

Pathways to Desistance

Romantic Relationship Calendar

This includes logic changes for all versions of the interview

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Romantic Relationship Calendar

Introduction

This is a complex document meant to serve as a reference guide for individuals thinking about how to structure the raw information about romantic relationships that is obtained in the interview. Our intent is to provide a map of the skip patterns and the meanings of variables produced in the transformation of the data from its original question form to its final SPSS data file.

You need to know a few things to use this document effectively:

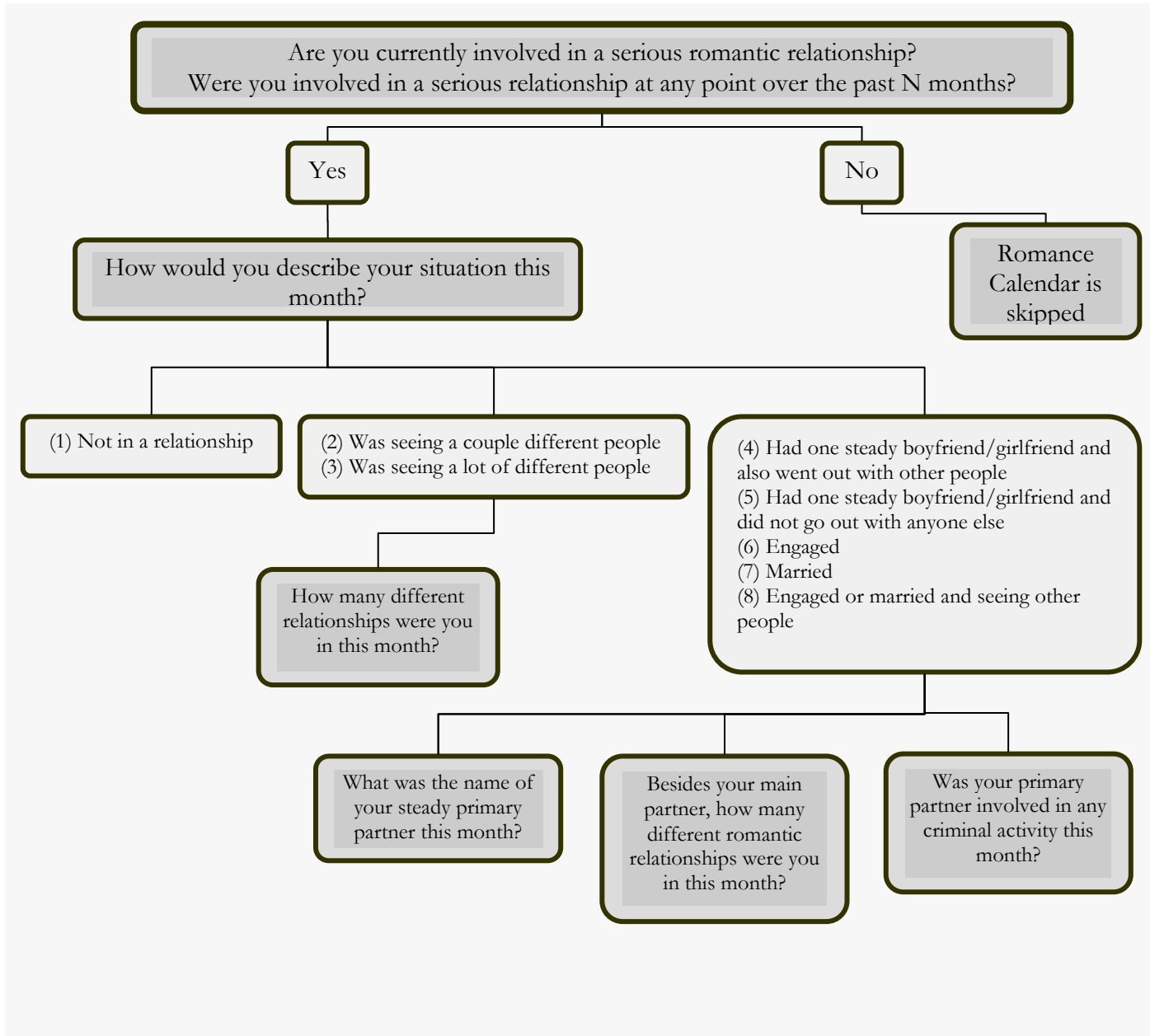
1. It is meant to be used in conjunction with a dataset containing all of the variables generated from this section of the interview regarding relationships. There are variables that are linked to specific interview questions (e.g., romantic relationship status this month) and there are also variables that are produced by staff at the coordinating center. This document provides the information needed to interpret variables of all types.
2. It is laid out in sections that provide different views of the data collected.
 - The first section provides a schematic overview of the data.
 - The second section provides the specific interview questions included in the interview battery.
 - The third section provides detailed information regarding the specific variables asked in the interview as well as those created by staff at the coordinating center. This and the second section repeat information because they are essentially different views of the same data.
 - The fourth section provides basic information related to each month covered in the recall period, such as the number of days covered in each month and the calendar month and year associated with each month.
 - The fifth section provides a detailed explanation of the conversion of the recall level monthly data to the linear format.

A summary table of the variables available is included at the end of this document (See Appendix A).

Please contact the Study Coordinator, Carol Schubert (412-647-4760; schubertca@upmc.edu) for clarification regarding any aspect of this document or specific variables.

Section 1: Flowchart of the calendar

This page provides a very brief summary of the specific questions asked in this calendar. The full question text of each interview generated question as well as a more detailed explanation of each variable appears in the next section of this document.



Section 2: Interview Questions

Questions in this section are recorded exactly as they appeared in the interview battery. The interview variable name appears in brackets to the left of the question. The interview variable name appears on the computer screen in the top left corner during the interview. This name is NOT the same as the SPSS variable name. Every SPSS variable name for the subject interviews begin with an "S#" (s = subject interview and the # = the particular timepoint being reviewed). A complete list of SPSS variable names can be found in the next section. Text beginning with "***INTERVIEWER***" denotes a special instruction to the research interviewer visible to them during the interview.

"Now I'd like to ask you some questions about any relationships you might have been involved in over the past N months".

[LovNow] Are you involved in a serious romantic relationship right now?

1. Yes
0. No

INTERVIEWER: *Capture relationships that go beyond a one-night stand. This should include boyfriend/girlfriend/spouse relationships.*

If 5 (No): **[AnyLov]** Were you involved in a serious romantic relationship at any point over the past N months?

1. Yes
0. No

**** Romance Calendar ****

[RomStat] How would you describe your situation this month?

1. Not in a romantic relationship
2. Was seeing a couple different people
3. Was seeing a lot of different people
4. Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and also went out with other people
5. Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and did not go out with anyone else
6. Engaged
7. Married
8. Married or engaged, and seeing other people

If RomStat = 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8:

[RomName] What was the name of your steady partner during this month?

[RomNum] Besides [RomName], how many different romantic relationships were you in during this month?

[RomCrim] Was your romantic partner [RomName] involved in any criminal activity during this month?

1. Yes
0. No

**** End of Romance Calendar ****

**** Marriage questions ****

[MaritalStat] What is your current marital status? **INTERVIEWER:** If subject and partner present themselves as married, then consider them married. We are not restricted to legal marriages; we want to include common law and religious marriages as well. Also, a religious divorce (e.g., a Jewish 'get') should be counted as a divorce.

1. Single
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed

[MStat] Let's fill out a short calendar to keep track of how your marital status changed during the past N months. What was your marital status this month? **INTERVIEWER:** If a changed occurred on or before the 15th, code the new status. Otherwise, code the old status.

1. Single
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed

Section 3: Explanation of Variables

Each time point interview allows for a maximum of eight or 14 months in the recall period, depending on the follow-up wave (eight months was the maximum for time points 6-36 and 14 was the maximum for time points 48-84). This means that there is a corresponding variable in the dataset reflecting events occurring in each of those months through a maximum of 14 months (the outer limit of any of the possible months covered). If, however, the recall period did not include the maximum number of months (as is most often the case), there will be variables with no data. For example, subject 1 has a recall period of five months for follow-up 12 so this means he/she will have data in five monthly variables but not in the remaining nine. Subject 2, has seven months in the recall period for follow-up 12 so he/she will have data in all but seven of the monthly variables. The recall length is set by programming code based on the current date in relationship to the date of the previous interview (see “Interview Information” under Measures for a more detailed description of how the length of the recall period is determined)

Romance Calendar – Gate questions

If either one of the following items is 1 (Yes), the subject will skip into the romance calendar.

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about any relationships you might have been involved in over the past N months.”

S#LovNow

“Are you involved in a serious romantic relationship right now?”

INTERVIEWER: Capture relationships that go beyond a one-night stand. This should include boyfriend/girlfriend/spouse relationships.

(1) Yes

(0) No

S#AnyLov

“Were you involved in a serious romantic relationship at any point over the past N months?”

(1) Yes

(0) No

Romance Calendar – Items asked by month

Romance Status

The subject was first asked to provide his/her romantic status for each month of the recall period.

S#RomCal_Status_M01 to S#RomCal_Status_M14

“How would you describe your situation this month?”

(1) Not in a romantic relationship

(2) Was seeing a couple different people

(3) Was seeing a lot of different people

(4) Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and also went out with other people

(5) Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and did not go out with anyone else

(6) Engaged

(7) Married

* (8) Engaged or married and seeing other people

* Option 8 was added in Version 01.17

Name of primary partner

A romance status of 4, 5, 6 or 7 prompted a follow-up question that asked the subject to provide the name of their primary partner for that month. A romance status of 1, 2 or 3 skipped the subject past this item.

Note that a partner's name is not collected if the romance status for the month is 8 (engaged/married and seeing others). This option was added to the interview in version 01.17; a programming error caused the partner name to be skipped for this status.

Number of partners other than the primary partner

The subject was then asked to specify the number of different relationship they had during each month. If the romance status indicated they were not involved in any relationships that month (RomStatus = 1), this variable was automatically set to zero by interview programming.

For a month where the subject was seeing a couple of people (RomStatus = 2) or seeing a lot of different people (RomStatus = 3), the subject was asked to provide the overall total number of different relationships they had that month, phrased as "How many different romantic relationships were you in during this month?"

If the subject reported a steady partner for that month, regardless of the exclusivity of that relationship (RomStatus = 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8), they were asked to give the total number of **other** relationships they were in for that month (e.g., the number of relationships in addition to the one with their primary partner that month). This was phrased as "Besides your relationship with X, how many different romantic relationships were you in during this month?" (where X is the name of their primary partner that month).

S#RomCal_RomNum_M01 to S#RomCal_RomNum_M14

"(Besides your steady partner) How many different romantic relationships were you in during this month?"

**** Caution about summing these variables.** A total sum of partners over the recall period cannot be calculated using these monthly variables. If a subject reports having two "other" partners during month 1 and two "other" partners during month 2, it cannot be assume that the sum of the number of partners across these two months is four because we do not know if they are the same or different partners included in each count.

Steady partner's involvement in criminal activity

For each month where the subject reported having a steady partner (RomStat = 4, 5, 6 or 7), they were asked whether that partner was involved in any criminal activity. This question references their primary partner that month only; if they were involved in other relationships (RomNum >= 1), the main partner is still the focus of this question.

S#RomCal_RomCrim_M01 to S#RomCal_RomCrim_M14

"Was your romantic partner (x) involved in any criminal activity during this month?"
(1) Yes
(0) No

This question is skipped when the romance status is 1 (no relationship), 2 (seeing a couple different people), 3 (seeing a lot of different people). This is also skipped when the romance status is 8 (engaged/married and seeing someone else) as a result of a programming error.

Marriage Questions

Current marital status

This variable is available for all versions of the interview and provides the subject's marital status at the time of the interview.

S#RomCal_MaritalStatus	"Current marital status"
	(1) Not married
	(2) Married
	(3) Married (separated)
	(4) Divorced
	(5) Widowed

Marital status – by month

Starting with version 01.17 of the interview, a second calendar was added to the interview to capture information specific to the subject's marital status month to month. An earlier question asks the subject if their marital status has been the same throughout the recall period; a response of No enters the subject into this calendar.

S#RomCal_MarStat_M01 to S#RomCal_MarStat_M14

"What was your marital status during month x? INTERVIEWER: If the subject and partner present themselves as married, then consider them married. We are not restricted to legal marriages; we want to include common law and religious marriages as well. Also, a religious divorce (e.g., a Jewish 'get') should be counted as a divorce. (this interviewer note was added in version 01.21)"

(1) Not married
(2) Married
(3) Married (separated)
(4) Divorced
(5) Widowed

There will sometimes be inconsistencies between the romance calendar and marriage calendar. For example, the romance calendar may have a status of 5 (Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and did not go out with anyone else), but the marriage calendar may show the subject was 2 (married). Or, the romance calendar may show the subject was married (RomStatus = 7), but the marriage calendar will show that they are not married. We have left this data as is, because we have no way of knowing which is correct. In some cases, it is logical for the two calendars to not match. A subject can be married (MarStat = 2), but seeing someone else in addition to their spouse, so the romance calendar may reflect that person (RomStat = 5 – have one steady boyfriend/girlfriend) instead of the spouse.

It should also be noted that the interviewer instruction associated with the marriage calendar was added in version 01.21 to clarify what was meant by "married". Although the interviewer was instructed to record common law and religious marriages in the marriage calendar, no such instruction was provided in the romance calendar.

Recall level computed summary scores

The items within this section summarize the information obtained on the romance and marriage calendars. It should be noted that in some of the computed variables here, a romance status of 8 (engaged/married and seeing other people) may or may not have been counted as being in a steady relationship. This will be noted below when appropriate.

Number of unique steady partners

This is a count of the number of unique steady partners the subject had over the recall period, and is computed based on the primary partner's name month to month. A 'steady' partner is defined as any of the following in the romance status variables:

- (4) Had one steady boyfriend/girlfriend and also went out with other people
- (5) Had one stead boyfriend/girlfriend and did not go out with anyone else
- (6) Engaged
- (7) Married

A status of 8 (Engaged/married and seeing other people) is excluded as a steady partner here because of the programming bug that caused the partner's name to be skipped.

S#RomCal_NumSteadyPartners "Number of unique steady partners"

Information related to the primary partner

Interview programming determines which partner was mentioned the most on the calendar by counting the number of times each name appears in the monthly data. If two or more were listed for an equal number of months, then the most recent partner was counted as the primary partner.

A name is only collect for those months where the subject reported having a steady partner (RomStatus of 4, 5, 6 or 7). This partner is also the one that is the focus of additional sections outside of the calendar related to the subject's romantic relationships, including

- Romantic Relationship Quality – a measure of 14 items that asks about the investment of the adolescent in his/her relationship with the primary partner, as well as involvement in antisocial activity. (Refer to the "Quality of Romantic Relationships" codebook for more information about this measure).
- Domestic Violence – questions about domestic violence incidents with the main partner during the recall period. (Refer to the "Domestic Violence" codebook for more information).

Number of months with the primary partner

This is a count of the number of months the subject reported being involved with the primary romantic partner.

S#RomCal_NumMthMainPartner "Number of months with the main partner"

Age of the primary partner

This variable holds the current age of the primary partner.

S#RomCal_MainPartner_Age "How old is X now? (where X is the name of the primary partner)."

Whether the main partner was involved in criminal activity

This is a marker for whether the primary partner was involved in criminal activity during any month of the recall period, using the RomCrim variables explained above.

S#RomCal_MainPartner_Crime	“Did the primary partner engage in any criminal activity in the recall period?”
	(1) Yes
	(0) No

Number of months the main partner was involved in criminal activity

This is a count of the number of months the primary partner was involved in criminal activity.

S#RomCal_MainPartner_NumMths_Crime	“Number of months the primary partner engaged in criminal activity”
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Proportion of months the main partner was involved in criminal activity

This represents the proportion of the recall period the primary partner was involved in criminal activity, where the numerator is the number of months involved in crime and the denominator is the number of months they were involved with the primary partner.

S#RomCal_MainPartner_Prop_Crime	“Proportion of the recall period the primary partner engaged in criminal activity”
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Number of months ANY partner was involved in criminal activity

This is a count of the number of months the subject was involved with a steady partner involved in criminal activity. Any month with a romance status of 8 (engaged/married and seeing other people) is again not included here, as a result of the programming error that caused the RomCrim variables to be skipped. Note that this count includes **all** steady partners, including the primary partner.

S#RomCal_AnyPartner_NumMths_Crime	“Number of months any partner engaged in criminal activity”
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Proportion of months ANY partner was involved in criminal activity

This represents the proportion of the recall period any partner was involved in criminal activity, where the numerator is the number of months any partner was involved in crime and the denominator is the number of months they were in a steady relationship.

S#RomCal_AnyPartner_Prop_Crime	“Proportion of the recall period the primary partner engaged in criminal activity”
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Characterization of relationships in the recall period

These are summary variables characterizing the subject’s relationships in the recall period (e.g., proportion of the recall period in no relationship, seeing multiple people, exclusive steady relationship, married).

Each proportion score was computed using the romance status monthly variables, which were recoded as noted below.

ORIGINAL VALUE	RECODED VALUE
(1) Not in a romantic relationship	(0) No relationship
(2) Was seeing a couple different people	(1) Multiple Partners
(3) Was seeing a lot of different people	(1) Multiple Partners
(4) Had one steady bf/gf and also went out w/others	(2) Steady and other partners
(5) Had one steady bf/gf & didn't go out w/anyone else	(3) Steady – exclusive
(6) Engaged	(3) Steady – exclusive
(7) Married	(4) Married
(8) Engaged or Married and seeing different	(2) Steady and other partners

“Proportion of the recall period ...

S#RomCal_Prop_NoRelationship
S#RomCal_Prop_MultiplePartners
S#RomCal_Prop_SteadyOthers
S#RomCal_Prop_SteadyExclusive
S#RomCal_Prop_Married

“Not in a relationship”

“With multiple partners”

“With a steady partner and seeing others”

“With a steady partner exclusively”

“Married”

Section 4: Descriptive Information Regarding the Recall Period

As a standard practice, the specific calendar information will be accompanied by three sets of variables which describe the recall period. This information is important for the user to consider when attempting to use data characterizing the recall period (e.g. measures) in conjunction with the monthly-level calendar data. In addition, this information is useful if the user is viewing events from a developmental perspective.

Community vs. Institution Month Marker

This variable indicates whether each month of the recall period is a community or institution month, where a community month is defined as a month where the subject spent eight or fewer days in a facility. The following facility types are considered an “institution” for this purpose because these types of places do not generally allow a client to “come and go” and they provide educational services to the youth where appropriate:

- **Drug and alcohol facility or detoxification unit.** These are facilities where the primary focus is the provision of substance use treatment. Detoxification and longer-term substance use treatment programs are both included, with the vast majority being longer-term treatment facilities.
- **Psychiatric hospital or unit.** These are settings which provide inpatient acute care to evaluate and stabilize individuals with mental health or behavioral problems.
- **Jail or prison.** These settings have incarceration as the main goal, and are almost all adult settings. Jails, usually locally run, hold people until trial for relatively short sentences after trial. Prisons are usually state-run and hold people for a longer term after trial. Federal adult detention centers and Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) detention centers are also included in this category, although these constitute a very small portion.
- **Detention.** These are juvenile facilities where adolescents await their adjudication hearing or more permanent placement after adjudication and disposition.
- **Pennsylvania Youth Development Centers (YDC) / Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).** These facilities are state-run, secure juvenile facilities, formerly characterized as “state training schools”. They provide secure custody, education, and treatment to committed youth.
- **Contracted residential treatment (general).** These settings provide residential care within a structured environment. A range of services may be offered, usually centered on a specific model of intervention (e.g., peer culture, physical challenge), and there may be varying amounts of security and access to the community.
- **Contracted residential treatment (mental health).** These settings have an integrated residential program of therapies and activities. The primary focus of treatment is on the youth’s mental health needs, and the facility targets mentally ill adolescents.

Any stays in the following setting types are not considered “institutions” for this purpose because the youth in these settings have access to the community (i.e. they may attend the local schools, may hold a job in the community):

- **Foster home.** These are defined as placements with non-kin ordered by child welfare or dependency court.
- **Shelter.** These facilities provide short-term, non-secure, temporary out-of-home care.
- **Other.** This includes any residential setting not captured by the above categories such as residential military-style high school or YMCA.

S#CommunityMonth_M01 to S#CommunityMonth_M14 “Community or institution month”

(1) Community month

(0) Institution month

Number of days covered in each month of the recall period

This value represents the number of days in each month that is represented in the calendar data (i.e., if Month03 covers February, NDays for that month will = 28). The values for the last month of the recall period are reduced, however, if the interview was actually conducted in that month. For example, if the current interview is conducted on 02/18/05, the value for the last month of the recall period is 18. If the interview is being conducted before the 15th of the month, the last month covered is actually the **previous** month. However, if the interview is being conducted after the 15th of the month, then that recall period covers all days of the month up through the day of the interview.

S#NDays01 to S#NDays14

“Number of days covered in month x”

Calendar month and year mapped to a recall period month

These variables (labeled “RealDate”) provide the calendar month and year associated with each month covered in the recall period (e.g. Month 3 of the 18th month follow-up interview is equal to July 2003 for one subject but it could be referencing December 2006 for another subject).

S#RealDate01 to S#RealDate14

“Calendar month and year linked S#M#”

Subject age at each month

These variables plot the subject’s age at each month of the recall period. Subject age at the time of the interview is also available (see the “Demographics” measure codebook for more information). Two sets of variables are available for each month, 1) the subject’s age truncated to a whole number, and 2) the subject’s age as a continuous variable. Each is computed as the calendar date for the month (from the S#RealDate## variables above) minus the subject’s date of birth.

S#SubjAge_M01 through S#SubjAge_M14

“Subject age during month x (truncated0”

S#CTSubjAge_M01 through S#CTSubjAge_M14

“Subject age during month x (continuous)”

For 328 cases, the subject’s age at the baseline was greater than the age in the first month of follow06. This happened when the calendar month for the date of the baseline interview and the calendar month for S1M01 are the same. The RealDate variables are in the Year/Month/Day format, and are set to the first of each month (e.g., S1M01 = January 1, 2007; S1M02 = February 1, 2007; S1M03 = March 1, 2007, etc.), so the baseline age will be slightly higher than the age at S1M01 when this is the same month. For these cases, we have set the age at S1M01 equal to the age at the baseline interview.

Also, note that the subject’s age at the time of the follow-up interviews and their age in the final month of the recall period will not always be the same, because the last month of the recall period is not always set to the month in which the interview was conducted. If the interview was conducted before the 15th of the month, the final month of the recall period will be set (through programming code) to the month prior (e.g., if conducted on November 14th, the last month will be set to October). If the interview was conducted after the 15th of the month, the age in the final month and the age at the recall level will be the same.

Section 5: Variables in the linear format

Conversion of recall monthly data to linear months

The monthly Pathways data, in its raw form, is not suited for some kinds of analytic approaches (e.g., trajectory analysis). Each time point interview allows for a maximum of 8 or 14 months in the recall period, depending on the follow-up wave (8 months was the maximum for time points 6-36 and 14 was the maximum for time points 48-84). This means that there is a corresponding variable in the dataset reflecting events occurring in each of those months through a maximum of 14 months (the outer limit of any of the possible months covered). If, however, the recall period did not include the maximum number of months (as is most often the case), there will be variables with no data. For example, subject 1 has a recall period of 5 months for follow-up 12 so this means he/she will have data in five monthly variables but not in the remaining nine. Subject 2, has seven months in the recall period for follow-up 12 so he/she will have data in all but seven of the monthly variables. The recall length is set by programming code based on the current date in relationship to the date of the previous interview (see “Interview Information” under Measures for a more detailed description of how the length of the recall period is determined). However, the programming code did permit the interviewer to “reset” by hand the length of the recall period. This was done infrequently, but in some instances it created a situation in which we obtained two reports of the same month. For example, follow06 covered months January to June and the interviewer resets the follow12 recall period to start with June (leading to two different reports for the month of June). A series of data cleaning decisions (described in Section 6) were implemented to correct these situations but we note them here because they are relevant to the conversion of the data to linear months.

The “linear months” data reformats the variables so that each variable is a sequential representation of life event data for each month of the research participant’s life from the baseline interview forward. Thus, “linear month 8” actually represents eight calendar months from the baseline and “linear month 16” is actually 16 months past the baseline interview. In this format, several issues are resolved. Specifically:

1. **Months not covered in the recall period are removed.** In the “recall period by-month” format (as outlined in Section 3 above), there are place-markers for months not covered in the recall period (e.g., if S#NMonths = 5, variables for months 6 – 14 are still included but will be blank for that case). The actual number of months covered in the recall period will vary from case to case, with the majority having fewer than 14 months covered.

In the linear format, variables outside of the range of months covered in the recall period are eliminated, so that only months with a subject self-report remain.

2. **Overlapping months are removed.** Situations where there were two reports for the same calendar month are corrected, and the duplicate month is removed entirely (click [here](#) for more information about overlapping months).
3. **Gap months are accounted for.** In some cases, a subject report is missing entirely for a particular calendar month. For instance, the end of the follow06 recall period may cover January 2000, and the beginning of follow12 covers March, resulting in an absence of a report for February. In this case, the missing calendar month (February) is included in the sequence of linear data but is noted as being a “gap” month (e.g., Linear month #6 = January; Linear month #7 = February (“gap month”); Linear month #8 = March, etc.).

It’s important to note that while a place-holder for the gap month is included in the linear sequence, there will not be any subject self-report data for that month (click [here](#) for more information about gap months).

4. **Missed timepoint interviews.** Place-holders for calendar months that are missing a subject self-

report due to a missed timepoint interview are also included in the linear sequence. As with gap months, all self-report data from the subject will be missing for these months.

Explanation of Linear Variables

Variables available in the linear format

All items in this calendar that are available in the “by month – by recall period” format are also available in the linear format.

Romance and Marriage Calendars

L##RomCal_Status	“Romance status this month”
L##RomCal_RomNum	“Number of relationships other than with the primary partner”
L##RomCal_RomCrim	“Was the primary partner involved in criminal activity”
L##RomCal_MarStat	“Marriage status”

Community vs. Institution Month Marker

L01CommunityMonth to L87CommunityMonth	“Community month marker (<8 days in D/A, Psych, JailPrison, Detention, YDC, CR, and CR-MH)”
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Subject Age

L01SubjAge to L87SubjAge	“Subject age (truncated)”
L01CTSubjAge to L87CTSubjAge	“Subject age (continuous)”

Number of Days Covered, and Calendar Months

L01NDays to L87NDays	“Number of days covered this month”
L01RealDate to L87RealDate	“Calendar month and year linked to linear month”

Recall period month mapped to linear month number

In addition, a “map” is provided to link the linear month back to the recall period and month in which the information was originally collected. This is important to know when recall-level data is being used in conjunction with the monthly event calendar data.

For example, a trajectory analysis of employment at the monthly level is conducted. The investigator observes a distinct period of time when employment declines (or increases) and wants to understand what else is going on in the life of the participant on that trajectory during that particular period in time. He/she can look at recall-level data for that time period (e.g., symptoms, relationship quality) to draw some inferences.

L01TpMo to L87TpMo	“Recall period month (s#m#) mapped to linear month number ##”
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These variables link the recall period month (s#m#) to each linear month (e.g., whether linear month number 26 is S5M1 or S5M4, etc.). A code and label is inserted into each month to indicate why data is missing for that particular calendar month. There are three important codes:

- **Months missing due to the timepoint interview being missed.**
 - o These are noted with a series of five dashes (----) in the TpMo variables (dashes are used instead of a numeric code because these are string variables).
 - o In all other linear variables, a sysmis code of -201 (Month missing – timepoint interview missed) is assigned.

- **Months missing due to a gap in months between recall periods** (e.g., the end of s1 covered January, but the beginning of s2 started with March)
 - o These are noted as “-GAP-” in the TpMo variables.
 - o In all other linear variables, a sysmis code of -699 (Month missing – gap in months covered between recall periods) is assigned.

- **Months outside of the range of linear months covered by the case through the 84month interview.** Most cases do not have exactly 84 months covered through the follow84 timepoint. The maximum number of months covered by any case is 87, therefore all cases are allowed for that number of months, but most have fewer than that maximum.
 - o Months outside of the range for a particular case are noted as ‘nirp’ (not in recall period) in the TpMo variables.
 - o In all other linear variables, a sysmis code of -555 (Month outside the range of linear months covered by the case) is assigned.

Section 6: Data Issues

Overlapping Months

Introduction

The number of months covered in each recall period (S#NMonths) is usually automatically determined by the interview programming. Follow-up interviews for a particular timepoint must be conducted within a specific period of time, ranging from six weeks prior to the exact target date to eight weeks after the target date. The last month covered in the recall period is determined based on whether the interview was actually conducted in that month. If the interview was conducted after the 15th of the month, the last month of the recall period was set to the month in which it was conducted; if completed prior to the 15th, the last month was set to the month prior. For example, the last month of the recall period is set to February if the interview is conducted on or after February 15th. If the interview was conducted between February 1st and 14th, the last month of the recall period was set to January.

However, interviewers were able to override the programming that set the time frame for reporting, and in some situations they created two reports for the same month, collected at two different interviews. For instance, the follow30 timepoint may have a seven month recall period covering January through June, while the follow48 timepoint covered May through December, resulting in months May and June being covered in both timepoints.

Through follow84, there are 221 cases where the same calendar month was covered in two timepoint interviews. Data cleaning was carried out by staff at the coordinating center to remove data for the duplicate month, so that the end result is a single report for that calendar month. As a general rule, the recall period month that was closest to the time of the event for which information was being collected was kept, and the other month was removed. For example:

- The date of the follow06 interview is July 20th, 2000.
- S1M06 covers the month of July. In this recall period, the subject reports they were arrested and charged this month.
- The date of the follow12 interview is December 2000.
- S2M01 covers the month of July. Here, the subject does not report an arrest this month.

The date in S2M01 was removed. We believe the report of an arrest in S1M06 because the interview is being conducted in July, and the subject is reporting an arrest in that month. We believe the report of an arrest in S1M06 because this is closer to the time of the event (reporting an arrest in July while being interviewed in July) than the follow12 report (where the subject is being interviewed in December and trying to report on something that happened six months prior).

Impact on S#NMonths and calendar data

S#NMonths “Number of months covered in the recall period”

This variable holds the number of months covered in the recall period and is important for all data plotted by month (refer to the “Interview Information” measure codebook for more specific information about this variable) and is impacted by the overlapping months issue.

The number of months removed as a result of overlap cleaning is deducted from the interview-generated value of S#NMonths, so that the **overlap corrected** value of S#NMonths represents the actual number of months for which there is a valid subject report for that recall period.

In the majority of cases, data within overlapping months at the beginning of the recall period were removed (e.g., when S1M06 and S2M01 overlap, S2M01 is removed). A system missing code is inserted for that month to indicate that the month overlaps with the one in the prior recall period, and S2M01 will no longer hold any data. In these cases, the subject will have data in recall months that fall outside of the range of months indicated in S#NMonths. In other words, if a case originally had a five month recall period, and the first two months at the beginning are removed as a result of overlap, the new value of S#NMonths will be 3, but data will still be present in recall months 4 and 5.

For example:

- The original value of S#NMonths for follow12 = 4.
- S1M05 and S2M01 cover the month of May; all data for S2M01 are removed.
- The **overlap corrected** value of S#NMonths for follow12 = 3. Data is still present in S2M04.
- All self-reported subject data for S2M01 are removed. A system missing code indicates that that month overlaps with the one in the prior recall period.

	S1M01	S1M02	S1M03	S1M04	S1M05 (KEEP)	S2M01 (REMOVE)	S2M02	S2M03	S2M04
Calendar Month	January	February	March	April	May	May	June	July	August
Arrested Calendar (before cleaning)	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest
Arrested Calendar (after cleaning)	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest	Arrest	Overlap month – refer to other timepoint for data	No Arrest	No Arrest	No Arrest

Gap Months

Introduction

In some situations, there is a gap in the months covered between recall periods. For instance, the follow30 timepoint may cover the calendar months January through July, while the follow36 recall period may cover calendar months October through December. As a result, self-reported subject data is not obtained for the months of August and September.

Through follow84, there are 125 cases that have at least one “gap” month between recall periods, with 31 of these cases having two or more missing months.

Appendix A: Romantic Relationship Summary Table

Description of Variable	Variable Name	Version Change	Page Number
By recall period			
Currently involved in a serious romantic relationship	S#LovNow		7
Involved in one during the recall period	S#AnyLov		7
Current marital status	S#RomCal_MaritalStatus		9
Number of unique steady partners	S#RomCal_NumSteadyPartners		10
Number of months with the primary partners	S#RomCal_NumMthsMainPartner		10
Age of primary partner	S#RomCal_MainPartner_Age		10
Whether the primary partner was involved in criminal activity	S#RomCal_MainPartner_Crime		11
Number of months primary partner was involved in criminal activity	S#RomCal_MainPartner_NumMths_Crime		11
Proportion of recall period primary partner was involved in criminal activity	S#RomCal_MainPartner_Prop_Crime		11
Number of months any partner was involved in crime	S#RomCal_AnyParther_NumMths_Crime		11
Proportion of recall period any partner was involved in crime	S#RomCal_AnyPartner_Prop_Crime		11
Proportion of the recall period not in a relationship	S#RomCal_Prop_NoRelationship		11, 12
Proportion of the recall period with multiple partners	S#RomCal_Prop_MultiplePartners		11, 12
Proportion of the recall period with a steady partner and seeing others	S#RomCal_Prop_SteadyOthers		11, 12
Proportion of the recall period with a steady partner exclusively	S#RomCal_Prop_SteadyExclusive		11, 12
Proportion of the recall period married	S#RomCal_Prop_Married		11, 12
By month			
<i>Romantic Relationships</i>			
Romance status	S#RomCal_Status_M##	X	7
Number of partners other than the primary partner	S#RomCal_RomNum_M##		8
Steady partner's involvement in criminal activity	S#RomCal_RomCrim_M##	X	8
Marital status	S#RomCal_MarStat_M##		9
<i>Data characterizing the recall period</i>			
Subject age at each month (truncated)	S#SubjAge_M##		14
Subject age at each month (continuous)	S#CTSubjAge_M##		14
Community vs. Institution month marker	S#CommunityMonth_M##		13
Number of days covered in each month	S#NDays##		14

Calendar month linked to each s#m#	S#RealDate##		14
By linear month			
<i>Romantic Relationships</i>			
Romance status	L##RomCal_Status	X	15, 16
Number of partners other than the primary partner	L##RomCal_RomNum		15, 16
Steady partner's involvement in criminal activity	L##RomCal_RomCrim		15, 16
Marital status	L##RomCal_MarStat	X	15, 16
<i>Data characterizing the recall period</i>			
Subject age at each month (truncated)	L##SubjAge		15, 16
Subject age at each month (continuous)	L##CTSubjAge		15, 16
Community vs. Institution month marker	L##CommunityMonth		15, 16
Number of days covered in each month	L##NDays		15, 16
Calendar month linked to each s#m#	L##RealDate		15, 16
Recall period month mapped to a linear month number	L##TpMo		15, 16, 17
Additional sections supplement this calendar. Refer to the codebook section for each listing for more information			
Interview Information – contains variables that describe basic information related to the interview, such as interview completion status, interview date, version, and number of months and days covered by the recall period. This can be found under the “Interview Information” section of the Measures codebook.			
Quality of Romantic Relationships – contains information assessing the support, conflict and depth of the adolescent's romantic relationships, as well as items assessing the romantic partner's involvement in antisocial behavior. This can be found under the “Quality of Romantic Relationships” section of the Measures codebook.			
Domestic Violence – contains information measuring four dimensions of victimization and offending for events that occur between the subject and any of his/her intimate partners (boyfriend or girlfriend), spouse, ex-spouse, or ex-partner (ex-boyfriend or girlfriend). This can be found under the “Domestic Violence” section of the Measures codebook.			