

**Pregnancy Measure**  
Grade 10/Year 11  
Fast Track Project Technical Report  
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SAS Scoring program

**Citation**

*Instrument*

Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group (CPPRG). (1999). *Pregnancy Measure* [Online]. Available: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org/>

*Reports*

Kersteter, S.L. (2004). *Pregnancy Measure – Grade10/Year 11* (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project Web site: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org>

Doyle, S.R. and McCarty, C.A. (2001). *Pregnancy Measure – Grade 9, Year 10* (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project Web site: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org>

**Data Sources**

Raw: C11AN

Scored: PRG11

**I. Scale Description**

The Pregnancy Measure is a self-report, computer-administered measure consisting of seven items, with separate versions for females and males. It questions whether the female respondent has been pregnant, the number of pregnancies she has had, and the care of any child she has had. It questions the male respondent as to whether he has ever impregnated someone, the number of times he has impregnated someone, and the care of any of his children. If the respondent answers “yes” to the first question, he/she continues on to answer the next six questions (females) or the next five questions (males). If the respondent answers “no” to the first question, he/she skips the next six questions (females) or the next five questions (males).

**II. Report Sample**

The design of this measure allowed for items 1b through 5 for males and 1b through 6 for females to be skipped if the respondent answered “no” to item 1. Although no values were entered for these data, they are not considered missing data; rather, because of the “no” response to item 1, the responses to the remaining items are actually either “no” or “0.” For the purposes of these technical report analyses, if a respondent answered “no” to item 1, his/her answers to the remaining items (1b through 5 for males and 1b through 6 for females) were considered to be “no,” and coded as a “0.”

These analyses were conducted on the Cohort 1 high-risk control sample (n = 155) and normative sample (n = 387, N = 463 with overlap) from the eleventh year of the study. One hundred eighteen records were missing the complete measure. Forty five records were missing from the control sample (8 from Durham, 12 from Nashville, 14 from Pennsylvania, and 11 from Washington) and 102 records were missing from the normative sample (17 from Durham, 28 from Nashville, 31 from Pennsylvania, and 26 from Washington). These numbers may reflect some overlap between the two samples.

For the males, 75 were missing the complete measure. Thirty six records were missing from the control sample (6 from Durham, 9 from Nashville, 13 from Pennsylvania, and 8 from Washington) and 60 records were missing from the normative sample (9 from Durham, 15 from Nashville, 20 from Pennsylvania, and 16 from Washington). These numbers may reflect some overlap between the two samples.

For the females, 43 were missing the complete measure. Nine were from the control sample (2 from Durham, 3 from Nashville, 1 from Pennsylvania, and 3 from Washington) and 42 were from the normative sample (8 from Durham, 13 from Nashville, 11 from Pennsylvania, and 10 from Washington). These numbers may reflect some overlap between the two samples.

### III. Scaling

Five of the seven items require yes/no answers. The remaining two items (how many times have you gotten someone else pregnant (males)/how many times have you been pregnant (females) and how many of your children live with you) require a numerical response. There are no subscales.

### IV. Differences Between Groups

A series of t-tests comparing the control sample and the normative sample for item 2 (How many times have you gotten someone else pregnant/How many times have you been pregnant) and item 5 (How many of your children live with you) indicated no significant difference for either item for either males or females.

**Pregnancy Measure - Items, Control and Normative - Year 11 - Males**

Variable	Control Sample		Normative Sample		DF	t Value	Pr >  t
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev			
How many times have you gotten someone else pregnant ? (C11AN2)	0.12	0.62	0.05	0.22	177	1.02	0.3114
How many of your children live with you? (C11AN5)	0.01	0.17	-	-	169	1.15	0.2534

**Pregnancy Measure - Items, Control and Normative - Year 11 - Females**

Variable	Control Sample		Normative Sample		DF	t Value	Pr >  t
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev			
How many times have you been pregnant ? (C11AN2)	0.03	0.17	0.12	0.37	164	-1.36	0.1763
How many of your children live with you? (C11AN5)	-	-	0.07	0.29	157	-1.39	0.1651

In addition to the t-tests, Chi-square tests were run on all of the other items, controlling for gender. Items 1, 1b, 3, 4, and 6 had Chi-square tests for both the males and the females. There were no significant Chi-square values for any of the items evaluated for males or females. The Chi-square test results are presented in the following tables.

The frequency distribution of Item 1 for males (C11AN1 - Have you ever gotten someone else pregnant?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN1 by group for males			
C11AN1 (Have you ever gotten someone else pregnant?)	Group		Total
	Control	Normative	
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Percent			
Column Percent			
<b>0 (no)</b>	73 40.78 42.94 94.81	97 54.19 57.06 95.10	170 94.97
<b>1 (yes)</b>	4 2.23 44.44 5.19	5 2.79 55.56 4.90	9 5.03
<b>Total</b>	77 43.02	102 56.98	179 100.00
<b>Frequency Missing = 75</b>			

With  $\chi^2 (1, N = 179) = 0.0079$ ,  $p < 0.9293$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 1 for males (Have you ever gotten someone else pregnant?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 1b for males (C11AN1b – Have you gotten someone else pregnant during the past 12 months?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN1b by group for males			
C11AN1b (Have you gotten someone else pregnant during past 12 months?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	75 41.90 42.86 97.40	100 55.87 57.14 98.04	175 97.77
1 (yes)	2 1.12 50.00 2.60	2 1.12 50.00 1.96	4 2.23
<b>Total</b>	77 43.02	102 56.98	179 100.00
<b>Frequency Missing = 75</b>			

With  $\chi^2 (1, N = 179) = 0.0814$ ,  $p < 0.7754$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 1b for males (Have you gotten someone else pregnant during the past 12 months?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 3 for males (C11AN3 – Are you involved in the care of any of your children?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN3 by group for males			
C11AN3 (Are you involved in the care of any of your children?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	1 11.11 50.00 25.00	1 11.11 50.00 20.00	2 22.22
1 (yes)	3 33.33 42.86 75.00	4 44.44 57.14 80.00	7 77.78
<b>Total</b>	4 44.44	5 55.56	9 100.00
<b>Frequency Missing = 245</b>			

With  $\chi^2 (1, N = 9) = 0.0321$ ,  $p < 0.8577$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 3 for males (Are you involved in the care of any of your children?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 4 for males (C11AN4 – Do any of your children live with you?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN4 by group for males			
C11AN4 (Do any of your children live with you?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	3	5	8
	33.33	55.56	88.89
	37.50	62.50	
	75.00	100.00	
1 (yes)	1	0	1
	11.11	0.00	11.11
	100.00	0.00	
	25.00	0.00	
Total	4	5	9
	44.44	55.56	100.00
Frequency Missing = 245			

With  $\chi^2 (1, N = 9) = 1.4063$ ,  $p < 0.2357$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 4 for males (Do any of your children live with you?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 1 for females (C11AN1 - Have you ever been pregnant?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN1 by group for females			
C11AN1 (Have you ever been pregnant?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	32	119	151
	19.28	71.69	90.96
	21.19	78.81	
	96.97	89.47	
1 (yes)	1	14	15
	0.60	8.43	9.04
	6.67	93.33	
	3.03	10.53	
Total	33	133	166
	19.88	80.12	100.00
Frequency Missing = 43			

With  $\chi^2 (1, N = 166) = 1.8074$ ,  $p < 0.1788$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 1 for females (Have you ever been pregnant?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 1b for females (C11AN1b – Have you been pregnant during the past 12 months?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN1b by group for females			
C11AN1b (Have you been pregnant during past 12 months?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	32 19.28 20.51 96.97	124 74.70 79.49 93.23	156 93.98
1 (yes)	1 0.60 10.00 3.03	9 5.42 90.00 6.77	10 6.02
Total	33 19.88	133 80.12	166 100.00
Frequency Missing = 43			

With  $\chi^2$  (1, N = 166) = 0.6521,  $p < 0.4194$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 1b for females (Have you been pregnant during the past 12 months?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 3 for females (C11AN3 – Are you involved in the care of any of your children?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN3 by group for females			
C11AN3 (Are you involved in the care of any of your children?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	1 6.67 16.67 100.00	5 33.33 83.33 35.71	6 40.00
1 (yes)	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	9 60.00 100.00 64.29	9 60.00
Total	1 6.67	14 93.33	15 100.00
Frequency Missing = 194			

With  $\chi^2$  (1, N = 15) = 1.6071,  $p < 0.2049$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 3 for females (Are you involved in the care of any of your children?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 4 for females (C11AN4 – Do any of your children live with you?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN4 by group for females			
C11AN4 (Do any of your children live with you?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	1 6.67 14.29 100.00	6 40.00 85.71 42.86	7 46.67
1 (yes)	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 53.33 100.00 57.14	8 53.33
<b>Total</b>	1 6.67	14 93.33	15 100.00
<b>Frequency Missing = 194</b>			

With  $\chi^2$  (1, N = 15) = 1.2245,  $p < 0.2685$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 4 for females (Do any of your children live with you?) was not rejected for these data.

The frequency distribution of Item 6 for females (C11AN6 – Are you pregnant right now?) among the control and normative samples was:

Table of C11AN6 by group for females			
C11AN6 (Are you pregnant right now?)	Group		Total
Frequency Percent Row Percent Column Percent	Control	Normative	
0 (no)	33 19.88 20.50 100.00	128 77.11 79.50 96.24	161 96.99
1 (yes)	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 3.01 100.00 3.76	5 3.01
<b>Total</b>	33 19.88	133 80.12	166 100.00
<b>Frequency Missing = 43</b>			

With  $\chi^2$  (1, N = 166) = 1.2791,  $p < 0.2581$ , the hypothesis of independence between risk category (normative or control) and Item 6 for females (Are you pregnant right now?) was not rejected for these data.

Chi-square tests of independence indicated no significant differences between the normative and control samples for any of the categorical variables for either males or females.

## V. Recommendations for Use

The Fast Track project created this form to collect general data on the instance of pregnancy for the target child. The items were designed to be single-use items.

## VI. Item Means and SD's

**PRG Means Table - Year 11 – Males**

Question	Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
How many times have you gotten someone else pregnant? (C11AN2)	Control	77	0.117	0.628	0	5.000
	Normative	137	0.044	0.516	0	1.000
How many of your children live with you? (C11AN5)	Control	74	0.014	0.116	0	1.000
	Normative	131	0	0	0	0

**PRG Means Table - Year 11 – Females**

Question	Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
How many times have you been pregnant? (C11AN2)	Control	33	0.030	0.174	0	1.000
	Normative	148	0.115	0.360	0	2.000
How many of your children live with you? (C11AN5)	Control	32	0	0	0	0
	Normative	141	0.064	0.273	0	0

VII. Item Correlations

**Correlation Coefficients – Year 11 – Males**

Pearson Correlation Coefficients – Males Prob >  r  under H0: Rho=0 Number of Observations				
	C11AN2	C11AN3	C11AN4	C11AN5
<b>C11AN2</b> How many times you have gotten someone else pregnant?	1.00000 179	0.23623 0.5406 9	-0.15625 0.6881 9	1.00000 .<.0001 171
<b>C11AN3</b> Are you involved in care of your children?	0.23623 0.5406 9	1.00000 9	0.18898 0.6263 9	. . 1
<b>C11AN4</b> Do any of your children live with you?	-0.15625 0.6881 9	0.18898 0.6263 9	1.00000 9	. . 1
<b>C11AN5</b> How many of your children live with you?	1.00000 .<.0001 171	. . 1	. . 1	1.00000 . 171

**Correlation Coefficients – Year 11 – Females**

Pearson Correlation Coefficients – Females Prob >  r  under H0: Rho=0 Number of Observations				
	C11AN2	C11AN3	C11AN4	C11AN5
<b>C11AN2</b> How many times you have you been pregnant?	1.00000 166	0.32026 0.2445 15	-0.02621 0.9261 15	1.00000 <.0001 159
<b>C11AN3</b> Are you involved in care of your children?	0.32026 0.2445 15	1.00000 15	0.87287 <.0001 15	. . 8
<b>C11AN4</b> Do any of your children live with you?	-0.02621 0.9261 15	0.87287 <.0001 15	1.00000 15	. . 8
<b>C11AN5</b> How many of your children live with you?	1.00000 .<.0001 159	. . 8	. . 8	1.00000 . 159