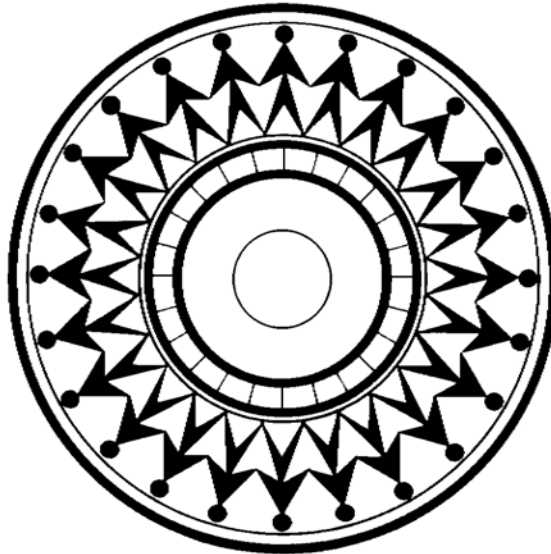


MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE USE OF YOUTH LEAVING FOSTER CARE (VOYAGES) 2001-2003

**NDACAN Dataset Number 133
USER'S GUIDE**



National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Family Life Development Center
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853-4401
607-255-7799
ndacan@cornell.edu
www.ndacan.cornell.edu

INITIAL RELEASE 3/1/2010

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE USE OF YOUTH LEAVING FOSTER CARE (VOYAGES) 2001- 2003

Data Collected by

Curtis McMillen, Ph.D.
Washington University St. Louis, MO

Lionel D Scott, Ph.D.
Huntsville, AL

Wendy Fran Auslander, Ph.D.
Washington University ST. Louis, MI

Funded by

National Institute of Mental Health

Distributed by

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

User's Guide and Codebook Written by

Holly Larrabee-Warner
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
in collaboration with
Curtis McMillen, Ph.D.
Washington University St. Louis, MO

©2010 National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

PREFACE

The data for *Mental Health Service Use Of Youth Leaving Foster Care (Voyages) 2001-2003*, have been given to the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect for public distribution by Curtis McMillen, Lionel D Scott and Wendy Fran Auslander. Funding for the project was provided by National Institute of Mental Health (Award Number: 1R01 MH 61404).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SOURCE

Authors should acknowledge the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect and the original collector of the data when they publish manuscripts that use data provided by the Archive. Users of these data are urged to follow some adaptation of the statement below.

The data used in this publication were made available by the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, and have been used with permission. Data from *Mental Health Service Use Of Youth Leaving Foster Care (Voyages) 2001-2003* were originally collected by Curtis McMillen, Lionel D Scott and Wendy Fran Auslander. Funding for the project was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health (Award Number: 1R01 MH 61404). The collector of the original data, the funder, NDACAN, Cornell University and their agents or employees bear no responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

The bibliographic citation for this data collection is:

McMillen, J.C. (2010). *Mental Health Service Use of Youth Leaving Foster Care (Voyages) 2001-2003 [Dataset]*. Available from National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect Web site, <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>

PUBLICATION SUBMISSION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with the terms of the *Data License* for this dataset, users of these data are required to deposit a copy of any published work or report based wholly or in part on these data with the Archive. A copy of any completed manuscript, thesis abstract, or reprint should be sent to the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, Cornell University, Family Life Development Center, Beebe Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853. Such copies will be used to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of NDACAN resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about research activities among data users and contributors.

ABSTRACT

The study was funded to explore the changes in mental health service use as older youth leave the foster care system. The data, however, examine many parameters of the lives of older youth in the foster care system, from their perspective. Four-hundred six youth in the Missouri foster care system were interviewed in person near their 17th birthday. They were re-interviewed when possible every three months until their 19th birthday. Eighty percent of the youth were interviewed at age 19. Thus, the study includes nine data points. Domains of instrumentation include psychiatric history, substance use, child maltreatment history, mental health service use, attitudes toward mental health service use, residential history, religious involvement, reading level, dating violence, trauma history, stress, perception of neighborhood, psychopathy, employment, legal involvement, childbearing, sexual activity, and much more. Few variables were assessed at each interview time point.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDY OVERVIEW	2
Study Identification.....	2
Purpose of the Study	2
Study Design.....	2
Date(s) of Data Collection	2
Geographic Area	3
Unit of Observation.....	3
Sample.....	3
Data Collection Procedures.....	4
Response Rates	4
Sources of Information	4
Type of Data Collected	4
Measures	4
Related Publications & Reports	12
Analytic Considerations.....	13
Confidentiality Protection.....	13
Extent of Collection	13
Extent of Processing	14
DATA FILE INFORMATION	14
File Specifications.....	14
Data File Notes	14

STUDY OVERVIEW

Study Identification

Mental Health Service Use Of Youth Leaving Foster Care (Voyages) 2001-2003

Principal Investigator(s):

Curtis McMillen, Ph.D.

Washington University St. Louis, MO

Lionel D Scott, Ph.D.

Huntsville, AL

Wendy Fran Auslander, Ph.D.

Washington University ST. Louis, MI

Funding Agency:

National Institute of Mental Health

Award Number: 1R01 MH 61404

Purpose of the Study

The study examined the child to adult service transition for youths leaving the foster care system in Missouri. Youths in the foster care system are among the heaviest mental health service users and lose key service-enabling resources upon foster care exit. The aims of the study were to:

1. Document changes in mental health service use as youths leaves the foster care system.
2. Identify resources, barriers, and characteristics that are related to the change in mental health service use for youths leaving the foster care system.
3. Identify gateways into the adult mental health service system for youths who have left the foster care system.
4. Examine the relationship between continued mental health service use and early adolescent-to-adult transition outcomes.

Study Design

The study was a longitudinal cohort design. Youth were interviewed every three months from age 17 to 19 (9 interviews). Interviews one and nine were in-person. Interviews 2-8 could have been conducted over the phone. Youth were interviewed using a structured interview protocol in conjunction with a history calendar to improve recall accuracy.

Date(s) of Data Collection

Data collection began on 12/15/2001 and ended on 6/30/2003.

Geographic Area

Youth who were in foster care and resided in selected counties in the state of Missouri.

Unit of Observation

The unit of analysis is the person.

Sample

Each month, From December 2001 to May 2003 the Missouri Children's Division (CD, formerly the Missouri Division of Family Services), the child welfare authority in Missouri, provided to the research team the names and caseworkers of youth from eight Missouri counties who were turning 16 years, nine months of age and were in the custody and care of the Division. The eight counties included the six in and around St. Louis and two other counties in another part of the state included at the request of the CD to make the sample more ethnically representative of the state's foster care population. The CD foster care case manager was then contacted to provide informed consent. They were instructed to exclude from participation youth who 1) were no longer in CD custody; 2) had a report of a full scale IQ below 70 in the case record; or 3) did not speak English. The study team also excluded youth who were living more than 100 miles from the boundaries of one of the eight counties. After the case manager consented, youth were contacted and asked if they wanted to participate.

Summary of Study Inclusion Criteria:

1. In the legal custody of the Missouri Division of Family Services (now Children's Division).
2. Case manager county was one of eight pre-selected counties or living in one of these counties.
3. Turning age 17 from December 1, 2001 to June 30, 2003.
4. Living within 100 miles of one of the 8 counties.
5. Able to speak and understand English.
6. IQ above 70 (IQ below 70 must be documented in youth's record for exclusion).
7. Eventually, we excluded youth who remained on runaway status from their 17th birthdates to 45 days beyond.

*Note that youth were included no matter where they were living. This includes 33 youth who had been in alternative care but had been returned to live with a biological parent, but whose custody remained with the Division.

A total of 647 youths were referred to the project; 81 (13%) were excluded due to custody status changes that occurred prior to informed consent and assent being obtained; 31 (5%) were excluded because of documented full scale IQ scores below 70; 31 (5%) were excluded because they were living out of the study area (11 placed out of state with relatives, 10 placed at a secure facility out of the area that would not allow a confidential interview, and 10 placed in-state but out of the study area); 5 (1%) were excluded because they had a chronic medical condition that it made it impossible for them to communicate. In addition, 49 (8%) were excluded because they were on runaway status at age 17 and had not returned by

age 17 years, 45 days.

Of the 451 youth determined to be eligible to participate, 406 (90%) were interviewed. Of those eligible, 39 (8%) chose not to participate. We were unable to garner consent from a case manager for another 4 youth (1%), and we were unable to complete one interview for which consent and assent had been obtained.

The resulting sample of 406 young people included 228 females (57%) and 178 males (43%). Study investigators considered the sample to constitute 178 white youth (43%) and 228 youth of color (56%) that included 204 African Americans, 14 youth of mixed race; 3 American Indians, 4 Latinos, and 2 of other races. Twenty-six more young people were interviewed than was originally proposed.

	Wave								
	Index	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	Final
n	407	360	347	326	304	293	285	260	325

Data Collection Procedures

Youth were interviewed in person for the first time near their 17th birthday at their homes or the facilities in which they were living by trained professional interviewers. Most youth were interviewed for the first time very near their 17th birthday (mean age of the youth at first interview was 16.99 years, +/- .09 years), but the range was from 16 years 9 months to 17 years 5 months. All data at baseline is from in-person interview. Waves 2-8 were phone interviews. Wave 9 was an in-person interview.

Response Rates

The study's retention goal was 85%. Attained retention was 80%.

Sources of Information

The data were collected via multiple measures combined together into one survey that was administered in person at baseline and wave nine and also by phone at waves 2-8.

Type of Data Collected

The data were collected via surveys.

Measures

BENEVOLENT WORLD SCALE (BWS)

Janoff-Bulman, R. (1989). Assumptive worlds and the stress of traumatic events: Applications of the schema construct. *Social Cognition*, 7(2), 113-136.

McMillen, C., Zuravin, S., & Rideout, G. (1995). Perceived benefit from child sexual abuse. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 63*(6), 1037-1043. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.63.6.1037>

CHILD TRAUMA QUESTIONNAIRE (CTQ)

Violence Institute of New Jersey. (2006). *Childhood trauma questionnaire*. Retrieved 3/9/2009, from <http://vinst.umdnj.edu/VAID/TestReport.asp?Code=CTQ>

Bernstein, D. P., & Fink, L. (1998). *Childhood trauma questionnaire: A retrospective self-report*. San Antonio, TX: Harcourt Brace & Co.

Bernstein, D. P., & Fink, L. (1998). *The childhood trauma questionnaire manual*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation.

COMPREHENSIVE ADDICTION SEVERITY INDEX FOR ADOLESCENTS (CASI-A)

For youth who had substance use in the past six months, DSM-IV substance abuse and dependence criteria were assessed with items from the Comprehensive Addiction and Severity Index for Adolescents. Study investigators added two questions to assess for (a) DSM-IV dependence criterion seven on continued use despite knowledge of a physical or psychological problem made worse by substance use, and (b) DSM-IV abuse criterion three on recurrent substance abuse related legal problems.

Meyers, K. (1993). Comprehensive addiction survey for adolescents. In T. McLellan, R. Dembo & Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (U.S.) (Eds.), *Screening and assessment of alcohol- and other drug-abusing adolescents* (Series Publication Number 95-3058 ed.,). Rockville, MD: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

CONFORMITY TO MASCULINE NORMS INVENTORY (CMNI)

Mahalik, J. R., Locke, B. D., Ludlow, L. H., Diemer, M. A., Scott, R. P. J., Gottfried, M., et al. (2003). Development of the conformity to masculine norms inventory. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 4*(1), 3-25. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1524-9220.4.1.3>

DEPRESSION-ARKANSAS SCALE (D-ARK)

Walter, L. J., Meresman, J. F., Kramer, T. L., & Evans, R. B. (2003). The depression - arkansas scale: A validation study of a new brief depression scale in an HMO. *Journal of Clinical Psychology, 59*(4), 465-481. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jclp.10137>

Smith, G. R., Kramer, T. L., Hollenberg, J. A., Mosley, C. L., Ross, R. L., & Burnam, A. (2002). Validity of the depression-arkansas (D-ARK) scale: A tool for measuring major depressive disorder. *Mental Health Services Research, 4*(3), 167-173. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1019763130150>

DATING VIOLENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (DVQ)

Bergman, L. (1992). Dating violence among high school students. *Social Work*, 37(1), 21-27.
Retrieved from
<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=9202172519&site=ehost-live>

Jonson-Reid, M., & Bivens, L. (1999). Foster youth and dating violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14(12), 1249-1262. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/088626099014012002>

DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEW SCHEDULE (DIS)

Helzer, J. E., & Robins, L. N. (1988). The diagnostic interview schedule: Its development, evolution, and use. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 23(1), 6-16.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01788437>

DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEW SCHEDULE VERSION FOUR (DSM-IV)

Robins, L. N. (1999). *Diagnostic interview schedule version IV training manual*. St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry.

Robins, L. N. (1999). *Diagnostic interview schedule for DSM-IV (DIS-IV)*. St. Louis, MO: Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry.

INVENTORY OF ALTERED SELF-CAPACITIES (IASC)

Briere, J., & Runtz, M. (2002). The inventory of altered self-capacities (IASC): A standardized measure of identity, affect regulation, and relationship disturbance. *Assessment*, 9(3), 230-239.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1073191102009003002>

LIFE ORIENTATION TEST-REVISED (LOT-R)

Scheier, M. F., Carver, C. S., & Bridges, M. W. (1994). Distinguishing optimism from neuroticism (and trait anxiety, self-mastery, and self-esteem): A reevaluation of the life orientation test. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 67(6), 1063. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.67.6.1063>

MIDWEST EVALUATION OF THE ADULT FUNCTIONING OF FORMER FOSTER YOUTH (MEAFF)

Courtney, M. E., Chapin Hall Center for Children, & University of Chicago. (2007). *Midwest evaluation of the adult functioning of former foster youth: Outcomes at age 21*. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

Courtney, M. E., Dworsky, A., Ruth, G., Keller, T., Havlicek, J., & Bost, N. (2005). *Midwest evaluation of the adult functioning of former foster youth: Outcomes at age 19*. Paper presented at the National Leadership Summit on Improving Results for Youth, Washington, DC. 1-16. Retrieved from http://74.125.95.132/search?q=cache:GUODbe5_DsMJ:www.ncset.org/summit05/docs/NCSET2005_2a_Courtney.pdf+Midwest+Evaluation+of+the+Functioning+of+Former+Foster+Yout h&cd=10&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us

MCMILLEN CHANGES IN RESIDENCE

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen changes in residence* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN CHILDBEARING HISTORY

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen childbearing history* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN CONTACT WITH FAMILIES

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen contact with families* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN CUSTODY

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen custody* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN EDUCATION

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen education* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN EMPLOYMENT

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen employment* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN EVENTS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen events* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN FINANCIAL ASSETS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen financial assets* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN GENERAL MEDICAL QUESTIONS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen general medical questions* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN HELPFUL PEOPLE

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen helpful people* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN INFLUENTIAL ADULTS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen influential adults* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University. .

MCMILLEN KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen knowledge of service providers* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS FOR THE CHAFFEE EVALUATION

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen miscellaneous questions for the chaffee evaluation* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN TRANSRACIAL PLACEMENTS AND CASEWORKERS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen transracial placements and caseworkers* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MCMILLEN VIEWS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

McMillen, C., Scott, L.D., & Auslander, W.F. (2001). *McMillen views of mental health providers* [Instrument]. St. Louis, MO: Washington University.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF RELIGIOUSNESS/SPIRITUALITY (MMRS)

Fetzer Institute., & National Institute on Aging. (1999). *Multidimensional measurement of religiousness/spirituality for use in health research : A report of the fetzer Institute/National institute on aging working group*. Kalamazoo, MI: Fetzer Institute. Retrieved from http://www.fetzer.org/PDF/Total_Fetzer_Book.pdf

MULTIGROUP ETHNIC IDENTITY MEASURE (MEIM)

Roberts, R. E., Phinney, J. S., Masse, L. C., Chen, Y. R., Roberts, C. R., & Romero, A. (1999). The structure of ethnic identity of young adolescents from diverse ethnocultural groups. *The*

Journal of Early Adolescence, 19(3), 301-322.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0272431699019003001>

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING (NSCAW)

Dowd, K., Kinsey, S., Wheelless, S., Thissen, R., Richardson, J., Suresh, R., et al. (2008). *National survey of child and adolescent well-being (NSCAW) waves 1-5, restricted release* [dataset]. Available from National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect Web site
<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY (NYS)

ICPSR, U. o. M. (2007). *National youth survey (NYS) series*. Retrieved 5/12/2009 from
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/SERIES/00088.xml>

Jang, S. J., & Johnson, B. R. (2001). Neighborhood disorder, individual religiosity, and adolescent use of illicit drugs: A test of multilevel hypotheses. *Criminology*, 39(1), 109-144.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2001.tb00918.x>

NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION SCALE (NSS B)

Bruin, M. J., & Cook, C. C. (1997). Understanding constraints and residential satisfaction among low-income single-parent families. *Environment and Behavior*, 29(4), 532-553.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/001391659702900405>

NIMH DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN VERSION IV (NIMH DISC-IV)

Shaffer, D., Fisher, P., Christopher, P., Dulcan, M. K., & Schwab-Stone, M. E. (2000). NIMH diagnostic interview schedule for children version IV. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39(1), 28-38. Retrieved from
http://journals.lww.com/jaacap/Abstract/2000/01000/NIMH_Diagnostic_Interview_Schedule_for_Children.14.aspx

Shaffer, D., Fisher, P., Lucas, C. P., Dulcan, M. K., & Schwab-Stone, M. E. (2000). NIMH diagnostic interview schedule for children version IV (NIMH DISC-IV): Description, differences from previous versions, and reliability of some common diagnoses. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39(1), 28-38. Retrieved from
<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&NEWS=N&PAGE=fulltext&AN=00004583-200001000-00014&LSLINK=80&D=ovft>

Shaffer, D., Fisher, P., Lucas, C. P., Dulcan, M. K., & Schwab-Stone, M. (2000). NIMH diagnostic interview schedule for children version IV (NIMH DISC-IV): Description, differences from previous versions, and reliability of some common diagnoses. *Journal of American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39(1) Retrieved from
http://journals.lww.com/jaacap/Fulltext/2000/01000/NIMH_Diagnostic_Interview_Schedule_for_Children.14.aspx

ORIENTATIONS TO SEEKING PROFESSIONAL HELP: ATTITUDE SCALE (OSPH)

Fischer, E. H., & Turner, J. L. (1970). "Orientations to seeking professional help: Development and research utility of an attitude scale": Erratum. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 35(3), 375. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0020198>

Fischer, E. H., & Turner, J. I. (1970). Orientations to seeking professional help: Development and research utility of an attitude scale. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 35(1), 79-90. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0029636>

PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE

Cohen, S., Kamarck, T., & Mermelstein, R. (1983). A global measure of perceived stress. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 24(4), 385-396. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2136404>

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE INVENTORY (PEI)

Winters, K. C., Henly, G. A., & Western Psychological Services. (1989). *Personal experience inventory (PEI) : Manual*. Los Angeles, CA: Western Psychological Services.

PSYCHOPATHY PERSONALITY INVENTORY - SHORT FORM (PPI-SF)

Lilienfeld, S. O. (1990). *Psychopathic personality inventory*. Atlanta, GA: Department of Psychology, Emory University.

RELATIONAL HEALTH INDICES (RHI)

Liang, B., Tracy, A., Taylor, C. A., Williams, L. M., Jordan, J. V., & Miller, J. B. (2002). The relational health indices: A study of Women's relationships. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 26(1), 25. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=6556329&site=ehost-live>

ROSENBERG SELF ESTEEM SCALE (RSES)

Rosenberg, M. *Rosenberg's self-esteem scale*. Retrieved 3/23/2009, 2009, from <http://www.wwnorton.com/college/psych/psychsci/media/rosenberg.htm>

Rosenberg, M. (1965). *Society and the adolescent self-image*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

RUSSELL SEXUAL ABUSE

Russell, D. E. H. (1986). *The secret trauma : Incest in the lives of girls and women*. New York: Basic Books.

SERVICE ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (SACA)

Stiffman, A. R., McCue Horwitz, S., Hoagwood, K., Compton III, W., Cottler, L. B., & Bean, D. L. (2000). The service assessment for children and adolescents (SACA): Adult and child reports. *Journal of American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39(8) Retrieved from http://journals.lww.com/jaacap/Fulltext/2000/08000/The_Service_Assessment_for_Children_and.19.aspx

SERVICE ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (SACA)

Horwitz, S. M., Hoagwood, K., Stiffman, A. R., Summerfeld, T., Weisz, J. R., Costello, E. J. (2001). Reliability of the services assessment for children and adolescents -- horwitz et al. 52 (8): 1088 -- psychiatr serv. *Psychiatric Services: A Journal of the American Psychiatric Association*, 52(8), 1088-1094. Retrieved from <http://psychservices.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/52/8/1088>

Hranilovich, T. E. (1982). *The personal experience inventory : Psychosocial scaling of life change with older adult subjects*. Unpublished Thesis, University of Akron, Akron, OH.

STUDENTS' LIFE SATISFACTION SCALE (SLSS)

Terry, T., & Scott Huebner, E. (1995). The relationship between self-concept and life satisfaction in children. *Social Indicators Research*, 35(1), 39-52. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01079237>

TEENAGER EXPERIENCE OF RACIAL SOCIALIZATION SCALE (TERS)

Stevenson, H. C., Jr., Cameron, R., Herrero-Taylor, T., & Davis, G. Y. (2002). Development of the teenager experience of racial socialization scale: Correlates of race-related socialization frequency from the perspective of black youth. *Journal of Black Psychology*, 28(2), 84-106. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0095798402028002002>

THE PERCEIVED BENEFIT SCALE (PBS)

McMillen, J. C., & Fisher, R. H. (1998). The perceived benefit scales: Measuring perceived positive life changes after negative events. *Social Work Research*, 22(3), 173-187. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=1017821&site=ehost-live>

WIDE RANGE ACHIEVEMENT TEST (WRAT)

Jastak, J., F., & Jastak, S. (1978). *The wide range achievement test: Manual of instructions*. Wilmington, DE: Jastak Associates, Inc.

Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies. *Wide range achievement test*. Retrieved 5/12/2009, 2009, from <http://www.cps.nova.edu/~cpphelp/WRAT.html>

Related Publications & Reports

Users are strongly encouraged to obtain these references before doing analyses.

Jonson-Reid, M., Scott, J., Lionel D., McMillen, J. C., & Edmond, T. (2007). Dating violence among emancipating foster youth. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 29(5), 557-571.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2006.12.008>

Lee, B. R., Munson, M. R., Ware, N. C., Ollie, M. T., Scott, L. D., Jr., & McMillen, J. C. (2006). Experiences of and attitudes toward mental health services among older youths in foster care. *Psychiatric Services*, 57(4), 487-492. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.57.4.487>

McCoy, H., McMillen, J. C., & Spitznagel, E. L. (2008). Older youth leaving the foster care system: Who, what, when, where, and why? *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30(7), 735-745.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2007.12.003>

McMillen, J. C., Zime, B. T., Scott, L. D., Auslander, W. F., Munson, M. R., Ollie, M. T., & Spitznagel, E. L. (2005). Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among older youths in the foster care system. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 44(1), 88-95.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.chi.0000145806.24274.d2>

McMillen, J. C., Scott, L. D., Zima, B. T., Ollie, M. T., Munson, M. R., & Spitznagel, E. (2004). Use of mental health services among older youths in foster care. *Psychiatric Services*, 55(7), 811-817.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.55.7.811>

Munson, M. R., & McMillen, J. C. (2008). Non-kin natural mentors in the lives of older youth in foster care. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research*, 35(4), 454-468. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11414-006-9040-4>

Raghavan, R., & McMillen, J. C. (2008). Use of multiple psychotropic medications among adolescents aging out of foster care. *Psychiatric Services*, 59(9), 1052-1055.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.59.9.1052>

Scott Jr., L. D., Munson, M. R., McMillen, J. C., & Snowden, L. R. (2007). Predisposition to seek mental health care among black males transitioning from foster care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 29(7), 870-882. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2007.01.003>

Scott, J., Lionel D., Munson, M. R., McMillen, J. C., & Ollie, M. T. (2006). Religious involvement and its association to risk behaviors among older youth in foster care. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 38(3), 223-236. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10464-006-9077-9>

Vaughn, M. G., Litschge, C., DeLisi, M., Beaver, K. M., & McMillen, C. J. (2008). Psychopathic personality features and risks for criminal justice system involvement among emancipating foster youth. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30(10), 1101-1110.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2008.02.001>

Vaughn, M. G., Ollie, M. T., McMillen, J. C., Scott Jr., L., & Munson, M. (2007). Substance use and abuse among older youth in foster care. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32(9), 1929-1935.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2006.12.012>

Vaughn, M., Shook, J., & McMillen, J. . (2008). Aging out of foster care and legal involvement: Toward a typology of risk. *Social Service Review*, 82(3), 419-446. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/592535>

Analytic Considerations

For the index data only, some missing data was hotdecked (we explored the data for the most robust correlates of the item that had missing data, then sorted the data by these correlates and a random value and then imputed from the score above it). We did this for the substance abuse measures, Diagnostic Interview measures when missing data precluded us from making diagnoses, child maltreatment, and service use measures.

The data for waves 2-9 was imputed using IVEware (Raghunathan, Solenberger & Van Hoewyk, 2002), a multiple imputation program that uses a sequence of regression models, varying the types of regression model by the type of variable being imputed. Covariates include other variables observed or imputed on that individual across the different waves, maximizing the amount of information available to impute missing data. Although IVEware is touted as being able to use all existing data for the purposes of , we found the program did not operate well when using more than 30 covariates. So, we screened potential covariates for the strongest predictors of the variable being imputed and used these in our regression calculations.

Five imputed datasets were created using different seeds. Rubin (1987), using a formula created to estimate the efficiency of estimates based on the number of imputed datasets used, noted that 3-10 imputates typically achieved sufficient efficiency in estimated missing values. The greater the proportion of missing values, the more imputates needed for reliable estimates. With 20% missing values for final interview data, 5 imputates create an efficiency value of 96, whereas increasing the number of imputates to 10 increases the efficiency only to 98. Five seems to be a fair compromise number balancing relative precision in point estimates and variances and the extra work required for creating additional imputates and analyzing multiple datasets.

Raghunathan, T.E., Solenberger, P. W., & Van Hoewyk, J. (2002). IVEware: Imputation and variance estimation software user guide. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research.

Rubin, D.B. (1987) Multiple Imputation for Nonresponse in Surveys. J. Wiley & Sons, New York.

Confidentiality Protection

All primary identifiers were removed from the dataset by the data contributor.

Extent of Collection

This collection consists of the User's Guide, contributor developed codebook and supporting documentation, the project's final report, and data files native to SAS, SPSS, and Stata.

Extent of Processing

NDACAN produced the User's Guide and the SPSS, SAS, & Stata native files.

DATA FILE INFORMATION

File Specifications

No.	File Name	Record Count	Variable Count
1	DS_133	2020	12,047

Data File Notes

Youth were scheduled for interviews every three months from age 17 to age 19. Not all youth completed all waves. The variables `interview_2` through `interview_9` indicate whether youth participated in that interview wave. You can subset the data into those who completed a specific wave (e.g., SAS: `where interview_3=1;`)

Each variable in the dataset indicates from which interview the data was collected by use of the final underscore in the variable name `variable_3`, for example, would indicate that the data was from the third interview.

The dataset contains variables with an underscore of `_10`. This is data that was abstracted from the history calendar information collected on each youth to increase accuracy. We realized after data was collected that we could save hundreds of programming hours by abstracting information from the history calendar. Many of the most valuable variables are summary variables with an underscore of `_10`. Look at the history calendar abstraction form to decipher these variables.

Study investigators imputed five datasets. If a user wants to use only one dataset (instead of for example, using `proc mianalyze` to combine results from the five datasets), they can easily subset this using the variable `"@_mult_"`, which ranges from one to five (e.g., SAS: `where @_mult_=1;` returns results from the first imputed datasets. All data from the first interview is identical in the five datasets.

**Technical support for this dataset is provided by NDACAN.
Please send your inquiries to NDACANSUPPORT@cornell.edu**