Study-Level Characteristics Coding Manual
[DATABASE VARIABLE NAMES ARE IN BRACKETS IN BOLD]

Bibliographic Information

1. Study ID number [**ID**]. Assign a unique identification number to each study. If a report represents two independent studies (i.e., two independent outcome studies with different participants) then add a decimal to the study ID number to distinguish each study within a report and code each independent study separately.
2. Bibliographic reference [**REF**]. Complete citation in APA format.
3. Type of publication [**TYPE**].
    1. Book
    2. Journal article of book chapter
    3. Thesis or doctoral dissertation
    4. Technical report
    5. Conference paper
    6. Other (specify)
4. Publication year [**YEAR**].

Sample Descriptors

5. Mean age of sample [**AGE**]. Specify the appropriate or exact mean age at the beginning of the intervention. Code the best information available; estimate mean age from grade levels if necessary.
6. Predominant race of sample [**RACE**]. Select the code that best describes the racial composition of the sample.
    1. Greater than 60% White
    2. Greater than 60% Black
    3. Greater than 60% Hispanic
    4. Greater than 60% other minority
    5. Mixed, none more than 60%
    6. Mixed, cannot estimate
    99. Cannot tell
7. Predominant sex of sample [**SEX**].
    1. Less than 5% male
    2. Between 5% and 50% male
    3. 50% male
    4. Between 50% and 95% male
    5. Greater than 95% male
    99. Cannot tell
8. Level of delinquency risk of juveniles at onset of treatment [**RISK**].
    1. Nondelinquent "normal" kids (no evidence of law enforcement contact, juvenile justice contact, or illegal behavior)
    2. Nondelinquent juveniles with risk factors (no evidence of law enforcement contact, juvenile justice contact, or illegal behavior, but risk factors such as poverty, family problems, school behavior problems, Glueck scale scores, teacher referrals, etc.)
    3. Predelinquent children, minor police contact (no formal probation or court contact, minor self-reported delinquency, minor drug infractions, traffic and status offenses, etc.)
    4. Delinquents, probation or adjudication
    5. Institutionalized, nonjuvenile justice setting
    6. Institutionalized, juvenile justice setting
    7. Mixed (nondelinquint and predelinquint)
    8. Mixed (predelinquint and delinquint)
    9. Mixed (full range)
    99. Cannot tell

Research Design Descriptors

9. Unit of assignment to conditions [**UNIT**].
   1. Individual
   2. Classroom, facility
   3. Program area, regions
   99. Cannot tell

10. Method of assignment to conditions [**ASSIGN**].
   1. Random after matching, stratification, blocking, etc.
   2. Random, simple (also includes systematic sampling)
   3. Nonrandom, post hoc matching
   4. Nonrandom, other
   5. Other (specify)
   99. Cannot tell

11. Overall confidence of judgment on how subjects were assigned [**ASSIGN_CONF**]
   1. Very low (little basis)
   2. Low (guess)
   3. Moderate (weak inference)
   4. High (strong inference)
   5. Very high (explicitly stated)

12. Group equivalence tested at pretest [**EQUIV_TEST**].
   1. Yes
   2. No

13. Pretest differences, if tested [**DIFF**].
   1. Negligible differences, judged unimportant
   2. Some differences, judged of uncertain importance
   3. Some differences, judged important

14. Total sample size (start of study) [**TOTAL_SAMP**].
15. Treatment sample size (start of study) [**TREAT_SAMP**].
16. Control sample size (start of study) [**CONTRL_SAMP**].

Nature of Treatment Descriptors

17. Treatment style or orientation [**TRT_TYPE**].
   1. Experiential therapy
   2. Cognitive-behavioral therapy
   3. Insight therapy
   4. Punitive therapy
   5. Other—combination (specify)

18. Type of activity [**ACTVY**].
   1. Natural
   2. Contrived
   3. Both

19. Primarily a "challenge-type" program [**CHLNG**].
   1. Yes
   2. No

20. Wilderness setting [**WILD**].
   1. Yes
   2. No

21. Residential program [**RESD**].
   1. Yes
   2. No

22. Treatment duration in weeks [**DURT**].
23. Treatment intensity [**TRT_INT**].
   1. Low intensity (e.g., low rope courses, "trust falls")
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5. Medium intensity (e.g., high rope courses, day hikes)
   6.
   7.
   8.
   9.
   10. High intensity (e.g., white water rafting, backpacking)

24. Nature of control group [**CONTRL_GRP**].
    1. Receives nothing
    2. Wait list
    3. Minimal contact
    4. Treatment as usual
    5. Attention placebo
    6. Alternative treatment
    99. Cannot tell

25. Overall confidence of judgment on the nature of the control group [**CONTRL_GRP_CONF**]
    1. Very low (little basis)
    2. Low (guess)
    3. Moderate (weak inference)
    4. High (strong inference)
    5. Very high (explicitly stated)

Effect Size Level Coding Manual
[DATABASE VARIABLE NAMES ARE IN BRACKETS IN BOLD]

Bibliographic Information

1. Study ID number [**ID**]. Identification number of the study matching that used for the study-level characteristics.
2. Effect size number [**ES_NUM**]. Number effect sizes within a study sequentially (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4).

Dependent Measure Descriptors

3. Effect size type [**ES_TYPE**].
   1. Pretest comparison, including risk factors (e.g., sex, race)
   2. Posttest comparison
   3. Follow-up comparison
4. Approximate (or exact) time period covered by pretest delinquency measure in weeks [**PRE_TIME**].
5. Category of outcome construct [**CONST_CAT**].
   1. Delinquency-antisocial behavior
   2. Interpersonal skills
   3. Locus of control
   4. Self-esteem—self-concept
   5. Other psychological measure
   6. Other (specify)
6. Outcome descriptor [**OUT_DES**].
7. Social desirability response bias [**SOC_DES**].
   1. Very low potential
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
   7.
   8.
   9.
   10. Very high potential
   99. Not applicable

Effect Size Data

8. Type of data effect size is based on [**EF_DATA**].
   1. Means and standard deviations
   2. *t*-value or *F*-value
   3. Chi-square ($df = 1$)
   4. Frequencies or proportions, dichotomous
   5. Frequencies or proportions, polychotomous
   6. Other (specify)
9. Page number where effect size data was found [**PAGE**].
10. Raw difference favors (i.e., shows more success for) [**DIRCT**].
    1. Treatment group
    2. Neither (exactly equal)
    3. Control group
    99. Cannot tell or statistically nonsignificant report only
11. When means and standard deviations are reported or can be estimated:

    11.a. Treatment group sample size [**TRT_SAMP**].

    11.b. Control group sample size [**CTRL_SAMP**].

    11.c. Treatment group mean [**TRT_MEAN**].

    11.d. Control group mean [**CRTL_MEAN**].

11.e.   Treatment group standard deviation [**TRT_SD**].

Control group standard deviation [**CTRL_SD**].

12. When frequencies or proportions are reported or can be estimated:

12.a.   *n* of treatment group with successful outcome [**N_SUC_TRT**].

12.b.   *n* of control group with successful outcome [**N_SUC_CTRL**].

12.c.   Proportion of treatment group with successful outcome [**P_SUC_TRT**].

12.d.   Proportion of control group with successful outcome [**P_SUC_CTRL**].

13. When significance test information is reported:

13.a.   *t*-value [**T_TEST**].

13.b.   *F*-value (*df* for the numerator must = 1) [**F_TEST**].

13.c.   Chi-square (df = 1) [**CHI_SQR**].

Calculated Effect Size

14. Calculated effect size [**CAL_ES**].
15. Confidence rating for calculated effect size [**CONF_ES**].
    1. Highly estimated (e.g., *N* and *p*-value only)
    2. Moderate estimation (have complex but relatively complete statistics, such as a multifactor ANOVA)
    3. Some estimation (have unconventional statistics and must convert to equivalent *t*-values)
    4. Slight estimation (must use significance testing statistics rather than descriptive statistics)
    5. No estimation (complete means and standard deviations and can calculate effect size directly)