9	0.9	142	5	10-19X:(5)
0.6	0.6	90	6	20-39X:(6)
1.0	1.0	159	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.8	604	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/45

v125 98\*B10B:#X COKE/LAST12MO

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine  
 (sometimes called "coke", "crack", "rock",) . . .  
 B10B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.2	90.6	14292	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.4	2.3	367	2	1-2X:(2)
1.2	1.2	187	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	118	4	6-9X:(4)
0.7	0.6	102	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.3	41	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.4	59	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	615	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/46

v126

98\*B10C:#X COKE/LAST30DA

B10: On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine  
(sometimes called "coke", "crack", "rock",) . . .

B10C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.6	93.8	14797	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.3	1.2	192	2	1-2X:(2)
0.5	0.5	75	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	42	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	32	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.0	8	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	15	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.9	619	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/47

v127

982B11A:#X AMPH/LIFETIME

B11: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
 amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor  
 telling you to take them . . .  
 B11A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
83.6	80.7	12734	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
6.5	6.3	993	2	1-2X:(2)
3.1	3.0	467	3	3-5X:(3)
2.0	2.0	311	4	6-9X:(4)
1.8	1.7	272	5	10-19X:(5)
1.3	1.3	202	6	20-39X:(6)
1.7	1.7	262	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.4	540	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/48

v128

982B11B:#X AMPH/LAST12MO

B11: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor  
telling you to take them . . .  
B11B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
89.9	86.7	13684	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.6	4.5	708	2	1-2X:(2)
2.0	1.9	304	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	1.1	179	4	6-9X:(4)
1.0	1.0	152	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.7	105	6	20-39X:(6)
0.6	0.6	98	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	550	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/49

v129

982B11C:#X AMPH/LAST30DA

B11: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
 amphetamines on your own--that is, without a doctor  
 telling you to take them . . .  
 B11C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
95.4	92.0	14524	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.5	2.4	384	2	1-2X:(2)
0.8	0.8	127	3	3-5X:(3)
0.5	0.5	83	4	6-9X:(4)
0.4	0.4	65	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	30	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	10	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	557	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/50

v130

982B12A:#X ICE/LIFETIME

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or  
inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .  
B12A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	66.5	10494	0	
94.8	31.0	4887	1	0 OCCAS (1)
2.8	0.9	146	2	1-2X (2)
0.8	0.3	42	3	3-5X (3)
0.5	0.2	27	4	6-9X (4)
0.3	0.1	16	5	10-19X (5)
0.4	0.1	18	6	20-39X (6)
0.4	0.1	20	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	0.8	128	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/18

v131

982B12B:#X ICE/LAST12MO

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .  
 B12B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	66.5	10494	0	
97.1	31.7	5002	1	0 OCCAS (1)
1.5	0.5	77	2	1-2X (2)
0.4	0.1	23	3	3-5X (3)
0.7	0.2	34	4	6-9X (4)
0.1	0.0	7	5	10-19X (5)
0.1	0.0	3	6	20-39X (6)
0.1	0.0	7	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	0.8	132	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/19

v132

982B12C:#X ICE/LAST30DA

B12: On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked (or  
inhaled the fumes of) crystal meth ("ice") . . .

B12C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	66.5	10494	0	
98.8	32.2	5089	1	0 OCCAS (1)
0.8	0.3	40	2	1-2X (2)
0.1	0.0	7	3	3-5X (3)
0.1	0.0	7	4	6-9X (4)
0.1	0.0	5	5	10-19X (5)
0.0	0.0	0	6	20-39X (6)
0.0	0.0	2	7	40+OCCAS (7)
	0.9	136	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/20

v133

982B13A:#X BRBT/LIFETIME

B13: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
 barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor  
 telling you to take them?  
 B13A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
91.3	88.1	13897	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.5	3.4	531	2	1-2X:(2)
1.9	1.8	282	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	1.1	176	4	6-9X:(4)
0.9	0.9	142	5	10-19X:(5)
0.6	0.6	94	6	20-39X:(6)
0.7	0.7	103	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	556	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/51

v134

982B13B:#X BRBT/LAST12MO

B13: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor  
telling you to take them?

B13B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.4	91.1	14369	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.6	2.5	402	2	1-2X:(2)
1.1	1.1	174	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	116	4	6-9X:(4)
0.6	0.6	91	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	35	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	33	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.6	561	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/52

v135

982B13C:#X BRBT/LAST30DA

B13: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
 barbiturates on your own--that is, without a doctor  
 telling you to take them?  
 B13C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.4	93.9	14820	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.6	1.5	242	2	1-2X:(2)
0.5	0.5	76	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	42	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.2	25	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	10	6	20-39X:(6)
0.0	0.0	5	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	560	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/53

v136

982B14A:#X TRQL/LIFETIME

B14: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken  
 tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor  
 telling you to take them . . .  
 B14A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
91.4	88.3	13929	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.1	4.0	631	2	1-2X:(2)
1.6	1.5	242	3	3-5X:(3)
0.9	0.9	142	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	118	5	10-19X:(5)
0.5	0.5	75	6	20-39X:(6)
0.6	0.6	97	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	546	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/54

v137

982B14B:#X TRQL/LAST12MO

B14: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .  
 B14B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.5	91.2	14394	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
2.9	2.8	446	2	1-2X:(2)
1.0	0.9	147	3	3-5X:(3)
0.7	0.7	110	4	6-9X:(4)
0.5	0.4	70	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.2	39	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	26	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	547	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/55

v138

982B14C:#X TRQL/LAST30DA

B14: On how many occasions (if any) have you taken tranquilizers on your own--that is, without a doctor telling you to take them . . .  
 B14C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.6	94.2	14864	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.5	1.4	224	2	1-2X:(2)
0.4	0.4	66	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	44	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	22	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	1	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.0	8	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.5	551	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/56

---

v139

98\*B15A:#X H/LIFETIME

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin . . .  
 B15A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.0	94.4	14889	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.0	1.0	157	2	1-2X:(2)
0.4	0.3	54	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	21	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	19	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	17	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	34	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.7	588	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/57

v140 98\*B15B:#X H/LAST12MO

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin . . .  
B15B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.0	95.3	15040	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
0.4	0.4	63	2	1-2X:(2)
0.2	0.2	27	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	20	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	17	5	10-19X:(5)
0.1	0.1	13	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	15	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.7	585	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/58

v141 98\*B15C:#X H/LAST30DA

B15: On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin . . .  
B15C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.5	95.8	15117	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
0.2	0.2	34	2	1-2X:(2)
0.1	0.1	10	3	3-5X:(3)
0.1	0.1	17	4	6-9X:(4)
0.0	0.0	4	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	2	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	11	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	3.7	585	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 7

Input location: 1/59

v142

982B17A:#X NARC/LIFETIME

B17: 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 . . .  
B17A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
90.2	86.4	13628	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
4.2	4.1	642	2	1-2X:(2)
2.4	2.3	358	3	3-5X:(3)
1.2	1.1	179	4	6-9X:(4)
0.8	0.8	121	5	10-19X:(5)
0.6	0.5	84	6	20-39X:(6)
0.7	0.6	102	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.2	666	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/60

v143

982B17B:#X NARC/LAST12MO

B17: 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 . . .  
 B17B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
93.7	89.7	14155	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.3	3.1	496	2	1-2X:(2)
1.3	1.3	200	3	3-5X:(3)
0.8	0.7	114	4	6-9X:(4)
0.5	0.4	70	5	10-19X:(5)
0.2	0.2	37	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.2	37	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	672	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/61

v144

982B17C:#X NARC/LAST30DA

B17: 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 . . .  
B17C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.6	93.4	14742	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.4	1.3	207	2	1-2X:(2)
0.5	0.4	70	3	3-5X:(3)
0.3	0.3	44	4	6-9X:(4)
0.1	0.1	22	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	4	6	20-39X:(6)
0.1	0.1	12	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	4.3	678	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/62

v145

982B18A:#X INHL/LIFETIME

B18: 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 . . .

B18A: . . . in your lifetime?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
84.7	68.1	10746	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
7.5	6.0	953	2	1-2X:(2)
2.8	2.3	360	3	3-5X:(3)
1.5	1.2	188	4	6-9X:(4)
1.5	1.2	185	5	10-19X:(5)
0.7	0.6	94	6	20-39X:(6)
1.2	1.0	158	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	19.6	3096	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/63

v146

982B18B:#X INHL/LAST12MO

B18: 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 . . .

B18B: . . . during the last 12 months?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
93.8	75.3	11886	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
3.1	2.5	393	2	1-2X:(2)
1.2	0.9	149	3	3-5X:(3)
0.7	0.6	90	4	6-9X:(4)
0.5	0.4	65	5	10-19X:(5)
0.3	0.2	35	6	20-39X:(6)
0.4	0.3	52	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	19.7	3111	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/64

v147

982B18C:#X INHL/LAST30DA

B18: 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 . . .

B18C: . . . during the last 30 days?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
97.7	78.5	12381	1	0 OCCAS:(1)
1.4	1.1	173	2	1-2X:(2)
0.3	0.3	44	3	3-5X:(3)
0.2	0.2	24	4	6-9X:(4)
0.2	0.1	23	5	10-19X:(5)
0.0	0.0	3	6	20-39X:(6)
0.2	0.1	23	7	40+OCCAS:(7)
	19.7	3110	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/65

v148

982(R) :AGE <>18 DICHOTOMY

C01: In what year were you born?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
43.7	42.1	6649	1	< 18
56.3	54.3	8576	2	18+
	3.5	555	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 2

Input location: 1/66

v150 982C03 :R'S SEX

C03: What is your sex?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.1	8	0	
48.9	46.2	7295	1	MALE:(1)
51.1	48.2	7608	2	FEMALE:(2)
	5.5	869	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 2

Input location: 1/67

v151 982C04(R)R'S RACE

C04: How do you describe yourself?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
84.5	65.3	10311	0	WHITE:(6)
15.5	11.9	1885	1	BLACK:(2)
	22.7	3584	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)Type: numeric Min: 0 MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 1

Input location: 1/68

v152 982C05 :R SPD >TIM R-URB

C05: Where did you grow up mostly?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
	10.8	1699	0	DK/MIXED:(0)
6.1	5.4	852	1	FARM:(1)
14.6	13.0	2051	2	COUNTRY:(2)
31.8	28.4	4479	3	SML TOWN:(3)
12.6	11.2	1768	4	MED CITY:(4)
6.7	5.9	937	5	SUBURB 4:(5)
9.7	8.6	1359	6	LRG CITY:(6)
6.2	5.5	874	7	SUBURB 6:(7)
7.9	7.0	1109	8	VRYLG CY:(8)
4.6	4.1	652	9	SUBURB 8:(9)

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0  
Decimals: 0      Max: 9

Input location: 1/69

v153 982C06 :R NOT MARRIED

C06: What is your present marital status?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
	0.0	5	0	
1.9	1.8	282	1	MARRIED:(1)
6.0	5.7	903	2	ENGAGED:(2)
0.7	0.7	105	3	SEP/DIV:(3)
91.5	88.0	13886	4	SINGLE:(4)
	3.8	599	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/70

v49

982C07AB:# SIBLINGS

C07: How many brothers and sisters do you have? (Include stepbrothers and sisters and half-brothers and sisters.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
5.7	5.5	868	0	NONE
31.1	29.8	4706	1	1 SIBLING
27.1	26.0	4108	2	2 SIBLINGS
36.0	34.6	5458	3	3 OR MORE
	0.1	17	7	
	4.0	623	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/21

---

v155

982C07Cb(R):R'S HSHLD FATHER

C07C: Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.)  
B. Father (or male guardian)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
26.3	25.2	3980	0	NT MARKD:(0)
73.7	70.7	11161	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.0	639	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/71

v156 982C07Cc(R):R'S HSHLD MOTHER

C07C: Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.)  
 C. Mother (or female guardian)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
10.8	10.4	1635	0	NT MARKD:(0)
89.2	85.6	13506	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.0	639	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/72

v157 982C07Cd(R):R'S HSHLD BR/SR

C07C: Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply.)  
 D. Brother(s) and/or sister(s)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
33.9	32.5	5130	0	NT MARKD:(0)
66.1	63.4	10011	1	MARKED:(1)
	4.0	639	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/73

v163

982C08 :FATHR EDUC LEVEL

C08: What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.6	3.2	510	1	GRDE SCH:(1)
10.3	9.2	1458	2	SOME HS:(2)
30.5	27.2	4296	3	HS GRAD:(3)
18.7	16.7	2637	4	SOME CLG:(4)
21.8	19.5	3077	5	CLG GRAD:(5)
15.1	13.5	2126	6	GRAD SCH:(6)
	6.2	984	7	DK:(7)
	4.4	693	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/74

v164

982C09 :MOTHR EDUC LEVEL

C09: What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
3.3	3.1	485	1	GRDE SCH:(1)
8.9	8.2	1294	2	SOME HS:(2)
31.3	29.0	4570	3	HS GRAD:(3)
20.9	19.3	3049	4	SOME CLG:(4)
24.1	22.3	3523	5	CLG GRAD:(5)
11.6	10.7	1691	6	GRAD SCH:(6)
	3.1	481	7	DK:(7)
	4.3	686	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/75

v165 982C10 :MOTH PD JB R YNG

C10: Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
16.5	15.7	2476	1	NO:(1)
22.4	21.3	3365	2	SOMETIME:(2)
18.0	17.1	2701	3	MOSTTIME:(3)
43.2	41.2	6500	4	ALL TIME:(4)
	4.7	739	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/76

v166 982C11 :R'S POLTL PRFNC

C11: How would you describe your political preference?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	3.1	485	0	
10.8	7.1	1124	1	STRG GOP:(1)
16.9	11.1	1752	2	MILD GOP:(2)
16.5	10.9	1716	3	MILD DEM:(3)
11.4	7.5	1178	4	STRG DEM:(4)
13.8	9.1	1432	5	INDEPNDT:(5)
28.3	18.6	2941	6	NO PREF:(6)
2.3	1.5	237	7	OTHER:(7)
	26.1	4116	8	DK:(8)
	5.1	799	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/77

v167

982C12 :R'POL BLF RADCL

C12: How would you describe your political beliefs?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
	0.1	13	0	
6.0	3.5	548	1	VRY CONS:(1)
18.3	10.6	1680	2	CONSERV:(2)
40.9	23.7	3744	3	MODERATE:(3)
22.8	13.2	2087	4	LIBERAL:(4)
6.7	3.9	613	5	VRY LIB:(5)
5.4	3.1	490	6	RADICAL:(6)
	36.2	5717	8	NONE/DK:(8)
	5.6	887	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/78

v169

982C13B:R'ATTND REL SVC

C13: The next three questions are about religion. (This question is omitted from Western Region questionnaires.)

C13B: How often do you attend religious services?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
	0.0	4	0	
14.1	10.9	1713	1	NEVER:(1)
35.5	27.3	4308	2	RARELY:(2)
18.1	13.9	2191	3	1-2X/MO:(3)
32.3	24.8	3921	4	1/WK OR+:(4)
	18.8	2959	6	
	4.3	684	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,6-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/79

v170 982C13C:RLGN IMP R'S LF

C13: The next three questions are about religion. (This question is omitted from Western Region questionnaires.)

C13C: How important is religion in your life?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
13.9	10.7	1683	1	NOT IMPT:(1)
23.8	18.3	2888	2	LITL IMP:(2)
29.9	22.9	3616	3	PRTY IMP:(3)
32.4	24.9	3926	4	VERY IMP:(4)
	18.8	2959	6	
	4.5	706	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,6-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/80

v171 982C14 :WHEN R XPCT GRAD

C14: When are you most likely to graduate from high school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	1	0	
97.8	93.1	14691	1	BY JUNE:(1)
1.7	1.6	248	2	JULY-JAN:(2)
0.0	0.0	0	3	AFT JAN:(3)
0.5	0.5	80	6	WONT:(6)
	4.8	760	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/81

v172

982C15 :R'S HS PROGRAM

C15: Which of the following best describes your present high school program?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.4	66	0	
55.9	52.9	8342	1	CLG PREP:(1)
28.7	27.2	4288	2	GENERAL:(2)
8.4	8.0	1259	3	VOC-TECH:(3)
6.9	6.5	1029	4	OTH/DK:(4)
	5.0	796	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/82

v173

982C16 :RT SF SCH AB&gt;AVG

C16: Compared with others your age throughout the country, how do you rate yourself on school ability?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	6	0	
1.0	0.9	148	1	FAR BLOW:(1)
1.9	1.8	282	2	BELOW AV:(2)
4.4	4.1	654	3	SL BELOW:(3)
33.9	31.9	5041	4	AVERAGE:(4)
22.9	21.6	3405	5	SL ABOVE:(5)
28.4	26.7	4218	6	ABOVE AV:(6)
7.5	7.1	1123	7	FAR ABOV:(7)
	5.7	904	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/83

v174

982C17 :RT SF INTELL>AVG

C17: How intelligent do you think you are compared with others your age?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	3	0	
0.7	0.7	105	1	FAR BLOW:(1)
1.5	1.5	230	2	BELOW AV:(2)
3.6	3.4	536	3	SL BELOW:(3)
31.8	29.9	4724	4	AVERAGE:(4)
23.0	21.7	3422	5	SL ABOVE:(5)
29.7	28.0	4422	6	ABOVE AV:(6)
9.6	9.0	1427	7	FAR ABOV:(7)
	5.8	911	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/84

v175

982C18A:#DA/4W SC MS ILL

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of  
school have you missed . . .

C18A: Because of illness

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	5	0	
59.3	55.0	8672	1	NONE:(1)
17.7	16.4	2590	2	1 DAY:(2)
10.2	9.5	1496	3	2 DAYS:(3)
6.0	5.5	875	4	3 DAYS:(4)
4.1	3.8	593	5	4-5 DAYS:(5)
1.6	1.5	231	6	6-10 DA:(6)
1.1	1.0	159	7	11+ DAYS:(7)
	7.3	1159	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/85

v176

982C18B:#DA/4W SC MS CUT

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . .

C18B: Because you skipped or "cut"

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
66.0	60.0	9470	1	NONE:(1)
16.1	14.7	2312	2	1 DAY:(2)
7.1	6.4	1014	3	2 DAYS:(3)
4.4	4.0	638	4	3 DAYS:(4)
3.6	3.3	517	5	4-5 DAYS:(5)
1.5	1.3	212	6	6-10 DA:(6)
1.3	1.2	192	7	11+ DAYS:(7)
	9.0	1424	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/86

v177

982C18C:#DA/4W SC MS OTH

C18: During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how many whole days of school have you missed . . .

C18C: For other reasons

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
54.1	49.7	7844	1	NONE:(1)
21.0	19.3	3045	2	1 DAY:(2)
11.6	10.6	1678	3	2 DAYS:(3)
5.8	5.3	839	4	3 DAYS:(4)
4.7	4.3	677	5	4-5 DAYS:(5)
1.7	1.6	246	6	6-10 DA:(6)
1.2	1.1	177	7	11+ DAYS:(7)
	8.1	1273	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 7

Input location: 1/87

v178

982C19 :#DA/4W SKP CLASS

C19: During the last four weeks, how often have you gone to school, but skipped a class when you weren't supposed to?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
64.5	60.8	9600	1	NONE:(1)
20.8	19.6	3090	2	1-2:(2)
8.8	8.3	1315	3	3-5:(3)
3.4	3.2	498	4	6-10:(4)
1.3	1.3	199	5	11-20:(5)
1.2	1.1	173	6	21+:(6)
	5.7	905	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/88

v179 982C20 :R HS GRADE/D=1

C20: Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	6.1	960	0	
1.3	1.2	196	1	D:(1)
2.6	2.5	391	2	C-:(2)
6.2	5.8	916	3	C:(3)
9.8	9.2	1454	4	C+:(4)
13.4	12.6	1986	5	B-:(5)
19.0	17.8	2816	6	B:(6)
17.3	16.2	2564	7	B+:(7)
15.6	14.7	2317	8	A-:(8)
14.7	13.8	2180	9	A:(9)

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0  
Decimals: 0      Max: 9

Input location: 1/89

v180 982C21A:R WL DO VOC/TEC

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?  
C21A: Attend a technical or vocational school

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
55.3	49.6	7833	1	DEF WONT:(1)
22.7	20.4	3224	2	PRB WONT:(2)
13.8	12.4	1956	3	PRB WILL:(3)
8.2	7.4	1161	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.2	1604	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/90

v181 982C21B:R WL DO ARMD FC

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21B: Serve in the armed forces

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
72.3	64.4	10164	1	DEF WONT:(1)
16.6	14.8	2337	2	PRB WONT:(2)
6.2	5.5	870	3	PRB WILL:(3)
4.8	4.3	682	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.9	1726	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/91

---

v182 982C21C:R WL DO 2YR CLG

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?

C21C: Graduate from a two-year college program

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.1	8	0	
40.5	36.3	5732	1	DEF WONT:(1)
20.5	18.4	2900	2	PRB WONT:(2)
22.0	19.7	3106	3	PRB WILL:(3)
17.0	15.3	2410	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.3	1625	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/92

v183 982C21D:R WL DO 4YR CLG

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?  
 C21D: Graduate from college (four-year program)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	2	0	
10.9	9.9	1566	1	DEF WONT:(1)
11.1	10.1	1594	2	PRB WONT:(2)
22.7	20.7	3272	3	PRB WILL:(3)
55.4	50.6	7981	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	8.7	1365	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/93

v184 982C21E:R WL DO GRD/PRF

C21: How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?  
 C21E: Attend graduate or professional school after college

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	4	0	
18.9	17.0	2675	1	DEF WONT:(1)
27.7	24.9	3925	2	PRB WONT:(2)
32.9	29.6	4668	3	PRB WILL:(3)
20.5	18.4	2909	4	DEF WILL:(4)
	10.1	1599	9	

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/94

v185 982C22A:R WNTDO VOC/TEC

C22: 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

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
82.6	76.2	12017	0	NT MARKD:(0)
17.4	16.1	2535	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/95

---

v186 982C22B:R WNTDO ARMD FC

C22: 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.)

B. Serve in the armed forces

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
87.5	80.7	12732	0	NT MARKD:(0)
12.5	11.5	1820	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/96

v187 982C22C:R WNTDO 2YR CLG

C22: 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.)

C. Graduate from a two-year college program

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
75.4	69.6	10979	0	NT MARKD:(0)
24.6	22.6	3573	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/97

v188 982C22D:R WNTDO 4YR CLG

C22: 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.)

D. Graduate from college (four-year program)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
22.9	21.2	3338	0	NT MARKD:(0)
77.1	71.1	11214	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/98

v189

982C22E:R WNTDO GRD/PRF

C22: 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.)

E. Attend graduate or professional school after college

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
44.1	40.6	6411	0	NT MARKD:(0)
55.9	51.6	8142	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/99

---

v190

982C22F:R WNTDO NONE

C22: 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.)

F. None of the above

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.7	87.4	13787	0	NT MARKD:(0)
5.3	4.8	765	1	MARKED:(1)
	7.8	1228	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 1

Input location: 1/100

v191

982C23 :HRS/W WRK SCHYR

C23: On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.1	11	0	
23.5	21.8	3436	1	NONE:(1)
9.1	8.4	1331	2	5 OR <:(2)
9.8	9.1	1434	3	6-10 HRS:(3)
10.8	10.0	1578	4	11-15 HR:(4)
14.9	13.8	2180	5	16-20 HR:(5)
12.9	11.9	1883	6	21-25 HR:(6)
9.3	8.6	1359	7	26-30 HR:(7)
9.6	8.9	1399	8	30+ HRS:(8)
	7.4	1168	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 8

Input location: 1/101

v192

982C24A:R\$/AVG WEEK JOB

C24: During an average week, how much money do you get  
from . . .

C24A: A job or other work

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	9.6	1520	0	
27.8	25.1	3960	1	NONE:(1)
1.5	1.4	219	2	\$1-5:(2)
2.5	2.3	361	3	\$6-10:(3)
3.2	2.9	462	4	\$11-20:(4)
4.9	4.4	698	5	\$21-35:(5)
7.0	6.3	994	6	\$36-50:(6)
10.9	9.8	1552	7	\$51-75:(7)
22.8	20.6	3258	8	\$76-125:(8)
19.3	17.5	2757	9	\$126+:(9)

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0  
Decimals: 0      Max: 9

Input location: 1/102

v193

982C24B:R\$/AVG WEEK OTH

C24: During an average week, how much money do you get from . . .

C24B: Other sources (allowances, etc.)

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	11.6	1830	0	
36.0	31.8	5020	1	NONE:(1)
7.0	6.2	979	2	\$1-5:(2)
11.6	10.3	1619	3	\$6-10:(3)
18.6	16.4	2593	4	\$11-20:(4)
11.9	10.5	1654	5	\$21-35:(5)
6.5	5.8	910	6	\$36-50:(6)
2.8	2.5	393	7	\$51-75:(7)
2.2	1.9	300	8	\$76-125:(8)
3.5	3.1	483	9	\$126+:(9)

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0  
Decimals: 0      Max: 9

Input location: 1/103

v194

982C25 :#X/AV WK GO OUT

C25: During a typical week, on how many evenings do you go out for fun and recreation?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.1	15	0	
9.0	8.3	1303	1	< 1:(1)
13.8	12.8	2014	2	ONE:(2)
27.4	25.3	3990	3	TWO:(3)
24.5	22.6	3565	4	THREE:(4)
16.7	15.4	2429	5	4-5:(5)
8.6	7.9	1247	6	6-7:(6)
	7.7	1217	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/104

---

v195

982C26 :#X DATE 3+/WK

C26: On the average, how often do you go out with a date (or your spouse, if you are married)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	8	0	
20.0	18.3	2887	1	NEVER:(1)
18.2	16.7	2628	2	1/MO OR<:(2)
16.7	15.3	2412	3	2-3/MO:(3)
15.3	14.0	2214	4	1/WK:(4)
18.5	16.9	2667	5	2-3/WK:(5)
11.3	10.3	1627	6	3+/WK:(6)
	8.5	1337	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/105

v196 982C27 :DRIVE>200 MI/WK

C27: During an average week, how much do you usually drive a car, truck, or motorcycle?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	7	0	
14.7	13.5	2135	1	NONE:(1)
7.5	6.9	1087	2	1-10 MI:(2)
20.8	19.2	3025	3	11-50:(3)
22.3	20.6	3245	4	51-100:(4)
19.4	17.8	2813	5	101-200:(5)
15.3	14.1	2221	6	> 200:(6)
	7.9	1247	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,9  
Decimals: 0 Max: 6

Input location: 1/106

v197 982C28 :#X/12MO R TCKTD

C28: 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?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
68.2	61.8	9754	0	NONE:(0)
18.8	17.1	2697	1	ONE:(1)
7.4	6.7	1062	2	TWO:(2)
3.0	2.7	433	3	THREE:(3)
2.6	2.3	366	4	4+:(4)
	0.0	2	7	
	9.3	1466	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 0 MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/107

v198

982C29AR#TCKTS AFT DRNK

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after  
you were . . .

C29A: Drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
91.1	26.0	4110	0	None:(0)
6.7	1.9	303	1	One:(1)
1.6	0.5	73	2	Two:(2)
0.6	0.2	28	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	61.8	9754	8	
	9.6	1511	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/108

---

v199

982C29BR#TCKTS AFT MARJ

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after  
you were . . .

C29B: Smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
93.6	26.7	4219	0	None:(0)
4.3	1.2	195	1	One:(1)
1.4	0.4	61	2	Two:(2)
0.7	0.2	32	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	61.8	9754	8	
	9.6	1517	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/109

v200

982C29CR#TCKTS AFT OTDG

C29: How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after  
you were . . .

C29C: Using other illegal drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
97.7	27.9	4398	0	None:(0)
1.5	0.4	66	1	One:(1)
0.4	0.1	16	2	Two:(2)
0.4	0.1	20	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	61.8	9754	8	
	9.7	1524	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/110

v201

982C30 :#ACCIDNTS/12 MO

C30: 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)?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
74.3	66.8	10540	0	NONE:(0)
19.4	17.4	2748	1	ONE:(1)
4.7	4.3	671	2	TWO:(2)
1.1	1.0	152	3	THREE:(3)
0.5	0.5	72	4	4+:(4)
	0.0	2	7	
	10.1	1596	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
Decimals: 0      Max: 4

Input location: 1/111

v202

982C31AR#ACDTS AFT DRNK

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .  
 C31A: Drinking alcoholic beverages?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
94.4	21.7	3425	0	None:(0)
4.3	1.0	156	1	One:(1)
0.9	0.2	32	2	Two:(2)
0.4	0.1	14	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	66.8	10540	8	
	10.2	1612	9	
-----				
15780 cases (Wtd)				

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/112

v203

982C31BR#ACDTS AFT MARJ

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .  
 C31B: Smoking marijuana or hashish?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
96.1	22.0	3466	0	None:(0)
3.2	0.7	115	1	One:(1)
0.5	0.1	17	2	Two:(2)
0.3	0.1	10	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	66.8	10540	8	
	10.3	1630	9	
-----				
15780 cases (Wtd)				

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/113

v204

982C31CR#ACDTS AFT OTDG

C31: How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .  
 C31C: Using other illegal drugs?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
98.6	22.5	3550	0	None:(0)
0.9	0.2	34	1	One:(1)
0.3	0.1	11	2	Two:(2)
0.2	0.0	8	3	3-4 or +:(3-4)
	0.0	2	7	
	66.8	10540	8	
	10.4	1636	9	
-----				
15780 cases (Wtd)				

Type: numeric      Min: 0      MD Codes: 7-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 3

Input location: 1/114

v205

9815C32:R'S BRANCH SERV

C32: What is, or will be, your branch of service?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	7	0	
25.9	0.8	133	1	ARMY:(1)
15.2	0.5	78	2	NAVY:(2)
19.4	0.6	100	3	MARINES:(3)
20.7	0.7	106	4	AIRFORCE:(4)
4.8	0.2	24	5	COAST GD:(5)
14.1	0.5	73	6	UNCERTN:(6)
	30.1	4746	8	
	66.6	10513	9	
-----				
15780 cases (Wtd)				

Type: numeric      Min: 1      MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
 Decimals: 0      Max: 6

Input location: 1/115

v206 9815C33:R XPCTS BE OFFCR

C33: Do you expect to be an officer?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
14.9	0.5	77	1	NO:(1)
40.3	1.3	207	2	UNCERTN:(2)
44.8	1.5	230	3	YES:(3)
	30.1	4746	8	NO ANSR:(8)
	66.7	10520	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 8-\*  
Decimals: 0 Max: 3

Input location: 1/116

v207 9815C34:R XPCTS MLTR CR

C34: Do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces?

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
	0.0	1	0	
19.6	0.6	100	1	NO:(1)
46.7	1.5	239	2	UNCERTN:(2)
33.7	1.1	172	3	YES:(3)
	30.1	4746	8	NO ANSR:(8)
	66.7	10523	9	

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: 0,8-\*  
Decimals: 0 Max: 3

Input location: 1/117



v5 SAMPLING WEIGHT

15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 0.1195 MD Codes: none  
 Decimals: 4 Max: 4.5031

Input location: 1/4-9

---

v13 982 :SCHL RGN-4 CAT

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
18.7	18.7	2953	1	NE:(1)
25.0	25.0	3944	2	NC:(2)
37.5	37.5	5924	3	S:(3)
18.8	18.8	2959	4	W:(4)

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 1 MD Codes: none  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 4

Input location: 1/1

---

v16 982 :SELF-REP/NOT=0

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
71.3	71.3	11257	0	NOT SELF-REP
28.7	28.7	4523	1	SELF-REP

-----  
 15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric Min: 0 MD Codes: none  
 Decimals: 0 Max: 1

Input location: 1/2

v17                            982            :SMSA/NON-SMSA=0

PCT	PCT	N	VALUE	LABEL
VALID	ALL			
22.5	22.5	3545	0	NON-SMSA
77.5	77.5	12235	1	SMSA

-----  
15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric            Min: 0            MD Codes: none  
Decimals:    0            Max: 1

Input location: 1/3

---

CASEID                            Case identification number

15780 cases (Wtd)

Type: numeric            Min:     1            MD Codes: none  
Decimals:    0            Max: 15780

Input location: 1/118-122

**APPENDIX A****PUBLICATIONS****MONOGRAPHS**

*These monographs are the latest in a series of 24, published annually.*

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1999). National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1998 Volume I: Secondary school students (NIH Publication No. 99-4660). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, c. 420 pp.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1999). National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1998 Volume II: College students and young adults (NIH Publication No. 99-4661). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, c 218 pp.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1998). National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1997. Volume I: Secondary school students. (NIH Publication No. 98-4345). Volume II: College students and young adults. (NIH Publication No. 98-4346). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. 381pp. and 188 pp., respectively.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1996). National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975-1995. Volume I: Secondary school students. (NIH Pub. No. 97-4139). Volume II: College students and young adults. (1997). (NIH Pub. No. 98-4140). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. 381 pp. and 188 pp., respectively.

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*These hard-bound volumes have been published for each year of the survey, seniors only, since 1975. To receive more information about ordering these publications, contact: [MTFinfo@isr.umich.edu](mailto:MTFinfo@isr.umich.edu)*

Johnston, L.D., Bachman, J.G., & O'Malley, P.M. (1997). Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 1995. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 339 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%

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDENT RESPONSE RATES  
(continued)

	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%

  

	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%

\* 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.

Table 1

## SUBJECT AREA KEY

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(Referenced by letter in the Question Index)

- 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.
- A01 Use of Various Licit and Illicit Drugs
    - A01a - . . . in lifetime
    - A01b - . . . in the last 12 months
    - A01c - . . . in the last 30 days
    - A01d -Quantity used
    - A01e -How high? (How often?)
    - A01f -How long high?
    - A01g -Incidence of first use
    - A01h -Use with other drugs
    - A01i -Try to stop?
    - A01j -Use on doctor's orders?
    - A01k -Bad trip?
    - A01l -Kinds of drugs
  - A02 Exposure to Drug Use
    - A02a -Friends' use of drugs
    - A02b -Exposure to users
  - A03a Availability of Drugs
  - A04a Expected Future Use
  - A05 Conditions of Use
    - A05a -Alone
    - A05b -With others
    - A05c -Settings (at school, at home, etc.)
    - A05d -Mode of drug administration
  - A06 Reasons for Use, Abstention, and Stopping
    - A06a -Reasons for drug use
    - A06b -Reasons for abstention from, or stopping drug use
  - A07 Drug Problems
    - A07a -Driving, tickets, and accidents after use
    - A07b -Other problems
  - A08a Sources of Help and Treatment regarding Drugs
  - A09 Others' Awareness of Use
    - A09a -Parental awareness of use
    - A09b -Others' awareness of use
    - A09c -Police awareness of use

- A10 Drug Education and Communication
  - A10a -In school
  - A10b -In the mass media
- A11 Own Attitudes regarding Drugs and Drug Users
  - A11a -For adults
  - A11b -For own children
  - A11c -Perception of drug users
  - A11d -Use by high school age people
- A12 Others' Attitudes regarding Drugs and Drug Users
  - A12a -Parents
  - A12b -Friends and students
  - A12c -Perception of drug users
- A13 Legal Issues regarding Drugs
  - A13a -Preferred legality for adults
  - A13b -Own response to legalization
  - A13c -Knowledge of marijuana laws
- A14 Risk of Drug Harm
  - A14a -To self
  - A14b -To others
- A15a Admitting Use in Questionnaire
- A16a Parent Groups
- A17 Role Models in the Larger Environment
  - A17a -Perceived use of drugs
  - A17b -Perceived attitudes regarding drugs

B. EDUCATION.

- B01 High school: scholastic status, objectives, experiences
- B02 Combining work and school: attitudes, experiences
- B03 Interracial contact at school
- B04 Student norms, misbehavior in class
- B05 Counseling
- B06 Absenteeism and truancy
- B07 Delinquency, victimization and feeling safe at school
- B08 Opinions regarding competency testing
- B09 Post high school: status, plans, characteristics
- B10 Attitudes regarding educational institutions
- B11 High school: length of experiences

## C. WORK AND LEISURE

- C01 Present or recent work experience
- C02 Income sources; financial security
- C03 Vocational plans, aspirations, expectations
- C04 Preferences regarding job characteristics
- C05 Desirability of different working arrangements and settings
- C06 Work ethic/success orientation
- C07 Leisure time: extent, activities
- C08 Attitudes toward leisure time

## D. SEX ROLES AND FAMILY.

- D01 Dating and marriage: status, attitudes, expectations
- D02 Parenthood: status, attitudes, expectations
- D03 Values surrounding marriage and family
- D04 Preferences regarding marital/familial arrangements
- D05 Sex role attitudes
- D06 Opinions regarding sex discrimination

## E. POPULATION CONCERNS.

- E01 Overpopulation
- E02 Birth control

## F. CONSERVATION, MATERIALISM, EQUITY, ETC.

- F01 Personal materialism
- F02 Societal materialism and advertising
- F03 Concern with world hunger and poverty
- F04 Ecological concerns
- F05 Concern with conservation of resources
- F06 Preferences regarding dwelling type and urbanicity
- F07 Driving and use of mass transit

G. RELIGION. Religious preferences, activities, views.

H. POLITICS.

H01 Political interest and preferences

H02 Attitudes toward governmental policies and practices

H03 Views about the role of citizens in government (See also I02: Attitudes regarding activism)

H04 Confidence in government

H05 Voting, political activism

I. SOCIAL CHANGE.

I01 Expectations concerning societal change

I02 Attitudes regarding activism

I03 Reactions to personal and social change

J. SOCIAL PROBLEMS. Interest and concerns

K. MAJOR SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

K01 Trust (See also C05: Institutions as work settings)

K02 Satisfaction with performance

K03 Preferred influence

L. MILITARY.

L01 Plans for military service

L02 Attitudes toward a draft

L03 Views about the use of military force

L04 Attitudes toward the military as an institution and occupation

M. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS.

M01 Dating

M02 Cross-age relationships with adults outside the family (See also B05)

- M03 Agreement/disagreement with parents
- M04 Friendships (See also Q03: Loneliness)
- M05 Community at large

N. RACE RELATIONS.

- N01 Preferred interracial contact
- N02 Attitudes about discrimination
- N03 Actual interracial contacts

O. CONCERN FOR OTHERS.

- O01 Attitudes regarding social service, charitable activism
- O02 Involvement in community, altruistic activities
- O03 Concern with the problems of others

P. HAPPINESS.

- P01 Happiness: satisfaction with life and self
- P02 Satisfaction with specific life domains

Q. OTHER PERSONALITY VARIABLES.

- Q01 Attitudes about self, self-esteem
- Q02 Locus of control
- Q03 Loneliness
- Q04 Risk taking
- Q05 Trust in others
- Q06 (Changed to Subject Areas T01-T04.)
- Q07 Importance placed on various life goals
- Q08 Social, political, cultural orientation
- Q09 Hostility

R. BACKGROUND.

R01 Age, sex, race, and marital status

R02 Family characteristics

R03 Living arrangements and household characteristics

S. DEVIANCE AND VICTIMIZATION.

S01 Delinquent behaviors

S02 Driving violations and accidents

S03 Victimization experiences

T. HEALTH.

T01 Symptoms

T02 Habits

T03 Height and weight

T04 Medical treatment

## KEY TO:

"& & - renumbered in second year"

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Question 4D13a was numbered 4D15a in 1988.

Question 4D15a was numbered 4D17a in 1988.

Question 4D13b was numbered 4D15b in 1988.

Question 4D15b was numbered 4D17b in 1988.

Question 4D13c was numbered 4D15c in 1988.

Question 4D15c was numbered 4D17c in 1988.

Question 4D14 was numbered 4D16 in 1988.

Question 4D16 was numbered 4D18 in 1988.

Questions 6A20a-m were numbered 6A21a-m in 1994-1995.

Question 6A17p was numbered 6A18p in 1994-1995.

Questions 6A15a-c were numbered 6A16a-c in 1994-1995.

Questions 6A16a-c were numbered 6A17a-c in 1994-1995.

Question 4E11 was numbered 4E10 in 1988.

Questions 4E12a-d were numbered 4E11a-d in 1988.

Questions 6A19a-o were numbered 6A20a-o in 1994-1995.

Questions 4E08a-m were numbered 4E07a-m in 1988.

Questions 6A18a-o were numbered 6A19a-o in 1994-1995.

Questions 5E09-11 were numbered 5E014-16 in 1981.

Questions 4E09a-c were numbered 4E08a-c in 1988.

Questions 4E10a-d were numbered 4E09a-d in 1988.

Question 6A14 was numbered 6A15 in 1994-1995.

Questions 6A15a-c were numbered 6A16a-c in 1994-1995.

Questions 6A16a-c were numbered 6A17a-c in 1994-1995.

Questions 5E08a-g were numbered 5E13a-g in 1981.

Questions 6A17c and 6A17n were numbered 6A18c and 6A18n in 1994-1995.

Questions 5D04a-f were numbered 5D02a-f in 1981.

Question 4E07b was numbered 4E06b in 1988.

Question 4E07k was numbered 4E06k in 1988.

Question 4E07I was numbered 4E06I in 1988.

Questions 4E07n-o were numbered 4E06n-o in 1988.