

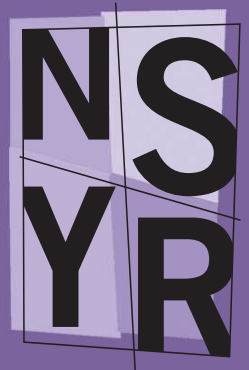


Religion and American Adolescent Delinquency, Risk Behaviors and Constructive Social Activities

*A Research Report of
the National Study
of Youth and Religion*

Number 1

*by Christian Smith
and Robert Faris*



**Religion
and
American Adolescent
Delinquency,
Risk Behaviors and Constructive
Social Activities**



**NATIONAL
STUDY OF
YOUTH &
RELIGION**

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NATIONAL STUDY OF YOUTH & RELIGION

The National Study of Youth and Religion is a research project being conducted at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill under the direction of Dr. Christian Smith, professor in the Department of Sociology. This four-year project, funded by Lilly Endowment Inc., began in August 2001 and will continue until August 2005. The purpose of the

project is to research the shape and influence of religion and spirituality in the lives of American adolescents; to identify effective practices in the religious, moral, and social formation of the lives of youth; to describe the extent to which youth participate in and benefit from the programs and opportunities that religious communities are offering to their youth; and to foster an informed national discussion about the influence of religion in youth's lives, in order to encourage sustained reflection about and rethinking of our cultural and institutional practices with regard to youth and religion.

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Executive Summary

This report demonstrates that religion among U.S. adolescents is positively related to participation in constructive youth activities. In addition, those who participate in religious activities seem to be less likely to participate in many delinquent and risk behaviors, as seen in the following areas:

Substance Abuse

Religious 12th graders are less likely than their non-religious counterparts to smoke cigarettes and less likely to start smoking tobacco at early ages. Religious 12th graders are also less likely to drink alcohol and are more likely to postpone their first time getting drunk. When they do drink, religious high school seniors are also significantly less likely to drink alcohol until they are drunk, compared to their non-religious peers. They also go to bars significantly less often than non-religious 12th graders.

Religious high school seniors are less likely to have ever tried any kind of drug, including hard drugs, than their non-religious peers. They are also more likely to postpone first use of marijuana and often never try marijuana.



**There is a
positive
relationship
between
religion and
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activities.**

Safety and Danger

Religious 12th graders receive fewer traffic tickets and are more likely to wear their seatbelts than less religious seniors. Religious high school seniors are also less likely to enjoy danger or to take risks.

Crime and Violence

Religiosity is associated with fewer violent incidents among youth, such as hitting teachers and getting into fights. Religious 12th graders are also less likely than non-religious seniors to commit a variety of crimes, including shoplifting, theft of more than \$50, vandalism, trespassing, auto theft, arson and armed robbery. Religious adolescents are also less likely to get in trouble with police.

School Problems

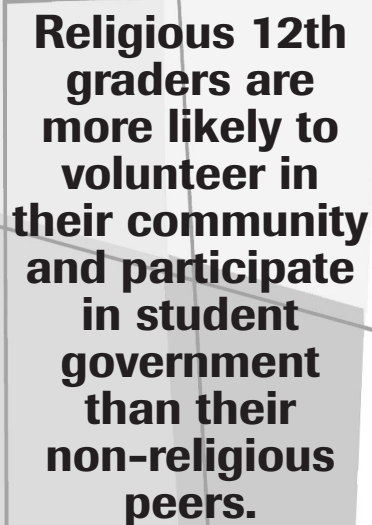
Religious 12th graders tend to be better-behaved at school. They are less likely than non-religious adolescents to be sent to detention, skip school or be suspended or expelled.

Constructive Activities and Supervision

Religious 12th graders are more likely to volunteer in their community and to participate in student government than their non-religious peers. They also play sports or exercise significantly more often than less religious seniors. The parents of religious 12th graders also tend to be stricter than those of less religious seniors, and their children are less likely to argue with them.

These relationships are statistically significant even after controlling for race, age, sex, rural versus urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father or male guardian in the household.

In sum, regular religious service attendance, high subjective importance of faith and many years spent participating in religious youth groups are clearly associated with



Religious 12th graders are more likely to volunteer in their community and participate in student government than their non-religious peers.

safer, healthier, more constructive lifestyles for U.S. teenagers — even after holding constant the effects of nine other control variables.

It is important to note that the cross-sectional data (gathered at one point in time, not over time) upon which the analyses in this report are based make it difficult to determine the direction of cause and effect between religion and risk behaviors and social activities. It might be that religion itself influences youth to reduce risk behaviors. It might also be that youth and families who are already predisposed to avoid risky behaviors choose to become more religiously involved as one strategy to pursue that kind of lifestyle. It might also be that some religious youth who for whatever reasons become involved in risk behaviors subsequently reduce their religious involvements and so count on surveys as less religious. It might be that some other unknown factor influences youth both to be religious and to engage in fewer risky behaviors. A combination of these influences might operate to produce the results presented in this report. What is clear in this report's findings, however, is that, for whatever reasons, religiously involved U.S. teenagers engage in fewer risk behaviors, get into less trouble and participate in more socially constructive activities than do less religiously involved youth. That is an important starting point of knowledge for considering ways to enhance the quality of life of U.S. adolescents.

A Note on Data and Methods

Monitoring the Future is a nationally representative survey of high school seniors that includes information about a wide range of outcomes of interest to policymakers, parents, schools and youth workers, such as drug and alcohol use, criminal behavior, extra-curricular activities and self-esteem. The survey's unweighted N is 2,478; individual tables use weighted Ns and might involve minor differences in sample due to missing cases. Our analyses employ multiple regression techniques that allow us to control for nine other factors that also may be related to the outcome of interest. These nine control factors are race, age, sex, rural versus urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father or male guardian in the household. The religion variables we examine are frequency of

religious service attendance, importance of religion, years of participation in religious youth groups and religious affiliation. (Frequency distributions for these four variables are presented in Table 1.) Of the 30 delinquency, risk and activity outcomes we investigated, only one (taking a gun to school — a relatively rare event) was not significantly related to religion.

We ran each regression model separately for each religion variable, so a model testing the relationship between religious service attendance and drug use, for instance, does not control for other dimensions of religion, like affiliation. Differences among religious types are presented in the following tables in cross-tabulation form. Religious variables that show statistically significant differences in outcomes across religious categories at the $p < .05$ level when compared to the designated non-religious and low-religious comparison categories (shown in italics) have asterisks (*) next to them in the tables that follow. We present our findings as unadjusted percentages in cross-tabulations for ease of interpretation, but we mark in those tables with asterisks differences that are statistically significant in the regression analyses. Full regression models with significance results for all analyses follow in an appendix at the end of this report.

Source: Johnston, Lloyd D., Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg. *MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH*, 12th grade, 1996 [Computer file]. Conducted by University of Michigan, Survey Research Center. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor]. The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Table 1: Religion and 12th Graders, 1996

	Percent of 12th Graders
Attendance	
Weekly or more	31.2
Once or twice a month	18.4
Rarely	35.4
Never	15.0
Total:	100.0
Importance of Religion	
Very important	29.9
Pretty important	30.3
A little important	24.6
Not important	15.2
Total:	100.0
Years of Church Youth Group	
Six or more	16.0
Four to five	8.7
Two to three	15.6
Less than two	15.4
None	44.4
Total:	100.1
Denomination	
Baptist	17.9
Other Protestant	26.6
Catholic	24.9
Jewish	2.8
Mormon	2.4
Other religion	9.4
No religion	16.1
Total:	100.1

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Smoking

Religious 12th graders are less likely to smoke, and, if they do smoke, they tend to wait longer before beginning to smoke. Weekly religious service attenders, those for whom religion is very important and those who have been involved in a religious youth group six or more years are significantly more likely to delay their first use of cigarettes when compared to non-attenders, those for whom religion is not important and those who have never been in a religious youth group.

Furthermore, although one-fifth of all seniors smoke regularly, this is less likely to be true of students who attend religious services at least monthly and those for whom religion is very important. (See the “Smokes Regularly” column on the far right.) Long-term religious youth group participants (six or more years), Baptist, other Protestant, Catholic, Mormon, and Jewish students are also less likely to smoke than the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 2: Transition to Cigarette Use, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“When (if ever) did you smoke your first cigarette?”									
	Grade when first smoked a cigarette								Smokes Regularly
	Never	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Overall	34.4	14.5	10.5	9.6	11.4	8.1	7.7	3.7	19.7
Attendance									
Weekly or more*	42.9	8.9	6.7	6.6	11.5	9.3	9.5	4.6	11.9*
Once or twice a month	30.8	13.0	13.3	10.2	11.6	8.8	9.3	3.0	19.8*
Rarely	30.3	18.4	10.9	12.3	11.0	7.9	5.6	3.6	22.1
<i>Never</i>	30.9	18.5	14.1	8.8	12.1	5.3	7.1	3.2	30.1
Importance of Religion									
Very important*	44.5	10.4	5.8	7.2	11.1	7.9	8.2	5.1	11.4*
Pretty important	32.0	16.5	10.5	9.1	12.0	9.9	7.6	2.5	20.4
A little important	26.6	14.3	14.8	12.8	12.4	7.9	7.3	3.9	24.7
<i>Not important</i>	30.8	19.8	12.8	10.3	9.4	5.7	8.0	3.5	25.6
Years of Church Youth Group									
Six or more*	42.5	7.4	10.6	4.2	10.9	10.8	9.2	4.4	12.8*
Four to five	30.6	13.2	8.3	14.2	11.0	9.7	9.8	3.3	25.2
Two to three	29.9	13.4	12.0	11.9	13.1	9.7	6.4	3.6	20.9
Less than two	35.0	16.1	11.4	8.2	12.6	5.1	8.5	3.1	16.9
<i>None</i>	33.6	17.4	10.2	10.3	10.5	7.2	6.9	3.9	21.7
Denomination									
Baptist	37.0	15.5	9.2	7.7	9.9	9.9	6.4	4.5	14.0*
Other Protestant*	31.4	14.1	9.6	9.7	12.2	9.6	9.5	4.0	22.2*
Catholic	30.3	11.1	11.7	11.0	14.5	8.5	9.5	3.5	19.6*
Jewish	47.7	15.8	11.5	5.4	12.4	3.9	1.2	2.2	22.4*
Mormon*	57.1	10.6	11.8	7.3	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.8	1.9*
Other religion	38.6	20.5	7.7	9.5	8.5	4.5	6.5	4.1	15.4
<i>No religion</i>	33.5	17.6	13.3	11.2	9.6	5.7	7.0	2.1	26.8

N = 2,423; * Statistically significant difference, at the .05 level; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

First Time

Drinking to Get Drunk

Seniors who are religious are more likely to postpone or avoid getting drunk for the first time. Twelfth graders who attend religious services weekly, those for whom religion is very important and those who participated in religious youth groups for at least six years are all more likely to have never gotten drunk or to delay their first time getting drunk significantly longer than the non-religious. This is also the case for Jewish and Mormon youth when compared to non-religious youth.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 3: First Time Drinking to Get Drunk
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“When (if ever) did you first drink enough
to feel drunk or very high?”**

	Grade when first got drunk							
	Never	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Overall	35.3	2.1	4.3	9.4	16.2	13.3	12.8	6.6
Attendance								
Weekly or more*	48.7	1.8	2.0	5.6	11.4	11.6	11.2	7.8
Once or twice a month	29.9	2.2	2.9	9.9	21.1	12.2	15.1	6.7
Rarely	29.5	2.4	6.6	11.1	18.0	14.6	12.6	5.2
<i>Never</i>	27.8	2.0	5.5	12.9	16.1	14.9	13.6	7.2
Importance of Religion								
Very important*	50.8	1.8	2.9	5.5	13.0	9.5	9.1	7.4
Pretty important	31.6	1.9	4.5	8.6	16.3	17.4	13.1	6.7
A little important	25.0	2.0	5.9	15.1	17.8	13.5	16.2	4.5
<i>Not important</i>	30.5	3.9	4.1	9.3	17.9	12.1	13.8	8.4
Years of Church Youth Group								
Six or more*	47.3	2.6	1.7	5.4	11.0	12.4	12.9	6.8
Four to five	35.1	2.1	1.9	11.9	18.7	15.8	8.1	6.5
Two to three	29.1	1.5	5.4	9.4	18.4	16.0	12.7	7.6
Less than two	31.8	0.7	3.4	12.9	17.2	10.4	17.6	6.1
<i>None</i>	34.4	2.9	5.7	8.7	16.8	13.2	11.8	6.6
Denomination								
Baptist	40.8	2.2	3.6	8.8	15.0	12.9	10.4	6.3
Other Protestant	31.6	0.6	4.2	9.5	18.0	18.1	13.3	4.7
Catholic	30.2	3.0	4.6	9.3	18.5	10.9	14.4	9.1
Jewish*	46.7	0.0	2.5	4.3	21.5	7.2	15.6	2.2
Mormon*	67.1	2.0	6.9	0.0	2.4	7.1	5.6	8.9
Other religion	46.0	4.9	5.9	8.9	9.7	9.1	11.9	3.7
<i>No religion</i>	30.4	2.6	4.1	13.6	15.4	13.2	12.9	7.8

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Going to Bars

Religious 12th graders go to bars less often. Not surprisingly, considering age restrictions, most (67 percent) 12th graders go to bars just a few times or never. This is significantly more likely to be true of the most religious students: those who attend religious services weekly, those for whom religion is very important or those who participated in religious youth groups for at least six years. Less frequent attenders, those for whom religion is only a little or pretty important and those who participated in religious youth groups for up to five years are not statistically different than the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 4: Frequency of Going Out To Bars
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

“How often (if ever) do you go to taverns, bars or nightclubs?”

	Never	A few times each year	1-2 times each month	Weekly	Daily
Overall	45.1	21.6	20.9	10.8	1.7
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	54.9	18.0	18.6	8.0	0.5
Once or twice a month	40.9	21.0	27.7	9.9	0.6
Rarely	38.6	25.9	21.4	12.0	2.1
<i>Never</i>	45.4	19.9	15.9	14.6	4.4
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	55.5	17.1	16.1	10.2	1.2
Pretty important	40.4	23.9	23.6	10.5	1.6
A little important	39.0	24.3	26.4	9.4	0.9
<i>Not important</i>	45.0	21.8	15.6	13.6	4.1
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more*	52.5	19.1	21.3	6.2	0.9
Four to five	40.9	23.7	24.5	9.4	1.6
Two to three	43.2	19.6	23.2	12.9	1.1
Less than two	45.5	22.8	23.3	8.4	0.0
<i>None</i>	43.3	22.4	19.0	12.5	2.8
Denomination					
Baptist	45.8	21.6	19.3	11.8	1.6
Other Protestant	42.8	22.0	24.1	10.3	0.9
Catholic	41.4	22.5	23.7	11.1	1.3
Jewish	35.7	22.3	26.3	15.7	0.0
Mormon	74.4	5.1	11.7	8.2	0.6
Other religion	48.4	21.4	18.5	9.0	2.8
<i>No religion</i>	48.0	22.5	16.3	10.6	2.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Frequency of Drinking to Get Drunk

Religious 12th graders who drink are less likely to do so excessively. Most 12th graders (80 percent) drink on some occasions, and only half of those who do (40 percent overall) drink to get drunk at least half the time. Twelfth graders who attend religious services weekly, participated in youth groups for at least six years or for whom religion is at least pretty important are all significantly less likely to drink to get drunk. Not surprisingly, considering their prohibition of alcohol, Mormons are significantly less likely to get drunk than the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 5: Alcohol Abuse, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“On the occasions that you drink alcoholic beverages, how often do you drink enough to feel pretty high?”

	Never drink	None	Few	Half	Mostly all	Nearly all
Overall	20.2	18.2	21.3	13.0	16.6	10.7
Attendance						
Weekly or more*	28.7	21.9	18.6	10.6	12.8	7.4
Once or twice a month	15.1	17.9	24.0	11.2	20.8	11.0
Rarely	16.5	16.7	22.6	16.4	17.5	10.3
<i>Never</i>	17.5	14.2	20.3	12.2	17.2	18.5
Importance of Religion						
Very important*	30.2	22.0	20.9	8.8	10.6	7.4
Pretty important*	18.3	15.6	22.8	14.8	19.8	8.7
A little important	12.0	18.0	21.7	16.7	18.4	13.3
<i>Not important</i>	17.7	16.3	18.6	11.8	18.1	17.5
Years of Church Youth Group						
Six or more*	28.9	22.3	21.2	8.5	10.9	8.2
Four to five	22.2	14.0	14.9	15.2	26.9	6.8
Two to three	17.0	16.0	21.6	15.4	15.7	14.3
Less than two	18.1	16.5	25.5	13.8	17.0	9.2
<i>None</i>	18.4	18.4	21.1	13.0	16.9	12.2
Denomination						
Baptist	19.2	20.8	26.6	9.6	16.8	7.1
Other Protestant	16.3	20.3	20.1	13.2	18.4	11.7
Catholic	16.5	17.5	20.8	16.0	18.6	10.7
Jewish	22.5	24.4	24.0	8.5	15.8	4.8
Mormon*	62.3	8.6	7.4	2.1	0.7	18.8
Other religion	29.6	16.8	18.7	10.1	13.0	12.0
<i>No religion</i>	20.2	14.7	20.3	16.3	14.9	13.6

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Drugs

Religious 12th graders are less likely to use, sell or be offered drugs. Fewer 12th graders (34 percent) report having been offered drugs in the past year than report having ever used drugs (51 percent). Interestingly, both weekly and rare religious service attenders are less likely to have been offered drugs; the same is true of students for whom religion is at least pretty important. Both Catholic and Jewish 12th graders are less likely than the non-religious to have been offered drugs.

One out of every seven high school seniors said they sold drugs in the past year. Seven percent of weekly religious service attenders sold drugs, significantly lower than the 21 percent of non-attenders. Every level of importance of faith is less likely to participate in drug dealing, as are Baptist, Catholic and Jewish religious affiliations.

More than half (51 percent) of all 12th graders have used some kind of illegal mind-altering drug in the last 12 months; the vast majority of these (92 percent of users, 47 percent overall) have used marijuana, and roughly 60 percent of users (29 percent overall) have used some kind of hard drug (heroin, LSD, methamphetamine, cocaine, barbiturates, speed, etc.). Only the most frequent religious service attenders are significantly less likely than non-attenders to have used drugs in the last year (marijuana, hard drugs or both). Even for these students the drug problem is significant: Nearly 39 percent have used some kind of drug, and 20 percent have used hard drugs.

Those for whom religion is important are less likely to use drugs: Twelfth graders who say religion is at least pretty important are significantly less likely to use either marijuana or hard drugs. Seniors who participated in religious youth groups for at least six years are less likely to use drugs than non-participants, although there are no significant associations for fewer years of participation. Baptist, other Protestant, Catholic, Mormon and Jewish students are less likely than the non-religious to use any kind of drug, and this is also true of “other” religion with respect to marijuana.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 6: Drug Use, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“During the last 12 months, have you...”					
	Been offered drugs at school?	Sold drugs?	Used illegal drugs?	Smoked marijuana?	Used hard drugs?
Overall	34.4	13.6	51.4	47.4	29.0
Attendance					
Weekly or more	26.8*	6.7*	38.5*	31.1*	19.8*
Once or twice a month	38.4	14.4	59.0	52.0	29.8
Rarely	35.3*	16.3*	62.1	55.5	34.5
<i>Never</i>	43.1	20.8	61.3	55.3	37.3
Importance of Religion					
Very important	24.2*	7.0*	39.7*	31.6*	21.0*
Pretty important	34.7*	12.3*	56.3*	49.6*	29.1*
A little important	39.9	16.9*	63.0	57.8	36.7
<i>Not important</i>	44.1	24.0	62.7	56.2	35.2
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	32.1	8.8	39.7*	33.5*	19.8*
Four to five	32.7	10.2	57.2	51.3	31.2
Two to three	34.9	17.1	60.3	50.7	34.7
Less than two	36.7	14.4	54.9	45.0	31.0
<i>None</i>	34.8	14.3	57.8	51.1	29.7
Denomination					
Baptist	29.8	9.9*	50.3*	41.5*	22.1*
Other Protestant	34.4	14.4	54.4*	48.2*	30.0*
Catholic	33.2*	11.2*	53.1*	48.3*	28.4*
Jewish	30.7*	13.1*	49.0*	40.2*	18.9*
Mormon	40.0	13.0	34.0*	26.5*	24.1*
Other religion	37.2	17.5	58.3	45.6*	37.1
<i>No religion</i>	39.7	18.4	62.4	57.1	37.1

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Transition to Marijuana Use

Religious 12th graders are less likely to have tried marijuana ever or early in life. Twelfth graders who attend religious services weekly, for whom religion is very important or who participated in religious youth groups for at least six years were more likely to delay marijuana use or avoid it altogether. They demonstrate lower risk of marijuana use at every grade level. Every religious affiliation besides “other” religion was also at lower risk of first marijuana use when compared to the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 7: Transition to Marijuana Use
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

“When (if ever) did you first try marijuana or hashish?”

	Grade When First Smoked Marijuana							
	Never	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Overall	54.0	1.4	1.9	3.9	11.4	12.3	10.0	5.1
Attendance								
Weekly or more*	69.7	0.3	0.8	2.0	7.9	7.7	8.5	3.0
Once or twice a month	49.8	0.5	1.5	3.4	11.8	11.8	12.8	8.5
Rarely	45.7	2.2	2.8	5.0	14.2	15.3	9.7	5.2
<i>Never</i>	47.3	2.2	2.4	5.8	11.1	15.2	11.3	4.9
Importance of Religion								
Very important*	69.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	9.1	8.3	6.2	3.0
Pretty important	51.6	1.3	2.3	4.0	11.2	11.2	13.3	5.1
A little important	43.7	1.7	2.1	5.2	14.0	16.4	10.1	6.9
<i>Not important</i>	46.2	1.9	2.6	5.5	11.1	15.3	11.3	6.0
Years of Church Youth Group								
Six or more*	68.4	0.5	0.0	1.3	9.2	8.9	7.4	4.4
Four to five	52.5	1.6	0.0	3.0	19.1	8.6	11.9	3.3
Two to three	49.5	1.2	2.1	4.9	10.7	12.0	14.2	5.5
Less than two	56.7	1.8	3.3	3.8	9.4	12.9	7.6	4.5
<i>None</i>	50.5	1.4	2.3	4.8	11.1	13.8	10.3	5.9
Denomination								
Baptist*	61.5	1.3	2.1	2.4	7.9	11.9	7.1	6.0
Other Protestant*	52.6	1.7	0.9	4.6	13.7	11.5	11.0	4.0
Catholic*	52.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	13.1	11.2	11.0	6.5
Jewish*	60.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	12.8	16.6	4.2	3.8
Mormon*	72.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.3	11.5
Other religion	56.6	2.3	1.9	7.9	8.1	12.0	8.5	2.7
<i>No religion</i>	44.3	1.5	4.0	5.3	12.4	15.7	12.6	4.3

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Driving Safety

Religious 12th graders tend to be safer in cars. They are less likely to get traffic tickets and more likely to wear seatbelts. Less than half of all seniors say they always wear a seatbelt when in a car, and one-third have gotten at least one traffic ticket in the past year. Students who attend religious services weekly are more likely to wear a seatbelt (see “Always Wears a Seatbelt” column at the far right of the table) than those who do not attend but not significantly less likely to get tickets. Those for whom religion is very important are more likely to wear seatbelts and less likely to get tickets than those for whom religion is not important. Jewish students are more likely than the non-religious to wear a seatbelt and less likely to get tickets. Baptists are also less likely to get tickets than the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 8: Driving Safety, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

	“How many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?”					“Do you always wear a seatbelt?”
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +	
Overall	67.8	18.3	7.2	3.7	3.0	45.0
Attendance						
Weekly or more	71.9	15.7	5.4	3.8	3.3	50.2*
Once or twice a month	69.9	18.0	7.2	2.7	2.2	40.5
Rarely	63.6	20.7	9.2	3.5	3.0	45.8*
<i>Never</i>	66.6	18.7	6.7	5.2	2.8	38.0
Importance of Religion						
Very important*	74.6	16.1	4.6	2.1	2.7	50.1*
Pretty important	68.2	16.1	9.3	4.3	2.1	42.7
A little important	63.3	20.8	7.8	4.0	4.2	40.8
<i>Not important</i>	60.8	23.3	7.5	5.5	3.0	45.7
Years of Church Youth Group						
Six or more	69.4	17.5	6.4	4.7	1.9	51.1
Four to five	66.6	13.6	9.4	5.8	4.6	41.1
Two to three	62.9	22.6	7.8	3.1	3.6	38.3
Less than two	71.3	19.9	4.6	1.7	2.5	49.1
<i>None</i>	67.7	17.8	7.9	3.9	2.7	44.3
Denomination						
Baptist*	72.3	16.4	5.2	4.1	2.1	39.2
Other Protestant	62.1	20.7	11.1	2.1	4.0	44.3
Catholic	71.6	16.7	5.7	3.4	2.7	47.6
Jewish *	77.1	13.4	2.1	7.4	0.0	75.7*
Mormon	58.8	16.0	6.6	12.3	6.3	44.8
Other religion	74.1	11.7	5.4	4.7	4.1	39.7
<i>No religion</i>	63.0	24.4	7.5	3.6	1.6	45.3

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Danger-Seeking

Religious high school seniors are less likely to enjoy danger. Twelfth graders who attend religious services weekly and those for whom religion is very important are significantly less likely than the non-religious to “get a real kick out of doing things that are a little dangerous,” although nearly half of these groups (both 43 percent) do enjoy mild danger. Jewish teens are also less likely than non-religious teens to engage in dangerous activities for fun. Youth group participation was not significantly related to danger-seeking.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 9: Danger-Seeking, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

**“I get a real kick out of doing things
that are a little dangerous.”**

	Disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither	Mostly agree	Agree
Overall	13.6	16.0	22.9	28.0	19.5
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	16.4	18.7	21.5	27.6	15.8
Once or twice a month	12.7	13.7	23.5	27.8	22.3
Rarely	12.0	16.6	22.8	28.3	20.4
<i>Never</i>	12.8	12.0	25.5	28.2	21.5
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	20.2	16.0	21.3	26.3	16.3
Pretty important	12.1	17.1	25.0	26.7	19.2
A little important	8.7	17.5	23.4	29.6	20.7
<i>Not important</i>	11.7	11.9	21.7	31.4	23.4
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	15.0	19.9	20.9	26.4	17.7
Four to five	10.9	18.0	27.6	26.5	17.0
Two to three	10.1	13.3	20.6	36.4	19.6
Less than two	18.6	13.7	22.1	29.0	16.7
<i>None</i>	13.2	15.9	23.9	25.3	21.6
Denomination					
Baptist	17.0	14.4	22.3	27.7	18.7
Other Protestant	10.9	15.8	24.0	30.3	19.0
Catholic	12.8	16.9	24.3	25.9	20.1
Jewish*	19.0	35.2	17.1	23.2	5.5
Mormon	11.7	19.5	11.7	27.2	29.8
Other religion	17.0	16.0	23.3	23.0	20.8
<i>No religion</i>	12.1	14.6	22.0	30.6	20.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Risk-Taking

Religious teens are also less likely to take risks. Nearly half of all 12th graders “like to test [themselves] by doing something a little risky.” The most religious teens are significantly less likely to take risks: Weekly religious service attenders and teens who say religion is very important are significantly less likely than the non-religious to take risks. Religious youth group participation and religious affiliation are not significantly related to risk-taking.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 10: Risk-Taking, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

**“I like to test myself every now and then
by doing something a little risky.”**

	Disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither	Mostly agree	Agree
Overall	16.4	15.0	20.8	31.7	16.1
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	18.8	16.5	20.1	29.4	15.1
Once or twice a month	17.8	14.2	22.8	30.4	14.8
Rarely	14.6	15.6	18.8	35.0	16.0
<i>Never</i>	14.0	11.3	24.8	30.0	19.9
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	22.0	15.7	19.2	27.8	15.4
Pretty important	15.3	15.0	20.8	34.7	14.1
A little important	12.8	15.4	24.0	30.5	17.4
<i>Not important</i>	13.3	13.1	19.0	35.3	19.4
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	15.6	16.2	17.9	32.1	18.2
Four to five	20.5	17.4	18.9	27.0	16.2
Two to three	15.8	11.9	20.8	38.2	13.4
Less than two	19.2	17.0	17.8	30.7	15.3
<i>None</i>	15.0	14.5	23.6	30.5	16.5
Denomination					
Baptist	21.0	12.1	22.8	28.6	15.5
Other Protestant	13.3	16.1	16.4	37.6	16.6
Catholic	16.9	15.6	25.5	27.8	14.2
Jewish	15.9	27.8	13.3	28.4	14.6
Mormon	7.9	16.8	17.2	27.0	31.1
Other religion	22.1	11.2	22.1	28.3	16.2
<i>No religion</i>	14.0	15.7	19.8	34.7	15.8

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Violent Behavior

Religious 12th graders are less violent than non-religious 12th graders. Only 2 percent of all high school seniors have hit a teacher in the past year. However, seniors who attend religious services at all and those for whom religion is even a little important are significantly less likely than the non-religious to have hit their teachers in the last 12 months. Youth group participation is not significantly related to hitting a teacher, but Catholics are significantly less likely than the non-religious to do so.

Fighting, on the other hand, is more common overall: Nearly one-quarter of all seniors got into a fight in the past year. Religious service attendance is not significantly related to fighting, and only those who say religion is very important are significantly less likely than the non-religious to get into fights. Religious youth group participation and religious affiliation are also unrelated to fighting.

Despite widespread media attention about guns at school, this is a relatively rare crime: Just 3 percent of all seniors said they took a gun to school in the past four weeks. There appear to be no statistically significant differences between religious and non-religious students with respect to this outcome, however.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 11: Violent Behavior, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

	“During the last 12 months, have you...”		“Have you taken a gun to school in the past 4 weeks?”
	“Hit a teacher?”	“Gotten into a fight?”	
Overall	2.3	23.4	3.3
Attendance			
Weekly or more	1.7*	19.1	2.7
Once or twice a month	0.7*	23.3	2.1
Rarely	2.3*	25.2	3.3
<i>Never</i>	5.5	28.2	5.1
Importance of Religion			
Very important	1.7*	19.2*	3.5
Pretty important	1.0*	24.3	2.7
A little important	1.7*	23.9	3.1
<i>Not important</i>	5.9	28.0	3.8
Years of Church Youth Group			
Six or more	1.0	18.1	3.0
Four to five	1.1	17.5	2.3
Two to three	1.8	30.7	4.9
Less than two	2.9	23.9	1.7
<i>None</i>	3.0	23.6	3.3
Denomination			
Baptist	3.7	19.9	3.1
Other Protestant	2.2	24.0	2.6
Catholic	1.0*	23.7	1.9
Jewish	0.0	18.0	1.8
Mormon	0.6	18.2	0.6
Other religion	2.8	24.6	8.4
<i>No religion</i>	3.2	25.0	3.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Theft and Other Crimes

Religious adolescents are less likely to be involved with most forms of criminal activity than non-religious 12th graders. More than one-quarter of all high school seniors have stolen something worth less than 50 dollars, and 11 percent have stolen something worth more than that. However, only rarely are these things taken by force (3 percent have used a weapon to take something) or involve car theft (only 4 percent have stolen a car). Trespassing (23 percent) is also a relatively common delinquent activity of 12th graders.

Destruction of property is somewhat less likely than trespassing: 14 percent of seniors have vandalized property in the past year, and 2 percent have committed arson. Despite these rates of criminality, only 11 percent of 12th graders have been in trouble with the police in the past year, perhaps a commentary on police effectiveness or the seriousness of these offenses.

Weekly religious service attenders are significantly less likely than non-attenders to trespass and steal, regardless of value (although they are not significantly different with respect to armed robbery and auto theft). They are also significantly less likely to get in trouble with the police. However, they are no less likely than non-attenders to vandalize or burn property.

Importance of religion reveals broader differences. The 60 percent of seniors who say religion is at least pretty important are significantly less likely than those for whom religion is not important to steal anything (including cars), to trespass, to vandalize property or to commit arson. Seniors for whom religion is very important or a little important are less likely than those for whom religion is not important to commit armed robbery.

Seniors who participate in religious youth groups are not significantly less likely to commit these crimes than non-participants. Religious affiliation is also unrelated to any of these crimes.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 12: Theft and Other Crimes, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“During the past 12 months, have you...”

	Been in trouble with police?	Stolen an item worth <\$50?	Stolen an item worth >\$50?	Committed armed robbery?	Stolen a car?	Vandalized property?	Committed arson?	Trespassed?
Overall	11.4	28.1	11.4	3.4	4.5	14.3	2.1	22.5
Attendance								
Weekly or more	6.4*	24.4*	6.4*	2.9	4.5	12.2	1.8	18.6*
Once or twice a month	13.9	28.7	13.9	2.1	3.1	14.0	1.0	24.0
Rarely	13.5	29.2	13.5	3.5	3.8	15.3	1.76*	22.1
<i>Never</i>	14.1	32.7	14.1	5.6	7.7	18.2	5.0	29.6
Importance of Religion								
Very important	8.02*	21.0*	8.0*	1.9*	3.4*	10.8*	1.1*	16.3*
Pretty important	10.3*	26.4*	10.3*	3.4	3.7*	12.1*	1.7*	23.2*
A little important	14.6	33.9	14.6	4.0*	5.1	17.6	1.5*	25.7
<i>Not important</i>	15.6	36.5	15.6	5.3	7.1	21.5	5.8	28.2
Years of Church Youth Group								
Six or more	9.7	27.6	9.7	2.8	3.8	14.0	1.6	21.6
Four to five	9.2	25.7	9.2	3.1	2.8	11.3	1.5	16.3
Two to three	12.8	28.9	12.8	3.2	3.7	15.4	2.1	26.2
Less than two	12.9	30.7*	12.9	4.6	2.9	16.5	2.5	24.4
<i>None</i>	11.4	27.1	11.4	3.5	5.7	14.2	2.4	22.5
Denomination								
Baptist	11.3	24.4	11.3	2.2	5.4	12.0	2.4	18.7
Other Protestant	12.3	29.7	12.3	3.6	4.2	15.7	1.8	25.5
Catholic	10.1	28.7	10.1	2.3	3.8	13.7	2.2	22.5
Jewish	10.8	22.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	27.2
Mormon	8.5	29.6	8.5	0.6	2.3	20.0	2.3	4.7
Other religion	10.1	26.1	10.1	7.9	6.8	18.0	3.1	21.0
<i>No religion</i>	13.7	31.5	13.7	4.3	3.9	15.3	2.0	24.5

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Shoplifting

Religious 12th graders are less likely to shoplift. Less than one-third of 12th graders shoplifted in the past year, and the rate is significantly lower for those who are religious. High school seniors who attend religious services at least monthly or with any level of importance of faith are significantly less likely than the non-religious to steal from stores. In addition, Baptist and Jewish youth are significantly less likely to have shoplifted in the past year when compared to non-religious 12th graders.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 13: Shoplifting in the Past Year, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“During the last 12 months how often have you taken something from a store without paying for it?”

	Not at all	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5+ times
Overall	69.6	11.3	6.6	5.2	7.3
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	76.3	9.2	5.4	3.2	6.0
Once or twice a month*	70.0	12.6	6.5	4.4	6.5
Rarely	66.5	12.4	7.5	6.7	7.0
<i>Never</i>	62.2	11.7	7.6	7.0	11.6
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	77.2	8.8	4.7	3.2	6.2
Pretty important*	68.1	13.2	7.8	5.2	5.6
A little important*	66.0	11.5	7.6	5.8	9.2
<i>Not important</i>	62.9	12.4	6.4	8.3	10.0
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	70.8	10.5	6.3	3.7	8.7
Four to five	78.0	11.8	2.8	2.5	4.8
Two to three	65.1	10.4	7.0	7.2	10.3
Less than two	68.2	13.0	6.2	5.0	7.7
<i>None</i>	70.1	10.7	7.4	5.7	6.2
Denomination					
Baptist*	76.1	9.8	4.1	5.8	4.2
Other Protestant	67.7	11.3	7.1	5.1	9.0
Catholic	67.4	13.7	7.9	5.2	5.8
Jewish*	79.0	10.7	6.9	1.4	1.9
Mormon	75.2	13.8	2.9	0.7	7.4
Other religion	69.1	9.8	6.7	4.5	9.9
<i>No religion</i>	65.9	10.6	7.0	7.0	9.5

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Skippping School

Religious 12th graders are less likely to skip school without permission than those who are not religious. Most high school seniors (65 percent) seldom or never skip all or part of a school day. Only 15 percent do so often or very often. Religious seniors are significantly less likely to skip: Those at any level of religious service attendance (compared to non-attendance) are significantly less likely to skip school, as are seniors who report any level (even “a little important”) of religiosity. Those who participate in religious youth groups are also less likely to skip school, and youth from Baptist, other Protestant, Catholic and “other” religions are less likely than the non-religious to skip school.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 14: Frequency of Skipping School
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“How often did you skip a day of school, or part of a day
(without permission) over the past school year?”**

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
Overall	39.0	24.9	21.3	12.2	2.7
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	47.8	25.3	15.8	9.4	1.8
Once or twice a month*	38.3	31.3	18.5	9.4	2.5
Rarely*	34.9	24.2	24.8	13.4	2.7
<i>Never</i>	31.1	17.9	27.7	18.6	4.8
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	45.8	25.5	17.5	9.4	1.9
Pretty important*	39.3	27.3	19.5	11.0	2.8
A little important*	36.5	23.5	25.9	11.6	2.5
<i>Not important</i>	29.7	22.2	24.4	19.4	4.4
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more*	44.7	27.3	16.9	9.2	1.9
Four to five	40.0	30.4	17.5	9.3	2.8
Two to three*	42.7	21.3	21.4	12.1	2.6
Less than two	38.0	23.2	25.8	10.6	2.5
<i>None</i>	36.3	24.4	22.4	14.0	2.9
Denomination					
Baptist*	43.8	24.8	19.9	9.3	2.2
Other Protestant*	41.9	22.7	22.7	10.6	2.1
Catholic*	41.2	27.8	19.2	10.2	1.7
Jewish	45.1	23.5	25.9	5.5	0.0
Mormon	16.4	14.9	37.3	18.6	12.8
Other religion*	32.1	27.9	17.8	18.0	4.3
<i>No religion</i>	31.0	23.8	22.7	18.5	4.0

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Sent to the Principal's Office or Detention for Misbehavior

Religious 12th graders are less likely to misbehave at school. Most seniors (71 percent) have not gotten in trouble at all for misbehavior in the past year, and just 10 percent have done so “sometimes” or more frequently. Students who attend religious services at least monthly or who find religion at least pretty important are even less likely to misbehave. Religious youth group participation is statistically unrelated to misbehavior, but Jewish and “other” religion students are less likely than the non-religious to get into minor trouble at school.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 15: Sent To The Principal's Office or Detention
for Misbehavior in the Past Year
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“Over the past year in school, how often did you
get sent to the principal's office or have to stay
after school because you misbehaved?”**

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
Overall	71.4	18.7	6.7	2.1	1.1
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	76.8	14.9	5.9	1.5	0.9
Once or twice a month*	74.8	19.1	5.0	0.6	0.5
Rarely	67.1	21.7	7.1	3.1	1.1
<i>Never</i>	67.2	19.0	9.0	2.5	2.3
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	77.6	15.8	4.4	1.5	0.8
Pretty important*	72.2	18.2	6.8	1.5	1.3
A little important	67.6	20.3	8.4	2.6	1.1
<i>Not important</i>	67.1	21.0	7.4	3.2	1.4
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	74.8	16.9	6.2	1.3	0.8
Four to five	76.0	18.1	4.6	1.3	0.0
Two to three	70.0	19.2	7.1	2.9	0.8
Less than two	71.9	19.9	5.7	1.6	1.0
<i>None</i>	69.9	18.7	7.4	2.3	1.6
Denomination					
Baptist	68.0	24.0	5.5	1.7	0.8
Other Protestant	71.6	18.9	6.6	1.7	1.2
Catholic	75.7	16.5	5.9	1.6	0.5
Jewish*	77.7	15.8	4.7	1.8	0.0
Mormon	94.8	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.6
Other religion*	67.9	16.7	9.6	2.9	2.9
<i>No religion</i>	67.5	19.5	8.4	2.9	1.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Suspended or Expelled

Religious students are less likely to be suspended or expelled. Three-quarters of all 12th graders have never been suspended or expelled. This is even more likely to be true of those who attend religious service once or twice a month or more, those who say religion is very important and those who have been involved in a religious youth group six or more years. Catholics are less likely but students of “other” religions are more likely to be suspended or expelled than non-religious students. Youth group participation is statistically unrelated to suspension or expulsion.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 16: Suspended or Expelled in Lifetime
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

“Have you ever been suspended or expelled from school?”

	Never	Once	Twice or More
Overall	74.8	15.3	9.9
Attendance			
Weekly or more*	82.2	11.2	6.6
Once or twice a month*	76.6	15.8	7.6
Rarely	72.1	15.9	12.0
<i>Never</i>	68.2	18.9	13.0
Importance of Religion			
Very important*	78.9	13.9	7.3
Pretty important	75.9	14.0	10.2
A little important	71.2	18.2	10.6
<i>Not important</i>	74.7	13.8	11.5
Years of Church Youth Group			
Six or more*	80.7	12.3	7.0
Four to five	79.5	13.2	7.3
Two to three	74.6	17.6	7.7
Less than two	75.8	11.6	12.5
<i>None</i>	71.9	17.0	11.2
Denomination			
Baptist	70.3	18.5	11.2
Other Protestant	74.6	15.4	10.1
Catholic*	83.0	11.0	6.1
Jewish	90.1	7.7	2.2
Mormon	88.7	2.5	8.9
Other religion*	69.2	14.9	15.9
<i>No religion</i>	70.9	18.4	10.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Parents Limit Time Out With Friends on School Nights

Religious 12th graders are more likely to have strict parents. High school seniors are almost evenly divided in terms of how often their parents restrict the amount of time they spend out on school nights — 46 percent say rarely or never, and 54 percent say sometimes or often. The parents of religious 12th graders, however, are more likely to be strict: 61 percent of weekly attenders, 55 percent of monthly attenders and 51 percent of rare attenders find their activities limited by their parents on school nights, significantly higher than the 44 percent of non-attenders. Twelfth graders for whom religion is at least pretty important and those who have been involved in religious youth groups for six or more years are also significantly more likely to be limited by their parents. Finally, Catholics and non-Baptist Protestants are more likely than the non-religious to be restricted by their parents.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 17: Parents Limit Time Spent Out With Friends on School Nights, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“How often do your parents limit the amount of time you can go out with friends on school nights?”

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
Overall	25.2	20.9	27.2	26.7
Attendance				
Weekly or more*	21.3	17.7	30.2	30.9
Once or twice a month*	24.0	20.6	29.0	26.4
Rarely*	25.4	23.4	25.2	26.1
<i>Never</i>	33.5	22.4	24.7	19.5
Importance of Religion				
Very important*	24.0	19.0	27.4	29.6
Pretty important*	22.9	17.3	31.2	28.7
A little important	25.7	25.1	24.4	24.9
<i>Not important</i>	31.2	25.2	23.1	20.5
Years of Church Youth Group				
Six or more*	23.5	17.4	30.8	28.3
Four to five*	17.6	21.7	32.2	28.5
Two to three	21.6	23.2	28.9	26.3
Less than two	24.3	19.7	26.1	29.9
<i>None</i>	28.7	21.6	24.9	24.8
Denomination				
Baptist	30.1	18.8	30.1	21.0
Other Protestant*	24.5	18.7	28.2	28.6
Catholic*	22.3	20.6	26.6	30.5
Jewish	22.4	35.2	25.3	17.2
Mormon	10.3	48.8	23.5	17.4
Other religion	28.0	13.5	25.2	33.3
<i>No religion</i>	27.2	25.7	25.8	21.3

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Argue With Parents

Religious 12th graders argue with their parents less frequently. Only 40 percent of all 12th graders report arguing with their parents five or more times in the past year, and 40 percent argued twice or less. Frequency of arguing with parents was statistically unrelated to attendance and affiliation, but 12th graders for whom religion is very important and those who spend four to five years in a religious youth group are significantly less likely to do so than those for whom religion is not important and who have never been in a religious youth group.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 18: Argued With Parents in Past 12 Months
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“How often have you argued or had a fight
with either of your parents?”**

	Not at all	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5+ times
Overall	14.4	11.6	14.6	20.0	39.5
Attendance					
Weekly or more	16.1	13.0	16.6	18.3	36.0
Once or twice a month	13.8	8.5	14.7	20.8	42.3
Rarely	11.3	12.6	14.5	22.4	39.2
<i>Never</i>	17.4	8.8	11.3	17.7	44.9
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	19.4	12.1	18.0	16.5	34.0
Pretty important	13.1	10.0	13.0	24.4	39.5
A little important	11.5	12.5	14.9	19.3	41.8
<i>Not important</i>	10.7	11.4	11.3	18.7	47.8
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more	14.4	13.5	13.3	19.9	39.0
Four to five*	8.5	7.7	14.4	19.2	50.2
Two to three	11.9	10.5	14.0	22.8	40.8
Less than two	16.6	10.2	15.5	17.5	40.3
<i>None</i>	15.7	12.5	14.8	20.3	36.7
Denomination					
Baptist	21.7	11.0	14.1	18.6	34.7
Other Protestant	10.6	12.0	14.8	18.7	43.9
Catholic	11.7	10.3	15.2	24.0	38.9
Jewish	6.6	4.5	17.0	20.6	51.3
Mormon	17.5	8.3	11.4	21.6	41.2
Other religion	18.4	13.1	18.5	18.9	31.2
<i>No religion</i>	13.2	13.1	11.9	19.9	41.9

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Community Affairs or Volunteer Work

Religion is positively related to volunteer work among 12th graders. Three-quarters of all 12th graders have done some volunteer work in the past year, although more than half of them have only done so a few times. The data reveal significant positive correlations with religion: Every level of religious service attendance is positively related to volunteerism, even rare attendance. Seventeen percent of all weekly religious service attenders volunteer at least weekly, and more than 40 percent do so at least monthly. Seniors at every level of religiosity — even those for whom religion is only a little important — are more likely to volunteer than those who say religion is not important. Similarly, students who participated in religious youth groups for any length of time are more likely to volunteer than others. Finally, seniors of every religious affiliation besides “other” are significantly more likely to volunteer than the non-religious.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 19: Community Affairs or Volunteer Work
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“How often do you participate in
community affairs or volunteer work?”**

	Never	Few times a year	1-2 times a month	Weekly	Nearly daily
Overall	25.7	45.0	18.4	8.1	2.8
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	13.1	44.0	26.2	12.3	4.4
Once or twice a month*	20.4	46.3	22.6	8.5	2.2
Rarely*	28.6	49.5	14.4	5.6	1.9
<i>Never</i>	48.2	35.7	9.0	4.8	2.4
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	16.9	45.4	23.1	10.5	4.1
Pretty important*	19.8	45.7	22.9	9.4	2.4
A little important*	32.8	46.8	13.6	5.3	1.6
<i>Not important</i>	40.8	40.1	11.0	5.1	3.1
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more*	11.6	40.6	30.0	12.6	5.3
Four to five*	7.2	54.3	21.4	12.3	4.9
Two to three*	18.3	51.0	20.6	7.5	2.5
Less than two*	20.3	48.2	19.1	10.8	1.6
<i>None</i>	39.3	41.6	12.4	4.7	2.0
Denomination					
Baptist*	22.4	45.1	20.1	9.1	3.4
Other Protestant*	21.2	46.5	23.3	6.7	2.3
Catholic*	23.2	46.0	17.6	10.0	3.3
Jewish *	11.1	42.6	31.1	12.2	3.1
Mormon*	14.4	52.6	27.7	4.7	0.6
Other religion	34.7	42.6	13.8	6.7	2.3
<i>No religion</i>	37.8	41.8	11.6	5.7	3.1

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Sports, Athletics or Exercise

Religion is positively related to active participation in sports, athletics or exercise among 12th graders. Two-thirds of all 12th graders report participating sports, athletics or exercise at least weekly. Any level of religious service attendance, any level of religiosity and any amount of religious youth group participation (beyond none) increase participation significantly. Additionally, 12th graders of every religious affiliation besides “other” are significantly more likely than the non-religious to actively participate in sports, athletics or exercise.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

Table 20: Frequency of Participation in Sports, Athletics or Exercise, 12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)

“How often do you actively participate in sports, athletics or exercise?”

	Never	Few times a year	1-2 times a month	Weekly	Daily
Overall	8.2	11.2	12.6	24.5	43.6
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	6.3	12.1	10.8	22.2	48.6
Once or twice a month*	6.7	9.0	12.1	24.2	48.0
Rarely*	7.5	10.9	14.3	26.9	40.4
<i>Never</i>	15.6	12.6	13.2	23.9	34.7
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	7.1	12.7	11.6	23.7	44.9
Pretty important*	6.7	9.8	13.5	25.0	45.0
A little important*	7.6	9.7	12.0	25.7	45.1
<i>Not important</i>	14.2	13.0	14.3	23.6	35.1
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more*	5.1	11.1	14.1	21.8	48.0
Four to five*	5.4	7.3	14.9	27.0	45.4
Two to three*	6.4	8.4	11.0	26.3	48.0
Less than two*	9.5	10.4	11.9	23.0	45.2
<i>None</i>	10.4	12.9	12.9	24.0	39.8
Denomination					
Baptist*	7.8	13.0	12.7	23.2	43.4
Other Protestant*	5.9	9.0	11.0	25.6	48.4
Catholic*	6.4	10.0	11.9	23.9	47.8
Jewish	3.8	11.2	19.5	37.6	28.0
Mormon*	0.0	10.0	13.4	26.3	50.4
Other religion	10.8	12.2	14.1	25.4	37.5
<i>No religion</i>	14.2	14.8	15.2	22.3	33.6

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Student Government

Religious 12th graders are more likely to participate in student government. The majority (77 percent) of 12th graders did not participate in student government in the last school year. Religious students, however, are much more likely to do so: Any amount of religious service attendance or any amount of religiosity is positively related to student government participation. Additionally, 12th graders who have participated in religious youth groups for at least four years are significantly more likely to participate than those who never joined such a group. Baptist, other Protestant, Catholic and Jewish 12th graders are also significantly more likely than the non-religious to participate in student government.

These relationships are statistically significant controlling for race, age, sex, rural/urban residence, region, education of parents, number of siblings, whether the mother works and the presence of a father/male guardian in the household.

**Table 21: Participation in Student Government
12th Graders, 1996 (Percents)**

**“To what extent have you participated in Student Council or
Government during this school year?”**

	Not at all	Slight	Moderate	Considerable	Great extent
Overall	76.6	7.6	5.0	5.2	5.6
Attendance					
Weekly or more*	71.6	10.1	6.1	5.9	6.4
Once or twice a month*	74.5	7.1	4.7	5.4	8.2
Rarely*	78.6	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.7
<i>Never</i>	85.2	6.7	1.4	3.8	2.9
Importance of Religion					
Very important*	70.4	9.5	5.8	5.6	8.7
Pretty important*	74.7	8.8	5.7	5.7	5.2
A little important*	80.2	4.7	5.2	5.8	4.1
<i>Not important</i>	87.6	6.2	0.7	2.7	2.8
Years of Church Youth Group					
Six or more*	67.5	12.6	6.5	6.3	7.2
Four to five*	64.9	10.1	8.6	5.0	11.4
Two to three	77.0	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.5
Less than two	77.2	7.8	4.1	6.4	4.5
<i>None</i>	82.4	5.4	4.0	4.3	3.9
Denomination					
Baptist*	73.3	4.9	8.2	7.5	6.2
Other Protestant*	74.7	8.6	4.6	5.1	7.0
Catholic*	74.5	7.9	5.5	5.0	7.1
Jewish *	67.6	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.7
Mormon	70.8	22.1	0.6	0.0	6.6
Other religion	85.2	7.1	2.4	3.0	2.2
<i>No religion</i>	84.5	6.0	3.2	4.6	1.7

N = 2,423; Source: Monitoring the Future, 1996

Appendix 1a: Religious Service Attendance Regression Table

	First Cigarette [‡]	Smokes Regularly	First Time Drunk [‡]	Goes to Bars [†]	Drinks to Get Drunk [†]	Offered Drugs	Sold Drugs	Tried Any Drug	Tried Marijuana	Tried Hard Drugs
Attends weekly	-0.384**	-0.921**	-0.522**	-0.516**	-0.826**	-0.657**	-1.211**	-0.936**	-1.022**	-0.879**
	(0.092)	(0.180)	(0.094)	(0.129)	(0.124)	(0.147)	(0.207)	(0.140)	(0.142)	(0.157)
Attends 1-2 times a month	-0.049	-0.453*	-0.010	0.003	-0.164	-0.171	-0.383	-0.103	-0.162	-0.211
	(0.098)	(0.189)	(0.098)	(0.139)	(0.134)	(0.160)	(0.203)	(0.154)	(0.153)	(0.164)
Attends rarely	0.033	-0.218	0.035	0.056	-0.173	-0.346*	-0.482**	-0.034	-0.033	-0.150
	(0.085)	(0.155)	(0.085)	(0.121)	(0.118)	(0.138)	(0.170)	(0.133)	(0.133)	(0.139)
Female	0.032	0.028	-0.079	-0.283**	-0.292**	-1.137**	-1.162**	-0.156	-0.291**	-0.083
	(0.058)	(0.117)	(0.059)	(0.081)	(0.078)	(0.098)	(0.141)	(0.090)	(0.091)	(0.101)
Black	-0.542**	-1.949**	-0.826**	-0.227	-0.815**	-0.423**	-0.331	-0.613**	-0.483**	-1.969**
	(0.104)	(0.286)	(0.117)	(0.132)	(0.126)	(0.161)	(0.219)	(0.146)	(0.149)	(0.246)
Other minority	-0.169*	-0.892**	-0.357**	0.097	-0.553**	-0.344*	-0.121	-0.489**	-0.467**	-0.259
	(0.081)	(0.179)	(0.086)	(0.112)	(0.107)	(0.134)	(0.181)	(0.124)	(0.126)	(0.136)
Rural	-0.131	-0.257	-0.147	-0.361**	-0.371**	-0.524**	-0.247	-0.325*	-0.477**	-0.173
	(0.093)	(0.184)	(0.096)	(0.132)	(0.127)	(0.160)	(0.220)	(0.147)	(0.150)	(0.163)
Small town	-0.062	-0.232	-0.033	-0.351**	-0.184	-0.323*	-0.162	-0.280*	-0.376**	-0.088
	(0.085)	(0.168)	(0.086)	(0.121)	(0.117)	(0.145)	(0.199)	(0.136)	(0.137)	(0.148)
City	-0.080	-0.214	-0.099	-0.163	-0.171	-0.080	0.045	-0.127	-0.155	-0.202
	(0.081)	(0.166)	(0.083)	(0.114)	(0.110)	(0.134)	(0.185)	(0.128)	(0.129)	(0.143)
North Central	-0.005	-0.140	-0.077	-0.447**	-0.035	-0.001	0.076	-0.097	-0.051	0.009
	(0.082)	(0.157)	(0.083)	(0.116)	(0.112)	(0.138)	(0.180)	(0.128)	(0.130)	(0.143)
South	0.097	-0.020	0.047	0.013	-0.012	0.081	-0.070	0.055	0.029	0.160
	(0.076)	(0.144)	(0.077)	(0.104)	(0.101)	(0.127)	(0.171)	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.131)
West	-0.117	-0.793**	-0.036	-0.713**	-0.202	0.344*	-0.341	-0.110	-0.136	0.074
	(0.093)	(0.206)	(0.094)	(0.131)	(0.124)	(0.151)	(0.214)	(0.143)	(0.145)	(0.156)
Age	0.021	0.017	0.113*	0.190**	0.104	-0.147	-0.056	0.128	0.130	0.122
	(0.049)	(0.095)	(0.052)	(0.064)	(0.065)	(0.080)	(0.103)	(0.074)	(0.076)	(0.081)
No HS degree	0.152	0.351	0.029	0.366*	-0.061	0.339	0.066	0.503**	0.275	0.429*
	(0.128)	(0.255)	(0.137)	(0.173)	(0.166)	(0.206)	(0.287)	(0.192)	(0.193)	(0.213)
Some college	0.114	0.174	0.137	0.121	0.286*	0.259	0.207	0.158	0.188	0.280
	(0.088)	(0.175)	(0.092)	(0.125)	(0.118)	(0.147)	(0.196)	(0.136)	(0.139)	(0.156)
College graduate	0.059	-0.039	0.113	0.235*	0.224*	0.148	0.070	0.184	0.185	0.211
	(0.082)	(0.163)	(0.084)	(0.114)	(0.109)	(0.138)	(0.187)	(0.126)	(0.128)	(0.145)
Graduate school	0.004	-0.057	0.039	0.200	0.161	0.389**	0.191	0.244	0.159	0.341*
	(0.090)	(0.177)	(0.092)	(0.123)	(0.119)	(0.147)	(0.199)	(0.137)	(0.139)	(0.154)
Dad at home	-0.085	-0.279*	-0.069	-0.034	-0.019	-0.018	-0.427**	-0.216*	-0.220*	-0.211
	(0.069)	(0.136)	(0.072)	(0.096)	(0.092)	(0.114)	(0.147)	(0.107)	(0.108)	(0.119)
Mom not working	-0.242**	-0.410*	-0.293**	-0.043	-0.419**	-0.170	-0.332	-0.263*	-0.260*	-0.335*
	(0.080)	(0.166)	(0.083)	(0.109)	(0.106)	(0.130)	(0.193)	(0.120)	(0.123)	(0.139)
One sibling	-0.020	0.343	0.273	0.495*	0.188	0.377	0.123	0.089	0.229	0.103
	(0.129)	(0.269)	(0.140)	(0.193)	(0.185)	(0.226)	(0.288)	(0.203)	(0.206)	(0.233)
Two siblings	0.067	0.084	0.399**	0.410*	0.273	0.445	-0.017	0.103	0.228	0.211
	(0.130)	(0.275)	(0.142)	(0.194)	(0.185)	(0.227)	(0.292)	(0.205)	(0.208)	(0.235)
Three siblings	0.143	0.331	0.446**	0.444*	0.310	0.543*	0.259	0.261	0.327	0.400
	(0.129)	(0.270)	(0.141)	(0.192)	(0.183)	(0.224)	(0.283)	(0.202)	(0.205)	(0.232)
Constant		-0.773				2.591	0.528	-1.647	-1.767	-2.793
		(1.785)				(1.499)	(1.944)	(1.392)	(1.432)	(1.519)
Observations	1906	2177	1862	2190	2152	2180	2173	2198	2163	2198

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 1b: Religious Service Attendance Regression Table

	First Marijuana Use [†]	Always Wears Seatbelt	Traffic Tickets [†]	Gets a Kick Out of Danger	Tests Self by Taking Risks	Hit Teacher	Been in Fight	Brought a Gun to School
Attends weekly	-0.721** (0.113)	0.498** (0.147)	-0.200 (0.155)	-0.287* (0.126)	-0.288* (0.126)	-0.949* (0.401)	-0.293 (0.166)	-0.321 (0.387)
Attends 1-2 Times a Month	-0.087 (0.114)	0.185 (0.164)	-0.016 (0.171)	-0.019 (0.140)	-0.168 (0.140)	-1.473** (0.572)	-0.099 (0.182)	-0.582 (0.484)
Attends rarely	0.041 (0.097)	0.321* (0.142)	0.193 (0.144)	-0.047 (0.122)	-0.125 (0.121)	-1.003** (0.366)	0.040 (0.154)	-0.194 (0.350)
Female	-0.199** (0.069)	0.408** (0.094)	-0.626** (0.098)	-0.943** (0.082)	-0.749** (0.082)	-1.777** (0.417)	-0.895** (0.110)	-3.079** (0.596)
Black	-0.341** (0.122)	-0.621** (0.159)	-0.920** (0.180)	-1.295** (0.137)	-0.684** (0.136)	-0.074 (0.541)	0.011 (0.171)	0.459 (0.399)
Other minority	-0.235* (0.099)	-0.115 (0.129)	-0.137 (0.136)	-0.105 (0.113)	-0.155 (0.111)	0.974** (0.357)	0.020 (0.147)	0.754* (0.328)
Rural	-0.331** (0.116)	-0.228 (0.151)	-0.000 (0.159)	0.079 (0.131)	0.163 (0.132)	0.871* (0.432)	-0.050 (0.172)	0.479 (0.450)
Small town	-0.237* (0.101)	-0.386** (0.140)	0.062 (0.146)	-0.026 (0.120)	0.064 (0.121)	-0.311 (0.500)	-0.395* (0.166)	-0.029 (0.472)
City	-0.086 (0.095)	-0.158 (0.132)	0.044 (0.139)	-0.076 (0.113)	0.058 (0.114)	-0.554 (0.467)	-0.061 (0.151)	0.402 (0.405)
North Central	-0.057 (0.099)	-0.228 (0.134)	0.679** (0.141)	0.161 (0.114)	0.094 (0.114)	-0.299 (0.406)	-0.073 (0.149)	0.030 (0.376)
South	0.043 (0.091)	0.134 (0.122)	0.640** (0.132)	0.179 (0.105)	0.132 (0.106)	-0.333 (0.376)	-0.211 (0.139)	0.038 (0.340)
West	-0.090 (0.110)	0.711** (0.148)	0.200 (0.164)	0.202 (0.129)	0.100 (0.128)	-0.887 (0.508)	-0.410* (0.174)	-0.419 (0.440)
Age	0.098 (0.056)	0.003 (0.079)	0.233** (0.079)	0.012 (0.070)	0.090 (0.070)	0.179 (0.196)	0.029 (0.084)	0.207 (0.171)
No HS degree	0.197 (0.153)	-0.238 (0.206)	-0.455 (0.243)	0.227 (0.177)	0.083 (0.174)	0.735 (0.472)	0.405 (0.214)	0.475 (0.448)
Some college	0.201 (0.107)	0.171 (0.143)	0.005 (0.156)	0.173 (0.124)	0.012 (0.123)	0.169 (0.452)	0.182 (0.159)	-0.100 (0.405)
College graduate	0.186 (0.100)	0.341** (0.131)	0.411** (0.137)	0.160 (0.113)	-0.011 (0.113)	0.038 (0.432)	-0.080 (0.151)	-0.122 (0.389)
Graduate school	0.141 (0.109)	0.605** (0.142)	0.357* (0.149)	-0.028 (0.123)	0.140 (0.124)	0.017 (0.474)	-0.148 (0.166)	0.113 (0.392)
Dad at home	-0.118 (0.082)	0.159 (0.112)	-0.038 (0.118)	-0.045 (0.096)	-0.099 (0.097)	-0.793* (0.314)	-0.019 (0.125)	-0.502 (0.284)
Mom not working	-0.175 (0.098)	0.355** (0.125)	-0.117 (0.134)	-0.211* (0.108)	-0.237* (0.108)	0.281 (0.353)	-0.064 (0.144)	0.151 (0.335)
One sibling	0.167 (0.163)	-0.115 (0.208)	-0.198 (0.211)	0.024 (0.180)	0.094 (0.181)	0.274 (0.674)	-0.039 (0.243)	0.216 (0.583)
Two siblings	0.155 (0.165)	-0.392 (0.210)	-0.190 (0.213)	0.104 (0.182)	0.100 (0.182)	0.099 (0.687)	0.078 (0.244)	0.088 (0.586)
Three siblings	0.276 (0.162)	-0.391 (0.207)	-0.101 (0.210)	0.091 (0.180)	0.075 (0.180)	0.355 (0.651)	0.123 (0.239)	0.118 (0.565)
Constant		-0.737 (1.481)				-5.580 (3.708)	-1.086 (1.584)	-6.724* (3.264)
Observations	1911	2083	2087	2056	2049	2189	2198	2182

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 1c: Religious Service Attendance Regression Table

	Trouble with Police	Petty Theft	Significant Theft	Armed Robbery	Stolen a Car	Vandalized Property	Arson	Trespassed	Shoplifted [†]
Attends weekly	-0.726**	-0.421**	-0.726**	-0.245	-0.562	-0.280	-0.621	-0.509**	-0.643**
	(0.225)	(0.151)	(0.225)	(0.348)	(0.307)	(0.191)	(0.391)	(0.161)	(0.144)
Attends 1-2 Times a Month	-0.167	-0.159	-0.167	-0.518	-0.528	-0.131	-0.887	-0.285	-0.416**
	(0.232)	(0.165)	(0.232)	(0.430)	(0.353)	(0.211)	(0.499)	(0.177)	(0.156)
Attends rarely	-0.191	-0.226	-0.191	-0.153	-0.523	-0.202	-0.755*	-0.258	-0.196
	(0.196)	(0.142)	(0.196)	(0.316)	(0.290)	(0.178)	(0.363)	(0.150)	(0.131)
Female	-1.304**	-0.821**	-1.304**	-2.044**	-0.917**	-1.291**	-1.755**	-0.700**	-0.554**
	(0.161)	(0.100)	(0.161)	(0.345)	(0.231)	(0.139)	(0.392)	(0.109)	(0.094)
Black	0.164	-0.154	0.164	0.288	0.486	-0.537*	0.342	-0.458*	0.038
	(0.221)	(0.161)	(0.221)	(0.362)	(0.324)	(0.225)	(0.442)	(0.186)	(0.150)
Other minority	0.439*	-0.002	0.439*	0.655*	0.934**	-0.065	0.336	-0.053	0.233
	(0.187)	(0.135)	(0.187)	(0.290)	(0.261)	(0.174)	(0.373)	(0.146)	(0.126)
Rural	-0.293	-0.335*	-0.293	-0.152	0.164	-0.182	0.145	-0.266	-0.388**
	(0.236)	(0.162)	(0.236)	(0.403)	(0.367)	(0.198)	(0.422)	(0.171)	(0.150)
Small town	-0.295	-0.328*	-0.295	-0.446	0.101	-0.472*	-0.240	-0.249	-0.420**
	(0.217)	(0.149)	(0.217)	(0.401)	(0.348)	(0.190)	(0.424)	(0.157)	(0.139)
City	-0.261	-0.200	-0.261	0.293	0.182	-0.362*	-0.773	-0.333*	-0.457**
	(0.200)	(0.138)	(0.200)	(0.328)	(0.312)	(0.178)	(0.428)	(0.149)	(0.129)
North Central	0.294	0.188	0.294	-0.133	0.214	0.032	-0.862*	-0.029	-0.136
	(0.205)	(0.140)	(0.205)	(0.316)	(0.319)	(0.170)	(0.430)	(0.150)	(0.134)
South	0.338	0.096	0.338	-0.382	0.367	-0.385*	-0.596	0.023	-0.049
	(0.189)	(0.130)	(0.189)	(0.297)	(0.288)	(0.167)	(0.362)	(0.138)	(0.122)
West	-0.337	-0.066	-0.337	-0.940*	0.023	-0.449*	-0.592	-0.171	-0.127
	(0.250)	(0.159)	(0.250)	(0.409)	(0.344)	(0.206)	(0.451)	(0.171)	(0.147)
Age	0.154	-0.081	0.154	0.246	0.142	-0.202	0.206	0.029	-0.072
	(0.103)	(0.080)	(0.103)	(0.160)	(0.146)	(0.105)	(0.188)	(0.085)	(0.075)
No HS degree	0.125	-0.094	0.125	0.485	-0.051	0.262	0.269	0.009	-0.145
	(0.288)	(0.214)	(0.288)	(0.439)	(0.404)	(0.262)	(0.517)	(0.237)	(0.201)
Some college	0.070	0.105	0.070	0.402	0.253	0.186	0.332	0.367*	0.146
	(0.213)	(0.147)	(0.213)	(0.346)	(0.307)	(0.187)	(0.402)	(0.162)	(0.137)
College graduate	-0.078	-0.163	-0.078	0.111	-0.082	-0.115	0.097	0.132	-0.200
	(0.206)	(0.140)	(0.206)	(0.347)	(0.319)	(0.179)	(0.398)	(0.154)	(0.132)
Graduate school	0.136	0.074	0.136	0.056	0.242	-0.227	-0.498	0.367*	0.007
	(0.216)	(0.149)	(0.216)	(0.370)	(0.318)	(0.198)	(0.506)	(0.162)	(0.140)
Dad at home	-0.419**	-0.176	-0.419**	-0.298	-0.200	-0.205	-0.859**	-0.109	-0.296**
	(0.158)	(0.116)	(0.158)	(0.260)	(0.234)	(0.147)	(0.299)	(0.125)	(0.107)
Mom not working	-0.047	-0.134	-0.047	0.005	0.367	-0.184	0.371	0.054	-0.279*
	(0.198)	(0.134)	(0.198)	(0.314)	(0.260)	(0.173)	(0.344)	(0.140)	(0.129)
One sibling	-0.537	0.329	-0.537	0.060	0.113	-0.170	-0.615	0.023	0.316
	(0.292)	(0.234)	(0.292)	(0.485)	(0.516)	(0.282)	(0.539)	(0.245)	(0.219)
Two siblings	-0.353	0.432	-0.353	-0.091	0.116	-0.046	-0.995	0.174	0.268
	(0.289)	(0.235)	(0.289)	(0.490)	(0.517)	(0.283)	(0.572)	(0.246)	(0.221)
Three siblings	-0.124	0.462*	-0.124	-0.289	0.593	0.170	-0.064	0.367	0.351
	(0.277)	(0.231)	(0.277)	(0.481)	(0.492)	(0.274)	(0.488)	(0.241)	(0.217)
Constant	-3.619	1.126	-3.619	-6.768*	-5.831*	3.366	-4.957	-1.157	
	(1.948)	(1.513)	(1.948)	(3.036)	(2.789)	(1.977)	(3.549)	(1.601)	
Observations	2177	2173	2177	2184	2188	2198	2184	2178	2172

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 1d: Religious Service Attendance Regression Table

	Skipped School [†]	Sent to Detention [†]	Suspended or Expelled [†]	Parents Limit Time Out on School Nights [†]	Argues With Parents [†]	Volunteers In Community [†]	Participates in Sports, Athletics or Exercise [†]	Participates in Student Government [†]
Attends weekly	-0.987**	-0.530**	-0.859**	0.491**	-0.116	1.678**	0.583**	0.643**
	(0.126)	(0.153)	(0.162)	(0.123)	(0.126)	(0.134)	(0.126)	(0.175)
Attends 1-2 Times a Month	-0.634**	-0.362*	-0.468**	0.321*	0.138	1.107**	0.525**	0.671**
	(0.137)	(0.168)	(0.174)	(0.136)	(0.139)	(0.144)	(0.139)	(0.190)
Attends rarely	-0.349**	-0.108	-0.150	0.288*	-0.008	0.722**	0.348**	0.404*
	(0.118)	(0.140)	(0.144)	(0.118)	(0.120)	(0.126)	(0.119)	(0.173)
Female	-0.451**	-1.072**	-1.066**	0.283**	0.462**	0.474**	-0.691**	0.505**
	(0.080)	(0.101)	(0.107)	(0.079)	(0.080)	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.105)
Black	-0.190	0.249	0.993**	0.248*	-1.066**	-0.021	-0.335**	0.271
	(0.129)	(0.151)	(0.150)	(0.125)	(0.132)	(0.130)	(0.128)	(0.163)
Other minority	0.030	0.075	0.256	0.285**	-0.361**	0.033	-0.104	-0.044
	(0.110)	(0.136)	(0.139)	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.114)	(0.111)	(0.146)
Rural	-0.019	0.112	-0.079	-0.247	-0.671**	0.093	-0.115	-0.009
	(0.131)	(0.160)	(0.172)	(0.131)	(0.130)	(0.132)	(0.132)	(0.166)
Small town	-0.189	0.011	-0.203	-0.233	-0.418**	-0.023	-0.021	0.027
	(0.122)	(0.148)	(0.161)	(0.119)	(0.122)	(0.122)	(0.121)	(0.151)
City	0.153	-0.060	0.009	-0.178	-0.300**	0.036	-0.021	-0.203
	(0.114)	(0.141)	(0.146)	(0.112)	(0.115)	(0.115)	(0.114)	(0.145)
North Central	-0.176	-0.482**	0.133	-0.003	0.054	-0.344**	-0.119	-0.076
	(0.114)	(0.142)	(0.150)	(0.113)	(0.114)	(0.116)	(0.115)	(0.149)
South	-0.050	-0.129	0.248	0.055	-0.161	-0.384**	-0.384**	-0.094
	(0.104)	(0.124)	(0.137)	(0.103)	(0.104)	(0.107)	(0.104)	(0.135)
West	0.249*	-0.623**	-0.012	0.119	-0.051	-0.163	-0.030	0.118
	(0.126)	(0.162)	(0.168)	(0.124)	(0.127)	(0.129)	(0.128)	(0.164)
Age	0.168*	0.043	0.126	-0.309**	-0.250**	-0.111	-0.023	-0.194*
	(0.066)	(0.077)	(0.080)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.068)	(0.066)	(0.092)
No HS degree	0.107	0.309	0.607**	0.031	0.100	-0.254	-0.397*	-0.761**
	(0.169)	(0.200)	(0.198)	(0.168)	(0.167)	(0.175)	(0.167)	(0.273)
Some college	0.103	-0.064	-0.026	-0.010	0.333**	0.057	0.123	-0.038
	(0.120)	(0.145)	(0.152)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.124)	(0.120)	(0.160)
College graduate	-0.029	-0.173	-0.091	0.150	0.264*	0.254*	0.304**	0.240
	(0.112)	(0.136)	(0.144)	(0.111)	(0.111)	(0.114)	(0.112)	(0.145)
Graduate school	-0.164	-0.115	-0.347*	0.078	0.290*	0.453**	0.240*	0.315*
	(0.123)	(0.149)	(0.163)	(0.120)	(0.121)	(0.124)	(0.122)	(0.156)
Dad at home	-0.068	-0.123	-0.307**	0.518**	0.156	0.331**	0.151	0.164
	(0.094)	(0.112)	(0.115)	(0.095)	(0.094)	(0.097)	(0.095)	(0.128)
Mom not working	-0.234*	-0.209	-0.282	-0.055	-0.148	0.037	0.028	-0.120
	(0.108)	(0.135)	(0.145)	(0.106)	(0.106)	(0.108)	(0.107)	(0.142)
One sibling	0.168	0.548*	0.247	-0.365*	-0.252	-0.022	0.262	0.066
	(0.186)	(0.241)	(0.243)	(0.182)	(0.179)	(0.189)	(0.184)	(0.239)
Two siblings	0.339	0.539*	0.316	-0.411*	-0.495**	-0.241	0.293	0.222
	(0.187)	(0.242)	(0.243)	(0.183)	(0.180)	(0.190)	(0.185)	(0.239)
Three siblings	0.501**	0.646**	0.569*	-0.310	-0.381*	-0.360	0.301	-0.029
	(0.185)	(0.238)	(0.237)	(0.180)	(0.178)	(0.188)	(0.183)	(0.239)
Observations	2195	2191	2178	2188	2183	2193	2193	2185
Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.								

Appendix 2a: Importance of Religion Regression Table

	First Cigarette [‡]	Smokes Regularly	First Time Drunk	Goes to Bars [†]	Drinks to Get Drunk [†]	Offered Drugs	Sold Drugs	Tried Drugs	Tried Marijuana	Tried Hard Drugs
Religion very important	-0.314** (0.094)	-0.855** (0.184)	-0.387** (0.096)	-0.525** (0.130)	-0.742** (0.126)	0.714** (0.151)	-1.336** (0.210)	-0.845** (0.142)	-0.969** (0.144)	-0.603** (0.154)
Religion pretty important	-0.051 (0.089)	-0.272 (0.164)	-0.029 (0.089)	-0.050 (0.124)	-0.290* (0.123)	-0.385** (0.144)	-0.855** (0.184)	-0.341* (0.138)	-0.408** (0.139)	-0.473** (0.148)
Religion a little important	0.044 (0.090)	-0.203 (0.164)	0.085 (0.090)	-0.093 (0.127)	-0.076 (0.125)	-0.237 (0.146)	-0.483** (0.176)	-0.143 (0.142)	-0.190 (0.142)	-0.161 (0.147)
Female	0.047 (0.058)	0.049 (0.117)	-0.055 (0.060)	-0.262** (0.081)	-0.260** (0.078)	-1.106** (0.098)	-1.128** (0.142)	-0.125 (0.090)	-0.256** (0.091)	-0.065 (0.101)
Black	-0.508** (0.105)	-1.892** (0.288)	-0.782** (0.118)	-0.184 (0.133)	-0.748** (0.127)	-0.341* (0.162)	-0.173 (0.222)	-0.535** (0.146)	-0.398** (0.149)	-1.917** (0.246)
Other minority	-0.145 (0.082)	-0.863** (0.179)	-0.334** (0.087)	0.117 (0.112)	-0.513** (0.108)	-0.314* (0.134)	-0.047 (0.182)	-0.446** (0.124)	-0.414** (0.126)	-0.230 (0.136)
Rural	-0.140 (0.094)	-0.272 (0.184)	-0.147 (0.096)	-0.374** (0.133)	-0.383** (0.127)	-0.518** (0.160)	-0.234 (0.221)	-0.344* (0.146)	-0.482** (0.148)	-0.183 (0.162)
Small town	-0.066 (0.085)	-0.246 (0.168)	-0.038 (0.086)	-0.345** (0.121)	-0.196 (0.117)	-0.338* (0.145)	-0.188 (0.200)	-0.291* (0.135)	-0.388** (0.136)	-0.102 (0.147)
City	-0.088 (0.081)	-0.219 (0.165)	-0.097 (0.083)	-0.171 (0.114)	-0.176 (0.110)	-0.085 (0.135)	0.052 (0.185)	-0.135 (0.127)	-0.162 (0.128)	-0.208 (0.143)
North Central	-0.010 (0.082)	-0.159 (0.157)	-0.077 (0.083)	-0.439** (0.116)	-0.023 (0.112)	-0.005 (0.138)	0.063 (0.180)	-0.099 (0.127)	-0.058 (0.129)	-0.011 (0.142)
South	0.095 (0.076)	-0.008 (0.145)	0.036 (0.077)	0.029 (0.105)	0.026 (0.102)	0.116 (0.127)	-0.002 (0.172)	0.073 (0.117)	0.057 (0.119)	0.156 (0.131)
West	-0.090 (0.093)	-0.745** (0.206)	-0.003 (0.094)	-0.676** (0.131)	-0.138 (0.124)	0.387* (0.151)	-0.273 (0.215)	-0.055 (0.142)	-0.079 (0.144)	0.109 (0.156)
Age	0.030 (0.049)	0.051 (0.094)	0.123* (0.051)	0.208** (0.065)	0.136* (0.065)	-0.117 (0.079)	-0.004 (0.102)	0.164* (0.074)	0.167* (0.076)	0.143 (0.080)
No HS degree	0.151 (0.128)	0.337 (0.255)	0.024 (0.137)	0.373* (0.174)	-0.037 (0.166)	0.349 (0.206)	0.063 (0.289)	0.500** (0.191)	0.280 (0.192)	0.407 (0.212)
Some college	0.104 (0.088)	0.143 (0.175)	0.118 (0.092)	0.105 (0.125)	0.256* (0.118)	0.246 (0.147)	0.196 (0.196)	0.123 (0.135)	0.143 (0.137)	0.242 (0.156)
College graduate	0.023 (0.082)	-0.118 (0.162)	0.067 (0.084)	0.182 (0.113)	0.164 (0.109)	0.112 (0.138)	0.009 (0.187)	0.098 (0.124)	0.094 (0.127)	0.140 (0.143)
Graduate school	-0.037 (0.089)	-0.126 (0.176)	-0.005 (0.092)	0.152 (0.123)	0.101 (0.119)	0.361* (0.146)	0.144 (0.199)	0.162 (0.135)	0.073 (0.138)	0.265 (0.153)
Dad at home	-0.127 (0.069)	-0.354** (0.135)	-0.128 (0.071)	-0.082 (0.095)	-0.059 (0.092)	-0.032 (0.114)	-0.477** (0.146)	-0.284** (0.106)	-0.305** (0.107)	-0.270* (0.118)
Mom not working	-0.244** (0.080)	-0.421* (0.165)	-0.299** (0.083)	-0.079 (0.108)	-0.458** (0.106)	-0.194 (0.130)	-0.396* (0.193)	-0.302* (0.120)	-0.300* (0.122)	-0.358** (0.138)
One sibling	-0.010 (0.129)	0.335 (0.268)	0.280* (0.141)	0.521** (0.192)	0.184 (0.183)	0.338 (0.224)	0.063 (0.288)	0.110 (0.201)	0.251 (0.204)	0.103 (0.231)
Two siblings	0.053 (0.130)	0.053 (0.274)	0.377** (0.142)	0.413* (0.193)	0.246 (0.184)	0.408 (0.226)	-0.081 (0.293)	0.094 (0.202)	0.217 (0.206)	0.184 (0.233)
Three siblings	0.108 (0.129)	0.266 (0.268)	0.394** (0.140)	0.435* (0.191)	0.267 (0.181)	0.496* (0.222)	0.183 (0.282)	0.226 (0.199)	0.287 (0.202)	0.357 (0.229)
Constant		-1.336 (1.775)				2.088 (1.491)	-0.237 (1.924)	-2.156 (1.384)	-2.267 (1.425)	-3.076* (1.511)
Observations	1906	2177	1862	2190	2152	2180	2173	2198	2163	2198

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 2b: Importance of Religion Regression Table

	First Marijuana Use [†]	Traffic Tickets [†]	Always Wears Seatbelt	Gets a Kick Out of Danger [†]	Tests Self by Taking Risks [†]	Hit Teacher	Been in Fight	Brought a Gun to School
Religion very important	-0.624**	-0.521**	0.310*	-0.458**	-0.346**	-1.173**	-0.445**	-0.045
	(0.114)	(0.157)	(0.149)	(0.130)	(0.129)	(0.407)	(0.169)	(0.404)
Religion pretty important	-0.193	-0.159	0.063	-0.197	-0.128	-1.697**	-0.102	-0.256
	(0.103)	(0.148)	(0.146)	(0.126)	(0.126)	(0.463)	(0.159)	(0.408)
Religion a little important	-0.061	0.056	0.076	-0.184	-0.143	-1.181**	-0.197	-0.152
	(0.102)	(0.148)	(0.149)	(0.128)	(0.128)	(0.399)	(0.163)	(0.404)
Female	-0.165*	-0.595**	0.399**	-0.918**	-0.734**	-1.799**	-0.886**	-3.116**
	(0.070)	(0.099)	(0.094)	(0.083)	(0.082)	(0.417)	(0.110)	(0.596)
Black	-0.280*	-0.814**	-0.632**	-1.253**	-0.663**	0.035	0.054	0.423
	(0.124)	(0.182)	(0.160)	(0.138)	(0.137)	(0.554)	(0.173)	(0.404)
Other minority	-0.202*	-0.079	-0.116	-0.079	-0.146	1.035**	0.038	0.747*
	(0.099)	(0.136)	(0.129)	(0.114)	(0.111)	(0.358)	(0.147)	(0.328)
Rural	-0.340**	0.021	-0.224	0.072	0.156	0.957*	-0.058	0.467
	(0.116)	(0.160)	(0.151)	(0.131)	(0.132)	(0.438)	(0.172)	(0.450)
Small town	-0.244*	0.071	-0.378**	-0.038	0.056	-0.320	-0.404*	-0.025
	(0.102)	(0.146)	(0.140)	(0.120)	(0.120)	(0.506)	(0.166)	(0.472)
City	-0.100	0.060	-0.150	-0.084	0.055	-0.436	-0.054	0.414
	(0.095)	(0.140)	(0.132)	(0.113)	(0.114)	(0.469)	(0.150)	(0.405)
North Central	-0.062	0.671**	-0.221	0.169	0.092	-0.367	-0.073	0.011
	(0.099)	(0.141)	(0.134)	(0.115)	(0.114)	(0.407)	(0.149)	(0.375)
South	0.049	0.682**	0.132	0.208*	0.148	-0.347	-0.192	-0.019
	(0.091)	(0.132)	(0.122)	(0.106)	(0.106)	(0.382)	(0.139)	(0.341)
West	-0.052	0.231	0.679**	0.221	0.117	-0.851	-0.390*	-0.430
	(0.111)	(0.165)	(0.148)	(0.129)	(0.128)	(0.507)	(0.174)	(0.441)
Age	0.111*	0.251**	-0.015	0.029	0.106	0.214	0.047	0.209
	(0.056)	(0.080)	(0.079)	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.191)	(0.084)	(0.169)
No HS degree	0.186	-0.470	-0.242	0.233	0.079	0.660	0.408	0.476
	(0.153)	(0.244)	(0.206)	(0.178)	(0.174)	(0.475)	(0.215)	(0.448)
Some college	0.171	-0.002	0.184	0.165	0.004	0.144	0.184	-0.106
	(0.107)	(0.156)	(0.143)	(0.124)	(0.123)	(0.453)	(0.159)	(0.405)
College graduate	0.117	0.387**	0.371**	0.141	-0.032	0.006	-0.106	-0.138
	(0.100)	(0.137)	(0.131)	(0.112)	(0.113)	(0.433)	(0.151)	(0.388)
Graduate school	0.073	0.346*	0.634**	-0.051	0.116	-0.007	-0.166	0.079
	(0.108)	(0.149)	(0.141)	(0.123)	(0.123)	(0.473)	(0.166)	(0.390)
Dad at home	-0.186*	-0.064	0.178	-0.055	-0.107	-0.873**	-0.047	-0.541
	(0.081)	(0.117)	(0.111)	(0.096)	(0.097)	(0.313)	(0.124)	(0.282)
Mom not working	-0.201*	-0.118	0.361**	-0.231*	-0.250*	0.295	-0.086	0.156
	(0.098)	(0.134)	(0.125)	(0.108)	(0.108)	(0.352)	(0.144)	(0.334)
One sibling	0.183	-0.182	-0.096	0.022	0.073	0.287	-0.024	0.226
	(0.162)	(0.211)	(0.207)	(0.179)	(0.180)	(0.682)	(0.243)	(0.584)
Two siblings	0.147	-0.199	-0.367	0.098	0.078	0.081	0.084	0.073
	(0.165)	(0.213)	(0.210)	(0.181)	(0.182)	(0.695)	(0.244)	(0.587)
Three siblings	0.230	-0.118	-0.352	0.083	0.046	0.310	0.114	0.094
	(0.161)	(0.209)	(0.206)	(0.178)	(0.179)	(0.658)	(0.239)	(0.565)
Constant			-0.302			-6.038	-1.289	-6.802*
			(1.478)			(3.610)	(1.580)	(3.226)
Observations	1911	2087	2083	2056	2049	2189	2198	2182

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 2c: Importance of Religion Regression Table

	Trouble with the Police	Petty Theft	Significant Theft	Armed Robbery	Stolen a Car	Vandalism	Arson	Trespassed	Shoplifted [†]
Religion very important	-0.854** (0.226)	-0.702** (0.157)	-0.854** (0.226)	-1.081** (0.364)	-1.088** (0.322)	-0.707** (0.197)	-1.333** (0.444)	-0.689** (0.167)	-0.777** (0.148)
Religion pretty important	-0.554** (0.209)	-0.299* (0.147)	-0.554** (0.209)	-0.607 (0.320)	-0.937** (0.308)	-0.532** (0.183)	-0.862* (0.372)	-0.381* (0.156)	-0.310* (0.137)
Religion a little important	-0.293 (0.205)	-0.120 (0.148)	-0.293 (0.205)	-0.820* (0.338)	-0.449 (0.293)	-0.347 (0.180)	-1.056** (0.403)	-0.185 (0.156)	-0.288* (0.141)
Female	-1.279** (0.162)	-0.786** (0.101)	-1.279** (0.162)	-2.044** (0.345)	-0.875** (0.231)	-1.252** (0.139)	-1.746** (0.393)	-0.673** (0.109)	-0.542** (0.094)
Black	0.273 (0.224)	-0.041 (0.164)	0.273 (0.224)	0.458 (0.369)	0.645 (0.330)	-0.428 (0.227)	0.485 (0.450)	-0.374* (0.188)	0.108 (0.152)
Other minority	0.476* (0.188)	0.042 (0.136)	0.476* (0.188)	0.746* (0.292)	1.011** (0.262)	-0.015 (0.175)	0.396 (0.375)	-0.016 (0.147)	0.263* (0.126)
Rural	-0.287 (0.237)	-0.321* (0.162)	-0.287 (0.237)	-0.115 (0.406)	0.214 (0.370)	-0.171 (0.199)	0.233 (0.425)	-0.256 (0.172)	-0.379* (0.150)
Small town	-0.316 (0.218)	-0.340* (0.149)	-0.316 (0.218)	-0.473 (0.404)	0.102 (0.351)	-0.490* (0.191)	-0.274 (0.429)	-0.259 (0.157)	-0.421** (0.139)
City	-0.247 (0.200)	-0.194 (0.138)	-0.247 (0.200)	0.360 (0.329)	0.242 (0.313)	-0.353* (0.178)	-0.673 (0.430)	-0.325* (0.149)	-0.441** (0.129)
North Central	0.287 (0.205)	0.189 (0.140)	0.287 (0.205)	-0.170 (0.318)	0.193 (0.320)	0.033 (0.171)	-0.882* (0.431)	-0.039 (0.151)	-0.145 (0.134)
South	0.383* (0.190)	0.152 (0.131)	0.383* (0.190)	-0.314 (0.299)	0.440 (0.289)	-0.320 (0.168)	-0.546 (0.364)	0.061 (0.139)	-0.028 (0.122)
West	-0.284 (0.250)	-0.021 (0.160)	-0.284 (0.250)	-0.933* (0.411)	0.088 (0.345)	-0.414* (0.207)	-0.576 (0.453)	-0.132 (0.171)	-0.086 (0.147)
Age	0.181 (0.103)	-0.057 (0.080)	0.181 (0.103)	0.271 (0.156)	0.156 (0.144)	-0.186 (0.105)	0.231 (0.185)	0.052 (0.085)	-0.044 (0.075)
No HS degree	0.120 (0.288)	-0.085 (0.215)	0.120 (0.288)	0.466 (0.441)	-0.049 (0.406)	0.249 (0.264)	0.229 (0.519)	0.011 (0.238)	-0.131 (0.201)
Some college	0.056 (0.213)	0.104 (0.148)	0.056 (0.213)	0.451 (0.347)	0.229 (0.308)	0.188 (0.188)	0.324 (0.404)	0.361* (0.162)	0.129 (0.137)
College graduate	-0.121 (0.206)	-0.184 (0.140)	-0.121 (0.206)	0.136 (0.347)	-0.091 (0.320)	-0.122 (0.179)	0.081 (0.399)	0.105 (0.154)	-0.247 (0.132)
Graduate school	0.094 (0.215)	0.066 (0.149)	0.094 (0.215)	0.088 (0.370)	0.234 (0.319)	-0.223 (0.198)	-0.479 (0.507)	0.349* (0.162)	-0.025 (0.140)
Dad at home	-0.451** (0.157)	-0.176 (0.115)	-0.451** (0.157)	-0.301 (0.259)	-0.190 (0.234)	-0.197 (0.146)	-0.882** (0.299)	-0.123 (0.125)	-0.336** (0.106)
Mom not working	-0.094 (0.198)	-0.139 (0.135)	-0.094 (0.198)	-0.020 (0.315)	0.359 (0.261)	-0.198 (0.174)	0.338 (0.343)	0.048 (0.141)	-0.303* (0.130)
One sibling	-0.554 (0.291)	0.300 (0.234)	-0.554 (0.291)	0.086 (0.488)	0.074 (0.519)	-0.201 (0.282)	-0.636 (0.542)	-0.007 (0.245)	0.309 (0.219)
Two siblings	-0.386 (0.289)	0.401 (0.235)	-0.386 (0.289)	-0.049 (0.493)	0.085 (0.520)	-0.066 (0.283)	-1.016 (0.576)	0.142 (0.246)	0.243 (0.221)
Three siblings	-0.162 (0.276)	0.429 (0.231)	-0.162 (0.276)	-0.267 (0.484)	0.561 (0.495)	0.156 (0.275)	-0.124 (0.490)	0.326 (0.241)	0.309 (0.217)
Constant	-3.931* (1.938)	0.744 (1.512)	-3.931* (1.938)	-6.930* (2.966)	-5.969* (2.746)	3.261 (1.971)	-5.212 (3.482)	-1.523 (1.598)	
Observations	2177	2173	2177	2184	2188	2198	2184	2178	2172
Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.									

Appendix 2d: Importance of Religion Regression Table

	Skipped School [†]	Sent to Detention [†]	Suspended or Expelled [†]	Parents Limit Time Out on School Nights [†]	Argues With Parents [†]	Volunteers In Community [†]	Participates in Sports, Athletics or Exercise [†]	Participates in Student Government [†]
Religion very important	-0.935** (0.128)	-0.587** (0.155)	-0.612** (0.167)	0.365** (0.124)	-0.419** (0.128)	1.135** (0.132)	0.533** (0.126)	1.010** (0.184)
Religion pretty important	-0.641** (0.123)	-0.314* (0.147)	-0.260 (0.157)	0.383** (0.121)	-0.242 (0.125)	0.837** (0.128)	0.407** (0.123)	0.764** (0.183)
Religion a little important	-0.489** (0.125)	-0.088 (0.147)	-0.024 (0.158)	0.204 (0.124)	-0.236 (0.128)	0.270* (0.131)	0.374** (0.126)	0.541** (0.190)
Female	-0.441** (0.081)	-1.055** (0.101)	-1.055** (0.107)	0.283** (0.079)	0.492** (0.080)	0.467** (0.082)	-0.686** (0.082)	0.481** (0.106)
Black	-0.141 (0.130)	0.307* (0.152)	1.014** (0.152)	0.236 (0.127)	-1.003** (0.133)	-0.062 (0.132)	-0.348** (0.130)	0.181 (0.165)
Other minority	0.081 (0.110)	0.105 (0.137)	0.279* (0.139)	0.273* (0.109)	-0.333** (0.110)	0.007 (0.113)	-0.112 (0.111)	-0.093 (0.147)
Rural	-0.033 (0.131)	0.113 (0.160)	-0.083 (0.172)	-0.244 (0.131)	-0.667** (0.130)	0.114 (0.131)	-0.107 (0.131)	-0.013 (0.166)
Small town	-0.204 (0.122)	0.000 (0.149)	-0.206 (0.161)	-0.225 (0.119)	-0.431** (0.122)	-0.012 (0.122)	-0.023 (0.121)	0.036 (0.152)
City	0.153 (0.114)	-0.046 (0.141)	0.024 (0.145)	-0.168 (0.112)	-0.312** (0.115)	0.030 (0.114)	-0.026 (0.114)	-0.211 (0.145)
North Central	-0.187 (0.114)	-0.502** (0.142)	0.116 (0.149)	-0.005 (0.113)	0.057 (0.114)	-0.318** (0.115)	-0.109 (0.115)	-0.075 (0.149)
South	-0.037 (0.104)	-0.112 (0.124)	0.240 (0.138)	0.049 (0.103)	-0.125 (0.104)	-0.378** (0.107)	-0.381** (0.105)	-0.141 (0.136)
West	0.282* (0.126)	-0.591** (0.162)	0.026 (0.168)	0.089 (0.124)	-0.031 (0.127)	-0.224 (0.129)	-0.055 (0.128)	0.080 (0.165)
Age	0.201** (0.066)	0.070 (0.077)	0.159* (0.079)	-0.321** (0.066)	-0.246** (0.065)	-0.158* (0.068)	-0.041 (0.066)	-0.217* (0.093)
No HS degree	0.099 (0.169)	0.308 (0.200)	0.607** (0.197)	0.036 (0.168)	0.095 (0.167)	-0.251 (0.173)	-0.392* (0.167)	-0.774** (0.274)
Some college	0.074 (0.120)	-0.073 (0.145)	-0.046 (0.151)	0.008 (0.119)	0.326** (0.121)	0.108 (0.123)	0.136 (0.120)	-0.041 (0.160)
College graduate	-0.102 (0.111)	-0.210 (0.136)	-0.159 (0.143)	0.179 (0.111)	0.259* (0.111)	0.362** (0.114)	0.336** (0.112)	0.258 (0.145)
Graduate school	-0.243* (0.122)	-0.147 (0.148)	-0.416* (0.162)	0.115 (0.119)	0.285* (0.121)	0.580** (0.123)	0.282* (0.122)	0.342* (0.155)
Dad at home	-0.128 (0.093)	-0.161 (0.112)	-0.367** (0.114)	0.534** (0.094)	0.160 (0.094)	0.408** (0.096)	0.176 (0.094)	0.174 (0.127)
Mom not working	-0.280* (0.109)	-0.217 (0.135)	-0.304* (0.145)	-0.041 (0.106)	-0.166 (0.106)	0.056 (0.107)	0.034 (0.107)	-0.123 (0.143)
One sibling	0.141 (0.185)	0.531* (0.240)	0.243 (0.242)	-0.332 (0.181)	-0.248 (0.179)	0.008 (0.187)	0.297 (0.183)	0.121 (0.239)
Two siblings	0.299 (0.186)	0.504* (0.241)	0.278 (0.242)	-0.384* (0.182)	-0.482** (0.180)	-0.160 (0.188)	0.331 (0.184)	0.270 (0.240)
Three siblings	0.437* (0.183)	0.601* (0.237)	0.510* (0.236)	-0.275 (0.179)	-0.368* (0.177)	-0.237 (0.186)	0.357* (0.182)	0.031 (0.239)
Constant								
Observations	2195	2191	2178	2188	2183	2193	2193	2185

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 3a: Religious Youth Group Participation Regression Table

	First Cigarette [‡]	Smokes Regularly	First Time Drunk [‡]	Goes to Bars [‡]	Drinks to Get Drunk [‡]	Offered Drugs	Sold Drugs	Tried Drugs	Tried Marijuana	Tried Hard Drugs
Youth group 1-2 yrs	-0.042	-0.209	0.004	-0.117	0.002	0.235	0.242	-0.005	-0.132	0.081
	(0.087)	(0.172)	(0.088)	(0.119)	(0.114)	(0.142)	(0.186)	(0.132)	(0.133)	(0.145)
Youth group 2-4 yrs	-0.015	-0.239	-0.024	-0.033	0.001	0.077	0.173	0.159	0.071	-0.085
	(0.083)	(0.170)	(0.084)	(0.119)	(0.115)	(0.142)	(0.188)	(0.132)	(0.132)	(0.147)
Youth group 4-5 yrs	-0.170	-0.256	-0.191	0.087	-0.235	0.185	-0.023	-0.220	-0.231	-0.083
	(0.110)	(0.217)	(0.114)	(0.152)	(0.148)	(0.183)	(0.264)	(0.167)	(0.169)	(0.189)
Youth group 6+ yrs	-0.304**	-0.708**	-0.393**	-0.518**	-0.628**	-0.104	-0.436	-0.722**	-0.750**	-0.611**
	(0.092)	(0.202)	(0.097)	(0.127)	(0.119)	(0.148)	(0.226)	(0.138)	(0.141)	(0.169)
Female	0.029	0.043	-0.072	-0.296**	-0.305**	-1.166**	-1.205**	-0.168	-0.305**	-0.086
	(0.059)	(0.118)	(0.060)	(0.082)	(0.079)	(0.099)	(0.143)	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.102)
Black	-0.544**	-2.031**	-0.851**	-0.289*	-0.876**	-0.470**	-0.381	-0.685**	-0.555**	-2.063**
	(0.104)	(0.286)	(0.118)	(0.132)	(0.127)	(0.160)	(0.217)	(0.145)	(0.148)	(0.250)
Other minority	-0.197*	-0.977**	-0.389**	0.102	-0.619**	-0.357**	-0.183	-0.526**	-0.510**	-0.313*
	(0.083)	(0.182)	(0.088)	(0.113)	(0.108)	(0.134)	(0.182)	(0.124)	(0.126)	(0.137)
Rural	-0.106	-0.258	-0.127	-0.348**	-0.346**	-0.519**	-0.253	-0.293*	-0.429**	-0.171
	(0.094)	(0.185)	(0.096)	(0.134)	(0.128)	(0.160)	(0.219)	(0.147)	(0.149)	(0.163)
Small town	-0.047	-0.261	-0.027	-0.324**	-0.161	-0.321*	-0.192	-0.251	-0.341*	-0.100
	(0.086)	(0.169)	(0.087)	(0.122)	(0.118)	(0.145)	(0.199)	(0.136)	(0.137)	(0.148)
City	-0.078	-0.226	-0.092	-0.141	-0.167	-0.082	0.005	-0.147	-0.165	-0.194
	(0.082)	(0.166)	(0.084)	(0.114)	(0.111)	(0.135)	(0.184)	(0.128)	(0.128)	(0.143)
North Central	0.003	-0.136	-0.064	-0.414**	-0.022	0.003	0.050	-0.075	-0.028	0.010
	(0.083)	(0.158)	(0.084)	(0.117)	(0.113)	(0.139)	(0.180)	(0.128)	(0.129)	(0.144)
South	0.103	-0.005	0.035	0.030	-0.001	0.046	-0.141	0.076	0.040	0.170
	(0.077)	(0.146)	(0.078)	(0.106)	(0.102)	(0.127)	(0.172)	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.132)
West	-0.090	-0.724**	-0.016	-0.673**	-0.131	0.361*	-0.303	-0.030	-0.050	0.143
	(0.094)	(0.208)	(0.095)	(0.133)	(0.126)	(0.151)	(0.215)	(0.143)	(0.145)	(0.157)
Age	0.020	0.043	0.119*	0.170*	0.092	-0.134	-0.010	0.123	0.120	0.133
	(0.049)	(0.096)	(0.052)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.080)	(0.103)	(0.075)	(0.077)	(0.082)
No HS degree	0.146	0.291	0.012	0.300	-0.041	0.341	0.140	0.482*	0.248	0.430*
	(0.129)	(0.257)	(0.138)	(0.174)	(0.166)	(0.206)	(0.287)	(0.190)	(0.192)	(0.213)
Some college	0.106	0.128	0.118	0.098	0.230	0.231	0.209	0.129	0.144	0.266
	(0.089)	(0.176)	(0.092)	(0.126)	(0.118)	(0.148)	(0.196)	(0.136)	(0.138)	(0.157)
College graduate	0.044	-0.101	0.090	0.182	0.191	0.116	0.037	0.151	0.136	0.190
	(0.083)	(0.163)	(0.085)	(0.114)	(0.110)	(0.138)	(0.187)	(0.126)	(0.127)	(0.145)
Graduate school	-0.001	-0.089	0.034	0.186	0.165	0.358*	0.184	0.253	0.149	0.330*
	(0.090)	(0.177)	(0.092)	(0.124)	(0.120)	(0.147)	(0.199)	(0.137)	(0.139)	(0.154)
Dad at home	-0.136*	-0.355**	-0.127	-0.095	-0.072	-0.057	-0.486**	-0.314**	-0.332**	-0.253*
	(0.069)	(0.136)	(0.071)	(0.096)	(0.092)	(0.113)	(0.145)	(0.106)	(0.107)	(0.118)
Mom not working	-0.254**	-0.486**	-0.320**	-0.092	-0.474**	-0.199	-0.349	-0.335**	-0.322**	-0.413**
	(0.081)	(0.168)	(0.084)	(0.109)	(0.107)	(0.130)	(0.192)	(0.121)	(0.122)	(0.140)
One sibling	0.005	0.344	0.291*	0.538**	0.218	0.362	0.056	0.133	0.276	0.088
	(0.130)	(0.268)	(0.142)	(0.193)	(0.184)	(0.225)	(0.286)	(0.201)	(0.204)	(0.232)
Two siblings	0.070	0.040	0.377**	0.441*	0.267	0.424	-0.069	0.108	0.237	0.155
	(0.131)	(0.275)	(0.143)	(0.194)	(0.185)	(0.227)	(0.290)	(0.203)	(0.206)	(0.234)
Three siblings	0.123	0.279	0.405**	0.459*	0.278	0.498*	0.141	0.249	0.310	0.336
	(0.130)	(0.269)	(0.142)	(0.193)	(0.183)	(0.223)	(0.281)	(0.200)	(0.202)	(0.230)
Constant		-1.329				2.060	-0.675	-1.690	-1.717	-3.130*
		(1.800)				(1.502)	(1.942)	(1.402)	(1.440)	(1.542)
Observations	1878	2144	1835	2156	2119	2162	2148	2164	2131	2164

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 3b: Religious Youth Group Participation Regression Table

	First Marijuana Use [†]	Traffic Tickets [†]	Always Wears Seatbelt	Gets a Kick Out of Danger	Tests Self by Taking Risks	Hit Teacher	Been in Fight	Brought a Gun to School
Youth group 1-2 yrs	-0.099 (0.105)	-0.063 (0.148)	0.142 (0.139)	-0.129 (0.121)	-0.018 (0.120)	0.265 (0.409)	-0.052 (0.163)	-0.504 (0.494)
Youth group 2-4 yrs	0.030 (0.097)	0.225 (0.140)	-0.253 (0.140)	0.125 (0.117)	-0.002 (0.117)	0.054 (0.473)	0.205 (0.154)	0.272 (0.380)
Youth group 4-5 yrs	-0.180 (0.135)	-0.043 (0.190)	-0.033 (0.176)	-0.045 (0.150)	-0.167 (0.154)	-0.905 (0.778)	-0.250 (0.221)	-0.091 (0.564)
Youth group 6+ yrs	-0.564** (0.120)	-0.227 (0.153)	0.227 (0.141)	-0.235 (0.122)	-0.004 (0.123)	-0.220 (0.514)	-0.121 (0.168)	0.100 (0.400)
Female	-0.192** (0.071)	-0.639** (0.100)	0.425** (0.095)	-0.925** (0.084)	-0.732** (0.083)	-1.846** (0.419)	-0.908** (0.112)	-3.072** (0.597)
Black	-0.381** (0.123)	-0.955** (0.180)	-0.584** (0.160)	-1.281** (0.137)	-0.715** (0.137)	-0.459 (0.583)	-0.010 (0.171)	0.473 (0.399)
Other minority	-0.271** (0.101)	-0.137 (0.137)	-0.103 (0.130)	-0.106 (0.114)	-0.171 (0.112)	0.854* (0.361)	0.009 (0.148)	0.808* (0.328)
Rural	-0.310** (0.117)	-0.005 (0.161)	-0.220 (0.152)	0.085 (0.132)	0.139 (0.133)	1.152* (0.450)	0.014 (0.174)	0.489 (0.453)
Small town	-0.218* (0.102)	0.052 (0.147)	-0.380** (0.141)	-0.028 (0.121)	0.051 (0.121)	-0.201 (0.526)	-0.338* (0.168)	-0.016 (0.472)
City	-0.096 (0.096)	0.052 (0.140)	-0.151 (0.133)	-0.087 (0.114)	0.036 (0.114)	-0.334 (0.481)	-0.019 (0.152)	0.345 (0.408)
North Central	-0.045 (0.100)	0.699** (0.142)	-0.228 (0.135)	0.132 (0.115)	0.074 (0.115)	-0.396 (0.416)	-0.070 (0.151)	0.010 (0.377)
South	0.042 (0.092)	0.654** (0.134)	0.146 (0.123)	0.153 (0.107)	0.102 (0.108)	-0.385 (0.376)	-0.200 (0.141)	-0.112 (0.347)
West	-0.040 (0.112)	0.217 (0.166)	0.697** (0.150)	0.201 (0.130)	0.106 (0.129)	-0.937 (0.511)	-0.373* (0.176)	-0.451 (0.440)
Age	0.100 (0.057)	0.218** (0.082)	-0.018 (0.081)	0.007 (0.071)	0.109 (0.071)	0.133 (0.195)	-0.003 (0.086)	0.229 (0.169)
No HS degree	0.173 (0.156)	-0.491* (0.247)	-0.229 (0.207)	0.197 (0.179)	0.068 (0.176)	0.995* (0.483)	0.406 (0.216)	0.516 (0.453)
Some college	0.179 (0.108)	-0.029 (0.157)	0.207 (0.145)	0.157 (0.125)	-0.011 (0.124)	0.303 (0.464)	0.156 (0.160)	-0.074 (0.411)
College graduate	0.146 (0.101)	0.377** (0.138)	0.376** (0.132)	0.163 (0.114)	-0.021 (0.114)	0.161 (0.443)	-0.093 (0.152)	-0.106 (0.394)
Graduate school	0.132 (0.109)	0.338* (0.151)	0.641** (0.144)	-0.025 (0.124)	0.125 (0.125)	0.184 (0.485)	-0.163 (0.168)	0.108 (0.399)
Dad at home	-0.208* (0.082)	-0.108 (0.117)	0.195 (0.112)	-0.070 (0.097)	-0.125 (0.097)	-0.888** (0.316)	-0.064 (0.125)	-0.589* (0.287)
Mom not working	-0.230* (0.099)	-0.167 (0.136)	0.387** (0.127)	-0.206 (0.109)	-0.226* (0.110)	0.391 (0.352)	-0.076 (0.146)	0.173 (0.337)
One sibling	0.219 (0.164)	-0.177 (0.212)	-0.083 (0.209)	0.033 (0.181)	0.083 (0.181)	0.200 (0.670)	0.013 (0.245)	0.172 (0.586)
Two siblings	0.176 (0.167)	-0.205 (0.213)	-0.360 (0.211)	0.086 (0.183)	0.072 (0.183)	-0.149 (0.693)	0.116 (0.246)	0.070 (0.586)
Three siblings	0.273 (0.163)	-0.119 (0.210)	-0.352 (0.208)	0.069 (0.180)	0.042 (0.180)	0.177 (0.649)	0.136 (0.241)	0.088 (0.565)
Constant			-0.194 (1.514)			-5.482 (3.716)	-0.594 (1.626)	-7.237* (3.240)
Observations	1882	2056	2052	2026	2019	2164	2164	2163

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 3c: Religious Youth Group Participation Regression Table

	Trouble with the Police	Petty Theft	Significant Theft	Armed Robbery	Stolen a Car	Vandalism	Arson	Trespassed	Shoplifted [†]
Youth group 1-2 yrs	0.152 (0.211)	0.306* (0.145)	0.152 (0.211)	0.401 (0.331)	-0.448 (0.358)	0.286 (0.187)	0.022 (0.421)	0.207 (0.158)	0.125 (0.136)
Youth group 2-4 yrs	0.133 (0.211)	0.103 (0.146)	0.133 (0.211)	-0.109 (0.385)	-0.205 (0.333)	0.146 (0.190)	-0.265 (0.501)	0.270 (0.155)	0.236 (0.135)
Youth group 4-5 yrs	-0.236 (0.308)	-0.062 (0.196)	-0.236 (0.308)	0.062 (0.501)	-0.149 (0.424)	0.221 (0.249)	-0.287 (0.641)	0.045 (0.209)	-0.320 (0.193)
Youth group 6+ yrs	-0.087 (0.224)	0.018 (0.151)	-0.087 (0.224)	0.139 (0.364)	-0.060 (0.312)	0.135 (0.199)	0.366 (0.413)	0.080 (0.163)	-0.086 (0.145)
Female	-1.320** (0.163)	-0.849** (0.102)	-1.320** (0.163)	-2.086** (0.347)	-0.953** (0.234)	-1.345** (0.141)	-1.801** (0.393)	-0.750** (0.110)	-0.590** (0.095)
Black	0.129 (0.219)	-0.175 (0.160)	0.129 (0.219)	0.182 (0.368)	0.425 (0.323)	-0.535* (0.224)	0.221 (0.443)	-0.488** (0.186)	-0.008 (0.150)
Other minority	0.389* (0.189)	-0.021 (0.136)	0.389* (0.189)	0.641* (0.291)	0.843** (0.265)	-0.064 (0.175)	0.310 (0.373)	-0.105 (0.148)	0.193 (0.127)
Rural	-0.304 (0.236)	-0.335* (0.162)	-0.304 (0.236)	-0.088 (0.410)	0.197 (0.367)	-0.183 (0.200)	0.152 (0.422)	-0.287 (0.172)	-0.369* (0.150)
Small town	-0.315 (0.217)	-0.342* (0.150)	-0.315 (0.217)	-0.359 (0.407)	0.082 (0.350)	-0.465* (0.192)	-0.223 (0.422)	-0.266 (0.157)	-0.405** (0.140)
City	-0.284 (0.199)	-0.197 (0.138)	-0.284 (0.199)	0.390 (0.335)	0.175 (0.313)	-0.348 (0.178)	-0.771 (0.428)	-0.348* (0.149)	-0.444** (0.130)
North Central	0.256 (0.205)	0.174 (0.141)	0.256 (0.205)	-0.113 (0.319)	0.089 (0.327)	0.023 (0.171)	-0.883* (0.427)	-0.082 (0.151)	-0.134 (0.135)
South	0.262 (0.189)	0.066 (0.131)	0.262 (0.189)	-0.386 (0.302)	0.316 (0.288)	-0.424* (0.170)	-0.743* (0.362)	-0.039 (0.140)	-0.084 (0.123)
West	-0.351 (0.250)	-0.074 (0.160)	-0.351 (0.250)	-0.954* (0.413)	0.035 (0.344)	-0.461* (0.208)	-0.684 (0.452)	-0.182 (0.172)	-0.103 (0.148)
Age	0.186 (0.104)	-0.066 (0.081)	0.186 (0.104)	0.223 (0.163)	0.050 (0.155)	-0.197 (0.106)	0.223 (0.184)	0.011 (0.087)	-0.037 (0.076)
No HS degree	0.195 (0.288)	-0.040 (0.215)	0.195 (0.288)	0.576 (0.444)	-0.003 (0.407)	0.284 (0.264)	0.309 (0.518)	0.062 (0.238)	-0.101 (0.202)
Some college	0.083 (0.214)	0.105 (0.148)	0.083 (0.214)	0.455 (0.351)	0.194 (0.314)	0.181 (0.188)	0.284 (0.403)	0.341* (0.163)	0.111 (0.138)
College graduate	-0.081 (0.207)	-0.150 (0.141)	-0.081 (0.207)	0.146 (0.351)	-0.118 (0.321)	-0.126 (0.179)	0.035 (0.397)	0.107 (0.155)	-0.246 (0.133)
Graduate school	0.115 (0.217)	0.069 (0.150)	0.115 (0.217)	0.085 (0.375)	0.205 (0.321)	-0.242 (0.200)	-0.559 (0.508)	0.319 (0.163)	-0.023 (0.141)
Dad at home	-0.464** (0.157)	-0.195 (0.115)	-0.464** (0.157)	-0.340 (0.260)	-0.221 (0.236)	-0.206 (0.147)	-0.876** (0.300)	-0.155 (0.125)	-0.355** (0.107)
Mom not working	-0.065 (0.198)	-0.149 (0.135)	-0.065 (0.198)	0.049 (0.315)	0.351 (0.261)	-0.161 (0.174)	0.399 (0.343)	0.071 (0.140)	-0.294* (0.131)
One sibling	-0.561 (0.291)	0.294 (0.234)	-0.561 (0.291)	0.030 (0.486)	0.064 (0.513)	-0.204 (0.282)	-0.696 (0.538)	-0.003 (0.245)	0.343 (0.220)
Two siblings	-0.373 (0.288)	0.403 (0.235)	-0.373 (0.288)	-0.145 (0.491)	0.054 (0.514)	-0.075 (0.283)	-1.057 (0.570)	0.141 (0.246)	0.261 (0.223)
Three siblings	-0.178 (0.276)	0.403 (0.231)	-0.178 (0.276)	-0.334 (0.479)	0.503 (0.490)	0.092 (0.275)	-0.187 (0.485)	0.274 (0.241)	0.316 (0.219)
Constant	-4.362* (1.972)	0.665 (1.529)	-4.362* (1.972)	-6.629* (3.096)	-4.260 (2.945)	3.072 (1.990)	-5.604 (3.483)	-1.007 (1.634)	
Observations	2153	2149	2153	2159	2163	2164	2159	2153	2147

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: † = ordered logistic regression, ‡ = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 3d: Religious Youth Group Participation Regression Table

	Skipped School [†]	Sent to Detention [†]	Suspended or Expelled [†]	Parents Limit Time Out on School Nights [†]	Argues With Parents [†]	Volunteers In Community [†]	Participates in Sports, Athletics or Exercise [†]	Participates in Student Government [†]
Youth group 1-2 yrs	-0.099 (0.119)	0.171 (0.143)	-0.262 (0.157)	0.184 (0.116)	0.023 (0.118)	0.612** (0.122)	0.306* (0.119)	0.275 (0.155)
Youth group 2-4 yrs	-0.291* (0.119)	0.150 (0.144)	-0.086 (0.151)	0.167 (0.116)	0.135 (0.119)	0.830** (0.120)	0.584** (0.121)	0.262 (0.154)
Youth group 4-5 yrs	-0.206 (0.149)	-0.037 (0.190)	-0.261 (0.202)	0.388** (0.146)	0.423** (0.152)	1.212** (0.152)	0.518** (0.152)	0.769** (0.180)
Youth group 6+ yrs	-0.505** (0.123)	-0.110 (0.152)	-0.438** (0.164)	0.242* (0.119)	0.085 (0.121)	1.510** (0.125)	0.478** (0.122)	0.579** (0.147)
Female	-0.487** (0.081)	-1.105** (0.102)	-1.088** (0.108)	0.259** (0.080)	0.433** (0.081)	0.442** (0.083)	-0.726** (0.083)	0.479** (0.106)
Black	-0.292* (0.129)	0.168 (0.151)	0.917** (0.148)	0.319* (0.125)	-1.091** (0.132)	0.105 (0.131)	-0.291* (0.129)	0.341* (0.163)
Other minority	-0.064 (0.111)	-0.000 (0.138)	0.193 (0.140)	0.336** (0.110)	-0.351** (0.111)	0.216 (0.115)	-0.019 (0.112)	0.030 (0.147)
Rural	-0.005 (0.132)	0.118 (0.162)	-0.094 (0.172)	-0.258* (0.131)	-0.706** (0.131)	0.042 (0.133)	-0.125 (0.133)	-0.053 (0.167)
Small town	-0.198 (0.123)	0.030 (0.150)	-0.180 (0.161)	-0.229 (0.120)	-0.411** (0.123)	-0.076 (0.124)	-0.001 (0.122)	-0.002 (0.153)
City	0.151 (0.115)	-0.029 (0.142)	0.002 (0.146)	-0.173 (0.112)	-0.305** (0.116)	0.047 (0.115)	0.013 (0.114)	-0.195 (0.145)
North Central	-0.192 (0.115)	-0.497** (0.143)	0.114 (0.150)	0.003 (0.113)	0.036 (0.115)	-0.418** (0.117)	-0.136 (0.117)	-0.115 (0.150)
South	-0.069 (0.105)	-0.162 (0.126)	0.186 (0.138)	0.041 (0.104)	-0.194 (0.105)	-0.487** (0.108)	-0.416** (0.106)	-0.148 (0.137)
West	0.309* (0.127)	-0.587** (0.163)	0.005 (0.169)	0.091 (0.125)	-0.051 (0.128)	-0.373** (0.131)	-0.104 (0.129)	0.018 (0.165)
Age	0.159* (0.067)	0.022 (0.079)	0.124 (0.080)	-0.296** (0.068)	-0.268** (0.067)	-0.124 (0.069)	-0.047 (0.068)	-0.211* (0.094)
No HS degree	0.105 (0.170)	0.315 (0.201)	0.559** (0.198)	0.049 (0.169)	0.133 (0.168)	-0.243 (0.175)	-0.410* (0.169)	-0.750** (0.274)
Some college	0.084 (0.121)	-0.099 (0.146)	-0.092 (0.152)	-0.004 (0.120)	0.327** (0.122)	0.082 (0.124)	0.102 (0.121)	-0.038 (0.161)
College graduate	-0.065 (0.112)	-0.194 (0.137)	-0.172 (0.143)	0.166 (0.112)	0.248* (0.112)	0.276* (0.115)	0.290* (0.113)	0.238 (0.146)
Graduate school	-0.191 (0.124)	-0.178 (0.150)	-0.433** (0.164)	0.086 (0.121)	0.283* (0.123)	0.453** (0.125)	0.229 (0.123)	0.285 (0.157)
Dad at home	-0.143 (0.094)	-0.180 (0.112)	-0.394** (0.114)	0.554** (0.094)	0.150 (0.094)	0.448** (0.098)	0.180 (0.095)	0.215 (0.127)
Mom not working	-0.314** (0.109)	-0.214 (0.136)	-0.338* (0.147)	-0.040 (0.107)	-0.181 (0.107)	0.126 (0.109)	0.068 (0.109)	-0.123 (0.144)
One sibling	0.169 (0.186)	0.525* (0.240)	0.257 (0.242)	-0.344 (0.181)	-0.233 (0.180)	-0.125 (0.191)	0.266 (0.186)	0.067 (0.239)
Two siblings	0.297 (0.187)	0.497* (0.242)	0.281 (0.243)	-0.377* (0.182)	-0.495** (0.181)	-0.260 (0.193)	0.313 (0.187)	0.248 (0.240)
Three siblings	0.429* (0.184)	0.569* (0.238)	0.520* (0.236)	-0.257 (0.179)	-0.367* (0.178)	-0.369 (0.190)	0.317 (0.184)	-0.022 (0.239)
Constant								
Observations	2161	2157	2159	2163	2158	2159	2159	2161

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 4a: Religious Tradition Regression Table

	First Cigarette [†]	Smokes Regularly	First Time Drunk [†]	Goes to Bars [†]	Drinks to Get Drunk [†]	Offered Drugs	Sold Drugs	Tried Drugs	Tried Marijuana	Tried Hard Drugs
Baptist	-0.018 (0.106)	-0.527* (0.212)	-0.167 (0.111)	-0.070 (0.152)	-0.093 (0.145)	-0.199 (0.177)	-0.478* (0.238)	-0.407* (0.165)	-0.533** (0.168)	-0.524** (0.189)
Other Prot	-0.192* (0.091)	-0.365* (0.170)	-0.131 (0.091)	-0.058 (0.130)	-0.184 (0.127)	-0.271 (0.151)	-0.295 (0.192)	-0.431** (0.143)	-0.491** (0.144)	-0.535** (0.154)
Catholic	-0.150 (0.091)	-0.541** (0.174)	-0.057 (0.091)	0.120 (0.128)	-0.027 (0.124)	-0.327* (0.150)	-0.602** (0.201)	-0.334* (0.142)	-0.384** (0.143)	-0.457** (0.152)
Jewish	-0.395 (0.204)	-0.759* (0.379)	-0.450* (0.208)	0.033 (0.266)	-0.439 (0.261)	-1.030** (0.338)	-1.142* (0.515)	-0.626* (0.293)	-0.854** (0.301)	-1.165** (0.367)
LDS	-0.717* (0.318)	-2.041* (1.041)	-0.852** (0.318)	-0.072 (0.414)	-1.434** (0.407)	-0.248 (0.419)	-0.307 (0.591)	-0.852* (0.413)	-1.195** (0.436)	-1.126* (0.491)
Other	-0.161 (0.121)	-0.243 (0.236)	-0.178 (0.129)	-0.116 (0.166)	-0.260 (0.162)	-0.205 (0.192)	-0.182 (0.250)	-0.251 (0.180)	-0.387* (0.182)	0.117 (0.193)
Female	-0.013 (0.058)	0.019 (0.117)	-0.100 (0.060)	-0.300** (0.082)	-0.313** (0.079)	-1.114** (0.099)	-1.151** (0.141)	-0.193* (0.090)	-0.324** (0.091)	-0.099 (0.102)
Black	-0.615** (0.109)	-1.971** (0.294)	-0.840** (0.123)	-0.245 (0.141)	-0.918** (0.135)	-0.513** (0.171)	-0.360 (0.231)	-0.663** (0.154)	-0.517** (0.157)	-2.055** (0.253)
Other minority	-0.171* (0.085)	-0.948** (0.187)	-0.378** (0.091)	0.059 (0.117)	-0.584** (0.112)	-0.377** (0.140)	-0.142 (0.189)	-0.520** (0.128)	-0.524** (0.131)	-0.420** (0.143)
Rural	-0.179 (0.096)	-0.335 (0.189)	-0.174 (0.098)	-0.338* (0.136)	-0.438** (0.130)	-0.595** (0.164)	-0.350 (0.224)	-0.382* (0.149)	-0.528** (0.152)	-0.280 (0.168)
Small town	-0.078 (0.087)	-0.264 (0.171)	-0.058 (0.088)	-0.311* (0.124)	-0.194 (0.120)	-0.372* (0.147)	-0.233 (0.202)	-0.289* (0.138)	-0.404** (0.139)	-0.150 (0.151)
City	-0.090 (0.082)	-0.299 (0.168)	-0.114 (0.084)	-0.167 (0.115)	-0.208 (0.112)	-0.154 (0.136)	-0.065 (0.187)	-0.161 (0.128)	-0.207 (0.129)	-0.273 (0.146)
North Central	-0.052 (0.083)	-0.266 (0.161)	-0.113 (0.085)	-0.453** (0.118)	-0.065 (0.115)	-0.084 (0.142)	-0.062 (0.184)	-0.121 (0.129)	-0.098 (0.131)	-0.075 (0.146)
South	0.014 (0.080)	-0.145 (0.154)	-0.014 (0.082)	0.009 (0.111)	-0.074 (0.108)	-0.034 (0.134)	-0.251 (0.179)	0.006 (0.123)	-0.013 (0.125)	0.079 (0.139)
West	-0.123 (0.096)	-0.806** (0.213)	-0.016 (0.098)	-0.643** (0.136)	-0.129 (0.129)	0.294 (0.157)	-0.451* (0.222)	-0.099 (0.147)	-0.103 (0.149)	0.049 (0.163)
Age	0.020 (0.050)	0.053 (0.097)	0.112* (0.052)	0.191** (0.066)	0.128 (0.066)	-0.150 (0.081)	-0.019 (0.104)	0.140 (0.074)	0.134 (0.076)	0.131 (0.082)
No HS degree	0.158 (0.129)	0.306 (0.259)	0.027 (0.137)	0.306 (0.176)	-0.063 (0.169)	0.297 (0.210)	0.103 (0.293)	0.448* (0.192)	0.238 (0.193)	0.417 (0.217)
Some college	0.068 (0.089)	0.138 (0.176)	0.106 (0.093)	0.081 (0.126)	0.236* (0.119)	0.221 (0.149)	0.208 (0.197)	0.083 (0.136)	0.118 (0.138)	0.222 (0.158)
College graduate	0.013 (0.082)	-0.107 (0.164)	0.077 (0.085)	0.150 (0.114)	0.156 (0.110)	0.083 (0.139)	0.020 (0.188)	0.077 (0.125)	0.085 (0.127)	0.156 (0.146)
Graduate school	-0.017 (0.090)	-0.124 (0.180)	0.019 (0.093)	0.129 (0.125)	0.094 (0.122)	0.369* (0.149)	0.152 (0.201)	0.166 (0.138)	0.103 (0.140)	0.301 (0.156)
Dad at home	-0.125 (0.069)	-0.305* (0.137)	-0.129 (0.072)	-0.098 (0.097)	-0.079 (0.093)	-0.042 (0.115)	-0.444** (0.148)	-0.290** (0.106)	-0.301** (0.108)	-0.253* (0.120)
Mom not working	-0.279** (0.081)	-0.444** (0.167)	-0.327** (0.085)	-0.071 (0.109)	-0.475** (0.108)	-0.189 (0.131)	-0.435* (0.196)	-0.341** (0.120)	-0.336** (0.123)	-0.422** (0.141)
One sibling	-0.007 (0.130)	0.312 (0.268)	0.264 (0.142)	0.504** (0.193)	0.226 (0.185)	0.323 (0.224)	0.048 (0.286)	0.122 (0.201)	0.255 (0.204)	0.109 (0.235)
Two siblings	0.071 (0.131)	0.061 (0.275)	0.363* (0.143)	0.372 (0.194)	0.289 (0.186)	0.358 (0.226)	-0.075 (0.291)	0.124 (0.203)	0.240 (0.206)	0.194 (0.238)
Three siblings	0.138 (0.130)	0.295 (0.270)	0.395** (0.142)	0.412* (0.193)	0.335 (0.184)	0.430 (0.223)	0.119 (0.282)	0.258 (0.200)	0.316 (0.203)	0.377 (0.234)
Constant		-1.201 (1.827)				2.786 (1.527)	-0.020 (1.972)	-1.662 (1.393)	-1.595 (1.426)	-2.665 (1.549)
Observations	1873	2124	1831	2137	2100	2127	2120	2144	2113	2144

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 4b: Religious Tradition Regression Table

	First Marijuana Use [‡]	Traffic Tickets [‡]	Always Wears Seatbelt	Gets a Kick Out of Danger	Tests Self by Taking Risks	Hit Teacher	Been in a Fight	Brought a Gun to School
Baptist	-0.413** (0.128)	-0.395* (0.183)	-0.151 (0.176)	0.038 (0.150)	-0.026 (0.149)	0.063 (0.516)	-0.104 (0.200)	0.351 (0.502)
Other Prot	-0.306** (0.105)	-0.010 (0.149)	0.125 (0.150)	-0.114 (0.128)	0.013 (0.128)	-0.335 (0.436)	-0.078 (0.171)	0.087 (0.450)
Catholic	-0.273** (0.103)	-0.155 (0.152)	0.120 (0.148)	-0.237 (0.128)	-0.126 (0.127)	-1.090* (0.506)	-0.116 (0.169)	-0.564 (0.507)
Jewish	-0.559* (0.237)	-0.788* (0.368)	1.260** (0.359)	-1.010** (0.255)	-0.423 (0.262)	0.462 (1.152)	0.249 (0.481)	0.663 (1.167)
LDS	-0.822* (0.353)	0.348 (0.430)	-0.421 (0.421)	-0.397 (0.391)	-0.017 (0.375)	-0.506 (0.541)	0.028 (0.213)	0.916 (0.470)
Other	-0.246 (0.142)	-0.251 (0.207)	-0.141 (0.193)	-0.061 (0.166)	-0.088 (0.166)		-0.707 (0.420)	-0.220 (1.122)
Female	-0.232** (0.070)	-0.615** (0.099)	0.427** (0.095)	-0.950** (0.083)	-0.776** (0.083)	-1.856** (0.421)	-0.896** (0.112)	-3.046** (0.598)
Black	-0.365** (0.129)	-0.795** (0.190)	-0.455** (0.169)	-1.420** (0.146)	-0.756** (0.145)	-0.556 (0.601)	-0.061 (0.184)	0.306 (0.427)
Other minority	-0.266** (0.103)	-0.148 (0.143)	-0.074 (0.135)	-0.126 (0.119)	-0.153 (0.116)	1.052** (0.380)	-0.012 (0.155)	0.672 (0.364)
Rural	-0.365** (0.119)	-0.039 (0.164)	-0.109 (0.156)	-0.067 (0.134)	0.097 (0.136)	0.905* (0.457)	-0.117 (0.177)	0.308 (0.469)
Small town	-0.261* (0.103)	0.018 (0.149)	-0.296* (0.143)	-0.123 (0.123)	0.020 (0.123)	-0.255 (0.515)	-0.442** (0.170)	0.002 (0.484)
City	-0.120 (0.096)	-0.007 (0.142)	-0.110 (0.135)	-0.168 (0.114)	0.017 (0.115)	-0.600 (0.498)	-0.100 (0.154)	0.284 (0.419)
North Central	-0.096 (0.100)	0.628** (0.144)	-0.200 (0.138)	0.101 (0.116)	0.044 (0.116)	-0.354 (0.413)	-0.111 (0.154)	0.135 (0.397)
South	0.003 (0.095)	0.633** (0.139)	0.242 (0.130)	0.057 (0.112)	0.061 (0.112)	-0.821 (0.421)	-0.284 (0.149)	-0.160 (0.376)
West	-0.102 (0.114)	0.165 (0.171)	0.764** (0.155)	0.156 (0.134)	0.082 (0.133)	-1.086* (0.529)	-0.453* (0.182)	-0.627 (0.479)
Age	0.101 (0.058)	0.229** (0.080)	-0.011 (0.080)	0.009 (0.071)	0.100 (0.071)	0.115 (0.198)	0.050 (0.086)	0.229 (0.173)
No HS degree	0.195 (0.153)	-0.487 (0.251)	-0.352 (0.212)	0.213 (0.180)	0.026 (0.176)	1.019* (0.508)	0.463* (0.218)	0.615 (0.483)
Some college	0.148 (0.108)	0.003 (0.157)	0.196 (0.145)	0.138 (0.125)	-0.036 (0.124)	0.314 (0.476)	0.196 (0.161)	-0.001 (0.422)
College graduate	0.118 (0.100)	0.361** (0.138)	0.353** (0.132)	0.162 (0.114)	-0.032 (0.114)	0.327 (0.456)	-0.111 (0.154)	-0.016 (0.414)
Graduate school	0.107 (0.110)	0.345* (0.152)	0.574** (0.145)	0.022 (0.125)	0.116 (0.126)	0.248 (0.496)	-0.193 (0.171)	0.284 (0.411)
Dad at home	-0.202* (0.082)	-0.073 (0.119)	0.196 (0.113)	-0.049 (0.097)	-0.111 (0.098)	-0.996** (0.323)	-0.031 (0.127)	-0.416 (0.300)
Mom not working	-0.247* (0.099)	-0.147 (0.136)	0.363** (0.127)	-0.231* (0.109)	-0.250* (0.109)	0.354 (0.367)	-0.106 (0.147)	0.120 (0.352)
One sibling	0.209 (0.164)	-0.184 (0.212)	-0.081 (0.211)	0.061 (0.181)	0.067 (0.182)	0.136 (0.693)	-0.098 (0.244)	0.060 (0.590)
Two siblings	0.193 (0.167)	-0.237 (0.214)	-0.325 (0.214)	0.121 (0.183)	0.072 (0.184)	-0.058 (0.707)	0.011 (0.245)	0.014 (0.593)
Three siblings	0.275 (0.164)	-0.156 (0.211)	-0.307 (0.211)	0.120 (0.181)	0.044 (0.183)	0.200 (0.664)	0.044 (0.241)	-0.105 (0.574)
Constant			-0.468 (1.506)			-4.547 (3.785)	-1.307 (1.620)	-7.330* (3.331)
Observations	1879	2045	2041	2020	2012	2073	2144	2128

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 4c: Religious Tradition Regression Table

	Trouble with the Police	Petty Theft	Significant Theft	Armed Robbery	Stolen a Car	Vandalized Property	Arson	Trespassed	Shoplifted
Baptist	-0.410	-0.258	-0.410	-0.321	0.197	0.070	0.784	-0.285	-0.471**
	(0.262)	(0.184)	(0.262)	(0.445)	(0.382)	(0.241)	(0.537)	(0.201)	(0.175)
Other Prot	-0.220	-0.096	-0.220	-0.244	0.102	0.043	-0.030	-0.065	-0.213
	(0.220)	(0.156)	(0.220)	(0.366)	(0.338)	(0.201)	(0.515)	(0.166)	(0.147)
Catholic	-0.217	-0.043	-0.217	-0.774	-0.345	-0.091	0.303	-0.141	-0.131
	(0.220)	(0.154)	(0.220)	(0.396)	(0.353)	(0.201)	(0.489)	(0.166)	(0.144)
Jewish	0.285	0.375	0.285	0.252	0.332	0.534	1.276	-0.903	0.756*
	(0.616)	(0.426)	(0.616)	(1.149)	(0.825)	(0.524)	(0.923)	(0.574)	(0.332)
LDS	-0.411	-0.241	-0.411	0.646	-0.078	0.130	0.389	-0.092	0.058
	(0.289)	(0.201)	(0.289)	(0.388)	(0.402)	(0.254)	(0.561)	(0.214)	(0.405)
Other	-0.913	-0.606	-0.913			-0.812		-0.254	-0.152
	(0.639)	(0.353)	(0.639)			(0.518)		(0.350)	(0.185)
Female	-1.301**	-0.815**	-1.301**	-2.030**	-0.920**	-1.308**	-1.848**	-0.693**	-0.574**
	(0.162)	(0.101)	(0.162)	(0.348)	(0.232)	(0.141)	(0.394)	(0.109)	(0.095)
Black	0.188	-0.092	0.188	0.012	0.319	-0.609*	-0.012	-0.432*	0.108
	(0.237)	(0.172)	(0.237)	(0.393)	(0.344)	(0.240)	(0.462)	(0.198)	(0.161)
Other minority	0.438*	0.001	0.438*	0.461	0.941**	-0.072	0.218	-0.124	0.167
	(0.197)	(0.141)	(0.197)	(0.315)	(0.275)	(0.183)	(0.395)	(0.154)	(0.132)
Rural	-0.328	-0.335*	-0.328	-0.320	-0.013	-0.259	0.102	-0.281	-0.411**
	(0.241)	(0.166)	(0.241)	(0.424)	(0.374)	(0.204)	(0.429)	(0.177)	(0.154)
Small town	-0.338	-0.361*	-0.338	-0.442	-0.026	-0.525**	-0.278	-0.250	-0.460**
	(0.221)	(0.152)	(0.221)	(0.412)	(0.353)	(0.194)	(0.424)	(0.161)	(0.142)
City	-0.337	-0.221	-0.337	0.276	0.119	-0.444*	-0.868*	-0.353*	-0.483**
	(0.202)	(0.140)	(0.202)	(0.340)	(0.312)	(0.182)	(0.437)	(0.152)	(0.131)
North Central	0.235	0.150	0.235	-0.225	0.089	-0.010	-0.822	-0.096	-0.189
	(0.211)	(0.143)	(0.211)	(0.332)	(0.330)	(0.175)	(0.435)	(0.155)	(0.137)
South	0.270	0.065	0.270	-0.537	0.150	-0.482**	-0.864*	-0.007	-0.062
	(0.199)	(0.138)	(0.199)	(0.319)	(0.302)	(0.179)	(0.393)	(0.147)	(0.129)
West	-0.381	-0.123	-0.381	-1.134**	-0.084	-0.545*	-0.751	-0.117	-0.138
	(0.259)	(0.166)	(0.259)	(0.425)	(0.355)	(0.218)	(0.486)	(0.177)	(0.153)
Age	0.185	-0.063	0.185	0.193	0.132	-0.165	0.212	0.065	-0.055
	(0.105)	(0.081)	(0.105)	(0.166)	(0.147)	(0.106)	(0.180)	(0.086)	(0.076)
No HS degree	0.141	-0.062	0.141	0.596	0.060	0.346	0.410	0.050	-0.112
	(0.294)	(0.216)	(0.294)	(0.472)	(0.407)	(0.266)	(0.528)	(0.239)	(0.203)
Some college	0.073	0.079	0.073	0.487	0.205	0.159	0.296	0.347*	0.129
	(0.215)	(0.149)	(0.215)	(0.363)	(0.310)	(0.190)	(0.412)	(0.164)	(0.139)
College graduate	-0.127	-0.211	-0.127	0.285	-0.157	-0.160	0.139	0.060	-0.262*
	(0.209)	(0.142)	(0.209)	(0.362)	(0.325)	(0.182)	(0.406)	(0.156)	(0.133)
Graduate school	0.110	0.057	0.110	0.213	0.176	-0.219	-0.434	0.319	-0.013
	(0.219)	(0.151)	(0.219)	(0.389)	(0.323)	(0.202)	(0.513)	(0.165)	(0.143)
Dad at home	-0.524**	-0.220	-0.524**	-0.389	-0.160	-0.199	-0.915**	-0.113	-0.343**
	(0.159)	(0.116)	(0.159)	(0.266)	(0.237)	(0.149)	(0.304)	(0.127)	(0.108)
Mom not working	-0.116	-0.122	-0.116	-0.054	0.340	-0.214	0.465	0.034	-0.288*
	(0.201)	(0.136)	(0.201)	(0.329)	(0.265)	(0.176)	(0.345)	(0.142)	(0.131)
One sibling	-0.573	0.299	-0.573	-0.075	0.021	-0.232	-0.755	-0.023	0.282
	(0.293)	(0.235)	(0.293)	(0.494)	(0.518)	(0.284)	(0.548)	(0.246)	(0.219)
Two siblings	-0.350	0.382	-0.350	-0.146	0.016	-0.082	-1.106	0.105	0.205
	(0.290)	(0.236)	(0.290)	(0.497)	(0.519)	(0.284)	(0.574)	(0.247)	(0.222)
Three siblings	-0.200	0.367	-0.200	-0.464	0.490	0.071	-0.215	0.306	0.246
	(0.279)	(0.233)	(0.279)	(0.491)	(0.493)	(0.277)	(0.490)	(0.242)	(0.219)
Constant	-4.020*	0.830	-4.020*	-5.492	-5.679*	2.694	-5.543	-1.850	
	(1.991)	(1.537)	(1.991)	(3.177)	(2.817)	(1.989)	(3.442)	(1.634)	
Observations	2125	2122	2125	2068	2072	2144	2068	2124	2119

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: † = ordered logistic regression, ‡ = Cox proportional hazard model.

Appendix 4d: Religious Tradition Regression Table

	Skipped School [†]	Sent to Detention	Suspended or Expelled [†]	Parents Limit Time Out on School Nights [†]	Argues With Parents [†]	Volunteers In Community [†]	Participates in Sports, Athletics or Exercise [†]	Participates in Student Government [†]
Baptist	-0.572** (0.149)	-0.096 (0.177)	-0.125 (0.181)	0.044 (0.146)	-0.044 (0.148)	0.678** (0.154)	0.399** (0.147)	0.622** (0.203)
Other Prot	-0.486** (0.129)	-0.151 (0.155)	-0.286 (0.161)	0.277* (0.125)	0.002 (0.128)	0.592** (0.132)	0.588** (0.129)	0.581** (0.181)
Catholic	-0.576** (0.127)	-0.272 (0.156)	-0.675** (0.166)	0.332** (0.124)	-0.019 (0.127)	0.568** (0.131)	0.646** (0.129)	0.579** (0.180)
Jewish	0.096 (0.380)	-0.758* (0.375)	-0.403 (0.503)	-0.138 (0.255)	0.162 (0.277)	0.759** (0.258)	0.095 (0.255)	0.774* (0.323)
LDS	-0.236 (0.160)	-0.744 (0.575)	-0.038 (0.194)	-0.088 (0.340)	-0.182 (0.390)	0.788* (0.352)	0.842* (0.383)	0.464 (0.455)
Other	-0.776** (0.267)	-0.108* (0.375)	-1.094* (0.465)	0.310 (0.162)	-0.252 (0.160)	0.181 (0.168)	0.309 (0.159)	0.016 (0.240)
Female	-0.496** (0.081)	-1.101** (0.102)	-1.093** (0.108)	0.306** (0.080)	0.473** (0.081)	0.524** (0.083)	-0.653** (0.082)	0.523** (0.106)
Black	-0.241 (0.137)	0.114 (0.161)	0.759** (0.161)	0.362** (0.136)	-1.066** (0.141)	0.096 (0.141)	-0.254 (0.137)	0.331 (0.177)
Other minority	0.034 (0.115)	0.032 (0.144)	0.269 (0.146)	0.208 (0.114)	-0.329** (0.115)	0.095 (0.118)	-0.136 (0.116)	0.005 (0.154)
Rural	-0.095 (0.135)	0.012 (0.164)	-0.272 (0.177)	-0.262 (0.135)	-0.662** (0.133)	0.145 (0.135)	-0.091 (0.136)	0.055 (0.171)
Small town	-0.228 (0.124)	-0.043 (0.152)	-0.246 (0.164)	-0.276* (0.122)	-0.366** (0.125)	-0.009 (0.124)	-0.051 (0.124)	0.047 (0.156)
City	0.102 (0.115)	-0.117 (0.143)	-0.075 (0.148)	-0.196 (0.114)	-0.299* (0.116)	0.078 (0.116)	-0.032 (0.116)	-0.176 (0.148)
North Central	-0.211 (0.117)	-0.524** (0.145)	0.035 (0.154)	-0.025 (0.115)	0.024 (0.116)	-0.313** (0.118)	-0.069 (0.118)	-0.026 (0.153)
South	-0.105 (0.111)	-0.253 (0.132)	0.017 (0.145)	0.118 (0.109)	-0.160 (0.110)	-0.272* (0.113)	-0.299** (0.111)	-0.052 (0.146)
West	0.159 (0.131)	-0.632** (0.168)	-0.110 (0.175)	0.143 (0.130)	-0.031 (0.132)	-0.146 (0.135)	0.004 (0.133)	0.161 (0.174)
Age	0.173* (0.067)	0.063 (0.079)	0.153 (0.080)	-0.316** (0.068)	-0.249** (0.066)	-0.128 (0.069)	-0.035 (0.067)	-0.187* (0.094)
No HS degree	0.070 (0.173)	0.338 (0.203)	0.547** (0.203)	0.081 (0.171)	0.085 (0.170)	-0.227 (0.177)	-0.406* (0.171)	-0.775** (0.280)
Some college	0.060 (0.121)	-0.091 (0.147)	-0.078 (0.153)	0.010 (0.121)	0.342** (0.123)	0.080 (0.124)	0.142 (0.122)	-0.047 (0.163)
College graduate	-0.105 (0.113)	-0.207 (0.138)	-0.196 (0.145)	0.180 (0.112)	0.228* (0.112)	0.339** (0.115)	0.344** (0.113)	0.287 (0.147)
Graduate school	-0.231 (0.125)	-0.136 (0.152)	-0.392* (0.164)	0.109 (0.122)	0.249* (0.124)	0.530** (0.126)	0.314* (0.125)	0.316* (0.160)
Dad at home	-0.136 (0.095)	-0.149 (0.114)	-0.337** (0.116)	0.585** (0.096)	0.154 (0.095)	0.424** (0.098)	0.161 (0.096)	0.206 (0.129)
Mom not working	-0.305** (0.110)	-0.269* (0.137)	-0.385** (0.149)	-0.048 (0.107)	-0.184 (0.107)	0.079 (0.108)	0.075 (0.108)	-0.126 (0.145)
One sibling	0.159 (0.187)	0.496* (0.241)	0.236 (0.243)	-0.339 (0.183)	-0.266 (0.180)	0.028 (0.188)	0.283 (0.185)	0.122 (0.243)
Two siblings	0.319 (0.188)	0.492* (0.243)	0.311 (0.243)	-0.402* (0.184)	-0.476** (0.182)	-0.141 (0.190)	0.315 (0.187)	0.298 (0.244)
Three siblings	0.428* (0.186)	0.575* (0.239)	0.505* (0.238)	-0.272 (0.182)	-0.359* (0.179)	-0.190 (0.188)	0.338 (0.185)	0.093 (0.244)
Observations	2141	2138	2124	2134	2129	2140	2139	2131

Standard errors in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; Ref. = Male, White, Suburb, Northeast, Parents with HS degree, no siblings, and never attends religious services. All models are logistic regressions unless noted: [†] = ordered logistic regression, [‡] = Cox proportional hazard model.

