

*National Longitudinal Study of
Adolescent Health*

*Part II
Wave III
Contextual Database Codebook*

Raymond R. Swisher

Bowling Green State University



Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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APPENDIX: SOURCE NOTES AND SOURCE VARIABLE DOCUMENTATION

AR	Area Resource File
CS	Office of Child Support Enforcement
FL	Family Law Quarterly
GB	Green Book, House Ways and Means Committee
HH	USDHHS, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
IT	ImpacTeen Tobacco Legislative Database
NA	National Abortion Rights Action League
SF	Census of Population and Housing, 2000: Summary File 3
TU	Tobacco Use Supplement, Current Population Survey
UC	Uniform Crime Report
WR	Welfare Rules Database, Urban Institute

AR – Area Resource File, USDHHS, Health Resources and Services Administration

The Area Resource File is produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. It provides data regarding health care resources, utilization, health status, and vital statistics for all counties in the United States. It compiles data from more than 50 sources, including the American Medical Association, the U.S. Census Bureau, American Hospital Association, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, among others. The Area Resource File is published annually. For more information, consult the Area Resource File website at <http://www.arfsys.com/>

Beginning in 1989, the National Center for Health Statistics requires that county-level data be suppressed in cases of fewer than 3 occurrences. Rather than suppress these data, the Area Resource File provides three-year averages for most vital statistics. Thus, all vital statistics variables in the contextual database are based on these three-year averages. For example, the mortality rate is calculated as the average number of deaths across the years 1999-2001, divided by the census population in 2000, and then multiplied by 1000. This yields a mortality rate per 1000 population.

There are a couple of differences in the way vital statistics variables are constructed from the method used in the Wave I and II contextual databases. One change stems from the new way that racial identification is collected in the Census. All racial subgroup rates are based on 2000 census figures for the single-race persons. For example, the denominator in the mortality rate for Whites is based on the number of persons in the “White only” category. Persons who mention being White as one of multiple racial identifications are not included. The numerator, which is the average number of deaths to White persons across the years 1999-2001, does not distinguish single from multiple racial identifications. Another change is based on the data availability in the Area Resource File. In calculating infant mortality rates, the Wave I and II databases used the population under 1 year of age in the denominator. In the Wave III database, infant mortality rates use the average number of live births as the denominator. Live births are used as the denominator when calculating rates of low birth weight as well.

Source Variable Name	Description
f0453000	Census population (2000)
f0671000	Population males 15 - 19 (2000)
f0671100	Population females 15 - 19 (2000)
f0671200	Population males 20 - 24 (2000)
f0671300	Population females 20 - 24 (2000)
f0671400	Population males 25 - 29 (2000)
f0671500	Population females 25 - 29 (2000)
f0671600	Population males 30 - 34 (2000)
f0671700	Population females 30 - 34 (2000)

f1192499	White male infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1192599	White female infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1192699	Black male infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1192799	Black female infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1192899	Other male infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1192999	Other female infant deaths, 3-yr average 1999 - 2001
f1193099	AIDS deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1193199	Infectious and parasitic diseases deaths (including AIDS), 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194199	Total deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194299	White male deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194399	Black male deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194499	Other male deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194599	White female deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194699	Black female deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1194799	Other female deaths, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1195199	Mortality ages 15-24, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1195299	Mortality ages 25-34, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1254699	Total births, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1255399	Total low birth weight births < 2500 grams; 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1255499	White low birth weight births < 2500 grams; 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1255599	Black low birth weight births < 2500 grams; 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1255699	Other low birth weight births < 2500 grams; 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1360199	White births, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1360299	Black births, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1360399	Other births, 3-yr average 1999-2001
f1390800	Population White male, 2000 estimate
f1390900	Population White female, 2000 estimate
f1391000	Population Black/African American male, 2000 estimate
f1391100	Population Black/African American female, 2000 estimate
f1391200	Population American Indian/Alaska Native male, 2000 estimate
f1391300	Population American Indian/Alaska Native female, 2000 estimate
f1391400	Population Asian male, 2000 estimate

f1391500	Population Asian female, 2000 estimate
f1391600	Population Native Hawaiian /Other Pacific Islander male, 2000 estimate
f1391700	Population Native Hawaiian /Other Pacific Islander female, 2000 estimate

CS Office of Child Support Enforcement, USDHHS,
Administration for Children and Families

The Office of Child Support Enforcement's "Annual Statistical Report" provides data about federal and state child support activities, caseloads, and funding each year. It may be downloaded at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/#annual>. Data regarding child support collections distributed, total expenditures, paternity establishments, and other measures are available in the "State Box Scores" section of the report. The following rows of data from the Box Scores are used:

Source Variable Name	Variable Description
Collections distributed	Total child support collections distributed
Total expenditures	Total expenditures
Total Caseload	Total child support caseload
Orders established	Paternity orders established

The number of births to unmarried women in each year comes from the "Annual Vital Statistics Reports." These data are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/vitalstats/vitalstatsbirths.htm.

Three constructed variables measure child support effectiveness.

- Cost effectiveness is measured as the ratio of child support collections distributed to total expenditures.
- Child support expenditures per case is measured as the ratio of total expenditures to the total caseload.
- The child support paternity establishment rate is measured as the number of paternities established divided by the number of births outside of marriage.

The number of births outside of marriage in each year is based on data from the Area Resource File. Historical data for these variables were provided by Dr. Elizabeth Peters, Department of Policy Analysis and Management, Cornell University.

Each winter, the Family Law Quarterly publishes a “Review of the Year in Family Law” report. It has been co-authored in recent years by Linda D. Elrod and Robert G. Spector. In addition to summarizing important legislative and court decisions at the federal and state levels, the report includes summary tables of state variations in various areas of family law. The data reported here are based on “Chart 4: Grounds for Divorce and Residency Requirements” from the 2000, 2001, and 2002 reports. The table provides the following data:

Source Column Name	Description
No fault sole ground	Indicator of whether no fault is the sole ground for divorce
No fault added to traditional	Indicator of whether both no fault and traditional grounds for divorce are available
Incompatibility	Indicator of whether incompatibility is a ground for divorce
Living separate and apart	Length of time that couples must live separate and apart before filing for divorce
Judicial separation	Indicator of the availability of judicial separation decrees
Durational requirements	Length of time that couples must be married before filing for divorce

The first three of these variables were combined to form the ease of divorce variable, which has the following values:

- 1 Fault is only ground for divorce
- 2 Both no fault and fault are grounds for divorce
- 3 Fault, no fault, and incompatibility clause are all grounds for divorce
- 4 No fault is only ground for divorce
- 5 No fault and incompatibility are grounds for divorce
- 6 Incompatibility clause is the only ground for divorce

GB Green Book (2004), U.S. House of Representatives, Ways and Means Committee

The Green Book is produced by staff of the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. It contains descriptions of federal programs as well as historical data on a wide range of welfare and other social programs. It was published biennially between 1996 and 2000, and then again in 2004. The report may be downloaded directly from the House Ways and Means Committee's Green Book webpage: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/wmprints/green/index.html>.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program was established as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). It replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC). TANF is a block group program that states may use to fund programs that they design. The federal government stipulated work-trigger time limits, lifetime benefit cutoffs, and work participation requirements. States vary considerably in the details of these restrictions, in income eligibility cutoffs, and in the maximum benefit levels that families of varying sizes may receive. Data regarding maximum TANF and EITC benefits were taken from the 2004 report. TANF benefit data come from "Table 7-10—Maximum AFDC/TANF Benefit for a Family of Three (Parent with Two Children) July 1994 – January 2003. See Section 7 of the Green Book for more details about TANF and related state programs and implementation differences.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program is a refundable tax credit that is available to low-income working taxpayers. The credit is based on a percentage of income up to a maximum income, depending on age and presence of children in the home. Childless individuals between the ages of 25 and 64 may be eligible. For example, in 2003, taxpayers with more than one child could claim a credit of 40 percent of earnings up to \$10,510, which yields a maximum benefit of \$4,204. If the tax credit exceeds the amount of taxes due, the excess is paid directly to the recipient as an income transfer. States vary in whether or not they have a supplementary state tax credit. The contextual database reports the maximum combined federal and state EITC benefit for a family with two children. The federal guidelines for each year are taken from Green Book "Table 13-12—Earned Income Credit Parameters, 1975-2003." Additional information about current state EITC programs is available from the National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University website, www.nccp.org.

HH U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and
Medicaid Services

States are required to submit Medicaid eligibility and claims data to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on a quarterly basis using the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS). These data are aggregated and reported annually in tabular form as “Table 01 — MSIS State Summary, Fiscal Year XXXX.” The data are available for direct download from their website,
http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/02_MSISData.asp.

Medicaid provides medical benefits to low-income people falling within various eligibility groups. The federal government establishes certain guidelines that all states must follow, but states are given leeway in devising Medicaid waivers and expanding eligibility to other groups. States also vary with regard to whether or not they have managed care programs, and in their treatment of State Children’s Health Insurance Programs (SCHIPs). Additional details about these state variations and anomalies may be found in the “Medicaid-At-a-Glance, 2005” brochure and the “MSIS Data State Anomalies/Issues” report, both of which may be downloaded from the MSIS data webpage.

Source Variable Name	Description
Beneficiaries	Number of individuals receiving Medicaid benefits in a fiscal year
Payments	Total Medicaid benefits payments made to beneficiaries in a fiscal year

IT ImpacTeen Tobacco Legislative Database

ImpacTeen is an interdisciplinary consortium of substance abuse experts in economics, etiology, epidemiology, law, political science, public policy, psychology, and sociology. It was created as a research policy partnership aimed at the reduction of youth substance abuse. The Tobacco Legislative Database provides data on state-level tobacco control policy and prevalence. It is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. It was compiled by researchers in the Department of Health Behavior at Roswell Park Cancer Institute and researchers at the MayaTech Corporation. For more information about ImpacTeen see their website at <http://www.impacteen.org>. For more information about the Tobacco Legislative Database consult <http://www.impacteen.org/tobaccodata.htm>. The original codebook can be found at: <http://www.impacteen.org/ATODData/Tobacco/TCpolicyandprevcodebook081903.pdf>.

The Add Health contextual database contains one variable from this database. It is the average price per pack of cigarettes for the years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 2001. This price includes state and federal taxes. It includes both major and generic cigarette brands. The price data are adapted from data presented in Orzechowski & Walker (2002). “The Tax Burden on Tobacco: Historical Compilation.” (Volume 37), Arlington, Virginia.

Source Variable Name	Description
APP94	Average price per pack in cents (including generic) for year 1994
APP95	Average price per pack in cents (including generic) for year 1995
APP96	Average price per pack in cents (including generic) for year 1996
APP01	Average price per pack in cents (including generic) for year 2001

That National Abortion Rights Action League's "Who Decides?: The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States" provides data regarding current federal and state laws, regulations, court decisions, and funding related to women's reproductive issues. It is updated continuously, and can be obtained online at http://www.prochoiceamerica.org/choice-action-center/in_your_state/who-decides/. Printed copies of the report are available at WhoDecides@ProChoiceAmerica.Org.

The variables created are based on data from a variety of tables in "Who Decides? (2000)." Information about mandatory counseling (i.e., "informed consent") and waiting periods for abortion are based on the "Mandatory Waiting Periods for Abortion" summary table. It contains the following columns.

Waiting period	Minimum wait in hours following receipt of mandated lecture or materials before having an abortion
Enforced	Indicator of whether the state actively enforces the waiting period for abortion
Enjoined/Not Enforced	Indicator that the mandatory waiting period has been enjoined or is not enforced

This information is combined to yield the following codes for the SNAIC00 variable:

- 1 No informed consent laws or mandatory waiting periods
- 2 Informed consent law but no mandatory waiting period
- 3 Informed consent and mandatory waiting period enforced
- 4 Informed consent and mandatory waiting period not enforced

States also vary with regard to regulations concerning minor's access to abortion, and in particular whether they require parental notification or consent prior to an abortion. Information is based on the "Restrictions on Minor's Access to Abortion" summary table. The following columns are used:

Consent	Indicator that states require parental consent prior to an abortion
Notice	Indicator that states require parental notification prior to an abortion
Enjoined/Not Enforced	Indicator that the parental consent or notification restriction has been enjoined or is otherwise not enforced
Enforced	Indicator that the parental consent or notification restriction is enforced

This information is combined to yield the following codes for the SNAPC00 variable:

- 0 No parental consent or notice law in place
- 1 Parent notification law in place, but enjoined or not enforced
- 2 Parent notification law enforced
- 3 Parental consent law in place, but enjoined or not enforced
- 4 Parental consent law enforced

All states provide financial assistance for abortions in cases in which the mother's life is endangered. States vary in whether financial assistance is allowed under other circumstances, such as rape, incest, or other health circumstances. Information from the "Public Funding for Abortion" summary table is used to construct the SNAPF00 variable. It contains the following possible values:

- 1 Public funding only in cases of life endangerment
- 2 Public funding only in cases of life endangerment, rape, or incest
- 3 Public funding only in cases of life endangerment, rape, incest, or other limited health circumstances
- 4 Public funding in all or most circumstances

SF Census of Population and Housing, 2000: Summary File 3

Summary File 3 provides detailed demographic, economic, and housing characteristics of the population, based on the long-form sample-based questionnaire completed by about 1 in 6 households. Data are provided at many geographic levels, from the United States as a whole, the 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, down to the block group level. Overall it contains 813 detailed tables of data. Additional detail about Summary File 3 may be found on the Census Bureau's American Factfinder Census 2000 website. Of particular importance is the technical documentation for Summary File 3, which may be downloaded at <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet>. The 2000 Census data were obtained by file download from the ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research). More information about these data, including an ICPSR codebook, may be found at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/CENSUS/STUDY/13396.xml>. The full citation for these data is: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 2000 [UNITED STATES]: SELECTED SUBSETS FROM SUMMARY FILE 3 [Computer file]. 2nd ICPSR ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producers], 2004. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2004. The source variable names below refer to the ICPSR Summary File 3 codebook names.

Though the Wave III database contains only data from the 2000 Census, it is anticipated that researchers may be interested in using it in conjunction with the 1990 Census data from Waves I and II. Several important changes in the way the 2000 Census was conducted or processed affect its comparability with the 1990 Census. One change involves data on unmarried partners. Though questions about spouses and unmarried partners were asked in similar ways in 1990 and 2000, data processing differences make analyses of "same-sex" unmarried partners problematic. For more information about this issue, see the Census's "Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses" at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/samesex.html>. A second major change occurred regarding the measurement of race. For the first time, the Census allowed respondents to report belonging to more than one racial group. Approximately 2.4 percent of the population chose more than one race, though this percentage varies considerably across regions of the country, and by urbanicity. For more information see Census Brief "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin" at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>. Following Census, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines, save in the combination of Asian with Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, racial identification is presented here in the following groupings:

White alone (i.e., only one race)
 Black or African American alone
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone
 Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander alone
 Some other race alone
 Two or more races

Source Variable Name	Description
P1_1	Total population
AREALAND	Land area measurement in square meters
P5_1	Total population
P5_3	Urban, inside urbanized areas
P6_1	Total population
P6_2	White alone
P6_3	Black or African American alone
P6_4	American Indian and Alaskan Native alone
P6_5	Asian alone
P6_6	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone
P6_7	Some other race alone
P6_8	Two or more races
P7_1	Total population
P7_10	Hispanic or Latino
P7_11	Hispanic or Latino, White alone
P7_12	Hispanic or Latino, Black alone
P7_13	Hispanic or Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P7_14	Hispanic or Latino, Asian alone
P7_15	Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone
P7_16	Hispanic or Latino, some other race alone
P7_17	Hispanic or Latino, two or more races
P8_1	Total population
P8_3	Male, under 1 year
P8_4	Male, 1 year
P8_5	Male, 2 years
P8_6	Male, 3 years
P8_7	Male, 4 years
P8_8	Male, 5 years
P8_9	Male, 6 years
P8_10	Male, 7 years

P8_11	Male, 8 years
P8_12	Male, 9 years
P8_13	Male, 10 years
P8_14	Male, 11 years
P8_15	Male, 12 years
P8_16	Male, 13 years
P8_17	Male, 14 years
P8_18	Male, 15 years
P8_19	Male, 16 years
P8_20	Male, 17 years
P8_21	Male, 18 years
P8_22	Male, 19 years
P8_23	Male, 20 years
P8_24	Male, 21 years
P8_25	Male, 22 to 24 years
P8_35	Male, 65 and 66 years
P8_36	Male, 67 to 69 years
P8_37	Male, 70 to 74 years
P8_38	Male, 75 to 79 years
P8_39	Male, 80 to 84 years
P8_40	Male, 85 years and over
P8_42	Female, under 1 year
P8_43	Female, 1 year
P8_44	Female, 2 years
P8_45	Female, 3 years
P8_46	Female, 4 years
P8_47	Female, 5 years
P8_48	Female, 6 years
P8_49	Female, 7 years
P8_50	Female, 8 years
P8_51	Female, 9 years
P8_52	Female, 10 years
P8_53	Female, 11 years
P8_54	Female, 12 years
P8_55	Female, 13 years
P8_56	Female, 14 years
P8_57	Female, 15 years
P8_58	Female, 16 years
P8_59	Female, 17 years
P8_60	Female, 18 years
P8_61	Female, 19 years
P8_62	Female, 20 years
P8_63	Female, 21 years
P8_64	Female, 22 to 24 years
P8_74	Female, 65 and 66 years

P8_75	Female, 67 to 69 years
P8_76	Female, 70 to 74 years
P8_77	Female, 75 to 79 years
P8_78	Female, 80 to 84 years
P8_79	Female, 85 years and over
P10_1	Total households
P10_2	1-person household
P10_8	Married-couple family household, with own children under 18
P10_12	Male householder, no wife present, with own children under 18
P10_15	Female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18
P10_17	Nonfamily households
P15_3	Married couple families, with own children under 18 years
P15_10	Male householder, no wife present, with own children under 18 years
P15_16	Female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years
P18_1	Population 15 years and over
P18_7	Male, 15 years and over, married, spouse absent, separated
P18_10	Male, 15 years and over, divorced
P18_16	Female, 15 years and over, married, spouse absent, separated
P18_19	Female, 15 years and over, divorced
P20_1	Total households
P20_4	Spanish language spoken at home, linguistically isolated
P20_7	Other Indo-European languages spoken at home, linguistically isolated
P20_10	Asian and Pacific Island languages spoken at home, linguistically isolated
P20_13	Other languages spoken at home, linguistically isolated
P21_1	Total population
P21_13	Foreign born
P24_1	Total population 5 years and over
P24_2	Population 5 years and over, living in same house in 1995
P37_1	Total population 25 years and over
P37_3	Male, 25 years and over, no schooling completed
P37_4	Male, 25 years and over, nursery to 4 th grade
P37_5	Male, 25 years and over, 5 th and 6 th grade
P37_6	Male, 25 years and over, 7 th and 8 th grade
P37_7	Male, 25 years and over, 9 th grade
P37_8	Male, 25 years and over, 10 th grade
P37_9	Male, 25 years and over, 11 th grade

P37_10	Male, 25 years and over, 12 th grade, no diploma
P37_15	Male, 25 years and over, bachelor's degree
P37_16	Male, 25 years and over, master's degree
P37_17	Male, 25 years and over, professional school degree
P37_18	Male, 25 years and over, doctorate degree
P37_20	Female, 25 years and over, no schooling completed
P37_21	Female, 25 years and over, nursery to 4 th grade
P37_22	Female, 25 years and over, 5 th and 6 th grade
P37_23	Female, 25 years and over, 7 th and 8 th grade
P37_24	Female, 25 years and over, 9 th grade
P37_25	Female, 25 years and over, 10 th grade
P37_26	Female, 25 years and over, 11 th grade
P37_27	Female, 25 years and over, 12 th grade, no diploma
P37_32	Female, 25 years and over, bachelor's degree
P37_33	Female, 25 years and over, master's degree
P37_34	Female, 25 years and over, professional school degree
P37_35	Female, 25 years and over, doctorate degree
P38_20	Population 16 to 19 years, not enrolled in school, not high school graduate, employed
P38_21	Population 16 to 19 years, not enrolled in school, not high school graduate, unemployed
P43_2	Male, 16 years and over
P43_3	Male, 16 years and over, in the labor force
P43_6	Male, 16 years and over, employed
P43_7	Male, 16 years and over, unemployed
P43_9	Female, 16 years and over
P43_10	Female, 16 years and over, in the labor force
P43_13	Female, 16 years and over, employed
P43_14	Female, 16 years and over, unemployed
P46_3	Children under 6 years, living with two parents
P46_4	Children under 6 years, living with two parents, both parents in the labor force
P46_16	Children 6 to 17 years, living with two parents
P46_17	Children 6 to 17 years, living with two parents, both parents in the labor force
P49_1	Employed civilians 16 years and over
P49_3	Employed males 16 years and over in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining
P49_6	Employed males 16 years and over in construction
P49_7	Employed males 16 years and over in manufacturing

P49_8	Employed males 16 years and over in wholesale trade
P49_9	Employed males 16 years and over in retail trade
P49_10	Employed males 16 years and over in transportation, warehousing, and utilities
P49_13	Employed males 16 years and over in information
P49_14	Employed males 16 years and over in finance, insurance, and real estate
P49_17	Employed males 16 years and over in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services
P49_21	Employed males 16 years and over in educational, health, and social services
P49_24	Employed males 16 years and over in arts, entertainment, recreation, and food services
P49_27	Employed males 16 years and over in other services
P49_28	Employed males 16 years and over in public administration
P49_30	Employed females 16 years and over in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining
P49_33	Employed females 16 years and over in construction
P49_34	Employed females 16 years and over in manufacturing
P49_35	Employed females 16 years and over in wholesale trade
P49_36	Employed females 16 years and over in retail trade
P49_37	Employed females 16 years and over in transportation, warehousing, and utilities
P49_40	Employed females 16 years and over in information
P49_41	Employed females 16 years and over in finance, insurance, and real estate
P49_44	Employed females 16 years and over in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services
P49_48	Employed females 16 years and over in educational, health, and social services
P49_51	Employed females 16 years and over in arts, entertainment, recreation, and food services
P49_54	Employed females 16 years and over in other services
P49_55	Employed females 16 years and over in public administration
P50_1	Employed civilians 16 years and over
P50_3	Employed males 16 years and over in management, professional, and related occupations
P50_23	Employed males 16 years and over in service occupations
P50_31	Employed males 16 years and over in sales and office occupations
P50_34	Employed males 16 years and over in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
P50_35	Employed males 16 years and over in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations
P50_41	Employed males 16 years and over in production, transportation, and material moving occupations

P50_50	Employed females 16 years and over in management, professional, and related occupations
P50_70	Employed females 16 years and over in service occupations
P50_78	Employed females 16 years and over in sales and office occupations
P50_81	Employed females 16 years and over in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
P50_82	Employed females 16 years and over in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations
P50_88	Employed females 16 years and over in production, transportation, and material moving occupations
P53_1	Median household income in 1999
P64_1	Total households
P64_2	Households with public assistance income
P76_1	Total families
P76_2	Families with incomes less than \$10,000
P76_3	Families with incomes \$10,000 to \$14,999
P76_4	Families with incomes \$15,000 to \$19,999
P76_5	Families with incomes \$20,000 to \$24,999
P76_11	Families with incomes \$50,000 to \$59,999
P76_12	Families with incomes \$60,000 to \$74,999
P76_13	Families with incomes \$75,000 to \$99,999
P76_14	Families with incomes \$100,000 to \$124,999
P76_15	Families with incomes \$125,000 to \$149,999
P76_16	Families with incomes \$150,000 to \$199,999
P76_17	Families with incomes \$200,000 or more
P77_1	Median family income in 1999
P82_1	Per capita income in 1999
P85_1	Median earnings population 16 years and over with earnings in 1999
P85_2	Median earnings males 16 years and over with earnings in 1999
P85_3	Median earnings females 16 years and over with earnings in 1999
P87_1	Total population for whom poverty status is determined
P87_2	Population with income in 1999 below the poverty level
P90_1	Total families
P90_2	Families with income in 1999 below the poverty level
P92_1	Total households
P92_2	Households with income in 1999 below the poverty level

P93_1	Total households
P93_2	Households with income in 1999 under 1.50 times the poverty level
P145A_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, White alone
P145A_8	Male, 20 years, White alone
P145A_9	Male, 21 years, White alone
P145A_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, White alone
P145A_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, White alone
P145A_32	Female, 20 years, White alone
P145A_33	Female, 21 years, White alone
P145A_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, White alone
P145B_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_8	Male, 20 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_9	Male, 21 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_32	Female, 20 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_33	Female, 21 years, Black or African American alone
P145B_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, Black or African American alone
P145C_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_8	Male, 20 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_9	Male, 21 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_32	Female, 20 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_33	Female, 21 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145C_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P145D_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, Asian alone
P145D_8	Male, 20 years, Asian alone
P145D_9	Male, 21 years, Asian alone
P145D_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, Asian alone
P145D_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, Asian alone
P145D_32	Female, 20 years, Asian alone
P145D_33	Female, 21 years, Asian alone
P145D_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, Asian alone
P145E_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_8	Male, 20 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone

P145E_9	Male, 21 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_32	Female, 20 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_33	Female, 21 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145E_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P145F_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, some other race alone
P145F_8	Male, 20 years, some other race alone
P145F_9	Male, 21 years, some other race alone
P145F_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, some other race alone
P145F_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, some other race alone
P145F_32	Female, 20 years, some other race alone
P145F_33	Female, 21 years, some other race alone
P145F_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, some other race alone
P145G_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, two or more races
P145G_8	Male, 20 years, two or more races
P145G_9	Male, 21 years, two or more races
P145G_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, two or more races
P145G_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, two or more races
P145G_32	Female, 20 years, two or more races
P145G_33	Female, 21 years, two or more races
P145G_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, two or more races
P145H_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_8	Male, 20 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_9	Male, 21 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_32	Female, 20 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_33	Female, 21 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145H_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, Hispanic or Latino
P145I_7	Male, 18 and 19 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_8	Male, 20 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P144I_9	Male, 21 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_10	Male, 22 to 24 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_31	Female, 18 and 19 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_32	Female, 20 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_33	Female, 21 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino
P145I_34	Female, 22 to 24 years, White alone Non-Hispanic or Latino

P150A_5	White alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150A_7	White alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150A_12	White alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150A_14	White alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150B_5	Black or African American alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150B_7	Black or African American alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150B_12	Black or African American alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150B_14	Black or African American alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150C_5	American Indian and Alaska Native alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150C_7	American Indian and Alaska Native alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150C_12	American Indian and Alaska Native alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150C_14	American Indian and Alaska Native alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150D_5	Asian alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150D_7	Asian alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150D_12	Asian alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150D_14	Asian alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150E_5	Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150E_7	Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150E_12	Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150E_14	Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150F_5	Some other race alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150F_7	Some other race alone males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150F_12	Some other race alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force

P150F_14	Some other race alone females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150G_5	Two or more races males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150G_7	Two or more races males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150G_12	Two or more races females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150G_14	Two or more races females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150H_5	Hispanic or Latino males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150H_7	Hispanic or Latino males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150H_12	Hispanic or Latino females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150H_14	Hispanic or Latino females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150I_5	White alone not Hispanic or Latino males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150I_7	White alone not Hispanic or Latino males 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
P150I_12	White alone not Hispanic or Latino females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force
P150I_14	White alone not Hispanic or Latino females 16 years and over, in civilian labor force, unemployed
H6_1	Total housing units
H6_3	Vacant
H7_1	Occupied housing units
H7_2	Owner occupied housing units
H18_1	Average household size of occupied housing units
H35_1	Median year housing unit structures built
H39_1	Median year householders moved into housing units
H43_1	Total occupied housing units
H43_11	Owner occupied housing units, no telephone service available
H43_28	Renter occupied housing units, no telephone service available
H45_1	Total occupied housing units
H45_3	Owner occupied housing units, no vehicle available
H45_20	Renter occupied housing units, no vehicle available

H47_1	Total housing units
H47_3	Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
H50_1	Total housing units
H50_3	Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
H56_1	Median contract rent (dollars) for specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H76_1	Median value (dollars) for specified owner-occupied housing units
PT1_1	Total households
PT1_3	Unmarried partner households, male householder and male partner
PT1_4	Unmarried partner households, male householder and female partner
PT1_5	Unmarried partner households, female householder and female partner
PT1_6	Unmarried partner households, female householder and male partner
PT7_5	Male, never married, 18 and 19 years
PT7_6	Male, never married, 20 to 24 years
PT7_19	Male, married, spouse present, 18 and 19 years
PT7_20	Male, married, spouse present, 20 to 24 years
PT7_33	Male, married, spouse absent, separated, 18 and 19 years
PT7_34	Male, married, spouse absent, separated, 20 to 24 years
PT7_46	Male, married, spouse absent, other, 18 and 19 years
PT7_47	Male, married, spouse absent, other, 20 to 24 years
PT7_59	Male, widowed, 18 and 19 years
PT7_60	Male, widowed, 20 to 24 years
PT7_72	Male, divorced, 18 and 19 years
PT7_73	Male, divorced, 20 to 24 years
PT7_86	Female, never married, 18 and 19 years
PT7_87	Female, never married, 20 to 24 years
PT7_100	Female, married, spouse present, 18 and 19 years
PT7_101	Female, married, spouse present, 20 to 24 years
PT7_114	Female, married, spouse absent, separated, 18 and 19 years
PT7_115	Female, married, spouse absent, Separated, 20 to 24 years
PT7_127	Female, married, spouse absent, other, 18 and 19 years
PT7_128	Female, married, spouse absent, other, 20 to 24 years
PT7_140	Female, widowed, 18 and 19 years
PT7_141	Female, widowed, 20 to 24 years
PT7_153	Female, divorced, 18 and 19 years
PT7_154	Female, divorced, 20 to 24 years

An index of state anti-smoking sentiment (SASS) was constructed and provided by Professor Don Kenkel, Department of Policy Analysis and Management, Cornell University. The index is based on a factor analysis of responses to multiple waves of the Tobacco Use Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data are drawn from four cycles of the Tobacco Use Supplement–CPS: 1992-93, 1995-96, 1998-99, and 2001-02. A key strength of the Tobacco Use Supplement data is its large sample size, providing representative samples at the state level. For example, in the 1995-96 cycle of the Tobacco Use Supplement–CPS, 194,243 persons over the age of 15 reported their smoking attitudes, providing sample sizes by state ranging from 1,611 to 14,038.

In addition to questions about smoking behaviors, respondents to the Tobacco Use Supplement were asked about their opinions on topics such as policies restricting smoking, the promotion and advertising of tobacco products, and whether they allow smoking in their homes. For example respondents were asked “In (restaurants), do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, allowed in some areas, or not allowed at all?” The same question format was also asked about hospitals, indoor work areas, bars and cocktail lounges, indoor sporting events, and indoor shopping malls. From responses to the attitude questions, eight variables were created indicating agreement with an anti-smoking attitude (e.g., agreeing with more restrictions on smoking). The factor analysis was based on 809,913 observations, pooled across the four cycles of the Tobacco Use Supplement–CPS. Results suggest that answers to the eight questions reflect a single common source, which is termed anti-smoking sentiment. Retaining the first factor from the analysis, the STATA ‘score’ command was used to estimate the first factor for every individual respondent. These individual scores are then averaged to estimate factor scores in each state and each cycle. The scores are normalized to have a mean of zero across all four Tobacco Use Supplement–CPS cycles. This allows comparisons across states at a point in time, and comparisons across the cycles over time. Descriptive analyses (available from Kenkel upon request) indicate that anti-smoking attitudes generally increased over the 1990s. Despite this general upward trend, the relative rankings of states tend to persist over time. For more information about the factor analysis, construction of the SASS index, and its application see DeCicca et al. (2008).¹

¹ DiCicca, Phillip, Donald Kenkel, Alan Mathios, Yoon-Jeong Shin, and Jae-Young Lim (2008). “Youth Smoking, Cigarette Prices, and Anti-Smoking Sentiment.” *Health Economics*.

UC Uniform Crime Report, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2001

The Uniform Crime Report contains county-level counts of arrests for violent and property offenses. Violent arrests include murder, rape, robbery, and violent assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. The data are provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by individual law enforcement agencies. The 2001 Uniform Crime Report data were obtained from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.¹ The description that follows is adapted from ICPSR data collection notes and codebooks. For more information about the ICPSR and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data consult www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/NACJD/STUDY/03721.xml.

Two significant changes make the 2001 Uniform Crime Report data not comparable with the 1993 data from the Wave I and II Add Health Contextual Databases. These changes were implemented in 1994 and have been carried forward to the 2001 data presented here. First, a new imputation algorithm to adjust for incomplete reporting by law enforcement jurisdictions was created. Individual agencies reporting between 3 to 11 months of information are weighted to yield 12 month estimates. Data for agencies reporting 0 to 2 months of data are replaced with estimates based on the complete 12 month reporting of other agencies in the state that fall in the same population size stratum. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were assigned to counties in proportion to each county's share of the state population. In 2001, no or limited data were provided for several states. The data for adults and juveniles are distributed in separate data files. The variable names (as presented below) are the same in both files.

Secondly, a "coverage" indicator was created as a measure of the aggregated data quality in each county. Prior to 1994, jurisdictions providing less than 6 months of data were not included in county totals. From 1994 onward all active jurisdictions are included, regardless of how many months of data are reported. Rather than using the arbitrary 6-month cutoff, the new coverage indicator allows researchers to make their own judgments regarding acceptable data quality. The coverage indicator represents the proportion of county data that is not imputed. A value of 100 indicates that all law enforcement jurisdictions within the county reported for 12 months. A value of 0 indicates that all data in the county are based on estimates.

The coverage indicator must also be used to identify true missing data, as zero values are used to represent both true zeroes and missing data. Both the coverage indicator and the arrest variable values must be used in conjunction to distinguish true zeroes from missing values. If the coverage indicator is 0 AND all arrest count variables equal zero then the values of zero are really missing data. If the coverage indicator is 0 AND at least one arrest variable is greater than zero, then the arrest values represent true non-missing values.

For New York City, which may or may not be represented among Add Health respondents, the total number of murders in the FBI data files is 3,452, which includes 2,823 victims of the 9/11 bombing.

Source Variable Name	Description
COVIND	Coverage Indicator (proportion of county NOT imputed)
CPOPARST	Total county population of agencies reporting arrests
P1TOT	PART 1—TOTAL. Total number of Part I (index) crimes. This is the sum of variables MURDER through ARSON.
P1VLNT	PART 1—VIOLENT CRIMES. Sum of variables MURDER through ASSAULT.
P1PRPTY	PART 1—PROPERTY CRIMES. Sum of variables BURGLRY through ARSON.

¹U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY-LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 2001 [Computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor], 2003.

The Welfare Rules Database provides comprehensive details about variations in state cash assistance programs, by year from 1996 to 2006. It is currently funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, and Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). For more complete information regarding the Welfare Rules Database, researchers may register to access the database and all documentation at the following website: <http://anfdata.urban.org/drsurvey/login.cfm>. The raw data were downloaded based on a query of their website in May 2007.

Family caps refer to a limit in the increase in benefits a recipient may receive after the birth of an additional child. The data are available by database query, or in “Table L10 – Family Cap Policies, 1996-2001.” The required work hours per week variable is based on each state’s “work activities requirement.” To be considered a requirement, the state must require at least 20 hours per week of work in a “real job.” From state to state, real jobs may include: subsidized and unsubsidized jobs, participation in Community Work Experience Program/Alternative Work Experience Program, self-employment, and work as a child care provider. Moreover, failure to meet the requirement must result in a specific sanction. The data may be obtained by query based on a combination of variables (see below), or obtained from summary “Table III.B.2 – Work-Related Activity Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit.” Recipients may be exempt from the work activity requirement if they are caring for a young child. Age of youngest child work requirements exemption is measured in months. It should be noted that states with the same number of months indicated may still vary in the details of administration. For example, for some states this is a one-time exemption, may not apply to a new “capped” child, or may invoke other requirements. See the Welfare Rules Database for more details about specific state requirements. The data are available by database query or in “Table 16: Work-Related Exemption When Caring for a Child Under X Months.”

Source Variable Name	Description
ae_cldct	Age (in months) under which dependent children are exempt from Activities Requirements
ar_#1hrs	Indicates the maximum and/or minimum hours of activity requirement for Activities Requirement #1 (repeated for activities 2-5)
fc_exist	Indicates whether or not the state has a family cap provision