











Table 1. Continued

Study (Authors and Year)	Study Population	Methodological Approaches		
		Cognitive	Situational	Objective Measures
Patrick, Cheadle, Thompson, et al., 1994 [35]	Meta-analysis Includes adolescent and adult studies			Biochemical validation
Poulin, MacNeil, & Mitic, 1993 [42]	n = 3491 Grades 7, 9, 10, and 12 Nova Scotia, Canada			Fictitious drug
Rootman & Smart, 1985 [29]	n = 4737 (school) n = 577 (household) Ages 12–19 years		School vs. household setting	
Schober, Fe Caces, Pergamit, & Branden, 1992 [21]	n = 11,607 Ages 14–21 years at baseline		Mode effects (IAQ vs. SAQ)	
Shillington & Clapp, 2000 [18]	n = not provided (children of females participating in National Longitudinal Survey of Youth) Ages 14–23 years	Consistency of responses in longitudinal study		
Turner, Lessler, & Devore, 1992 [22]	n = 4000 Ages 12 years and older		Mode effects (IAQ vs. SAQ)	
Webb, Zimet, Fortenberry, & Blythe, 1999 [26]	n = 388 Ages 13–20 years Students attending community adolescent health clinics		Mode effects (paper and pencil vs. CASI)	
Werch, Gorman, Marty, et al., 1987 [31]	n = 191 Grades 5–10		Bogus pipeline	
Winters, Stinchfield, Henly, & Schwartz, 1991 [11]	6 samples (drug clinic and school-based) n's = 48, 61, 151, 432, 454, and 682 Ages 12–18 years			Test-retest reliability
Wright, Aquilino, & Supple, 1998 [23]	n = 3169 Ages 12–34 years		Mode effects (paper and pencil vs. CASI)	
<b>Tobacco use</b>				
Aguinis, Pierce, & Quigley, 1993 [47]	Meta-analysis Includes adolescent and adult studies		Bogus pipeline	
Akers, Massey, Clarke, & Lauer, 1983 [49]	n = 2150 Grades 7–12		Bogus pipeline	Random response technique
Bauman & Ennett, 1994 [52]	n = 1823 Ages 12–14 years			Biochemical validation
Bauman, Koch, Bryan, et al., 1989 [50]	n = 1854 Ages 12–14 years			Biochemical validation (CO and cotinine)
Biglan & Ary, 1985 [51]	n = 1123 Grades 7–12			Biochemical validation (cotinine)
Brener, Kann, McManus, et al., 2002 [33]	n = 4619 Grades 9–12			Test-retest reliability
Brittingham, Tourangeau, & Kay, 1998 [46]	n = 22000 Ages 12 years and older		Mode effects (SAQ vs. IAQ)	
Caraballo, Giovino, & Pechacek, 2004 [53]	n = 2107 Ages 12–17 years			Biochemical validation (cotinine)







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Brener, Kann, McManus, et al., 2002 [33]	n = 4619 Grades 9–12			Test-retest reliability
Clark, Brasseux, Richmond, et al., 1997 [99]	n = 149 Ages 12–21 years Adolescent medicine clinic patients			Medical records
Davoli, Perucci, Sangalli, et al., 1992 [91]	n = 383 Ages 13–21 years High school students in Rome, Italy		Mode effects (SAQ vs. IAQ)	
Fisher, Kupferman, & Lesser, 1992 [41]	n = 133 Grades 9–12 Students attending a school-based clinic			Random response technique
Ford & Norris, 1991 [89]	n = 64 Ages 15–21 years	Definition of terms		
Kann, Brener, Warren, et al., 2002 [28]	n = 3201 (household) n = 13,420 (school) Grades 9–12		School vs. household setting	
McFarlane & St. Lawrence, 1999 [88]	n = 296 Ages 12–19 years	Reference periods		
Millstein & Irwin, 1983 [92]	n = 108 Ages 14–20 years		Mode effects (SAQ vs. IAQ)	
Newcomer & Udry, 1988 [93]	n = 1152 Grades 7–9	Consistency of responses in longitudinal study	Self-reported honesty	
Orr, Fortenberry, & Blythe, 1997 [97]	n = 255 Ages 15–19 years Clinic patients			Biological measures (genitourinary cultures)
Rodgers, Billy, & Udry, 1982 [94]	n = 408 Grades 7–9	Consistency of responses		
Shew, Remafedi, Bearinger, et al., 1997 [98]	n = 540 Ages 13–21 years			Biological measures (diagnosis of STD)
Siegel, Aten, & Roghmann, 1998 [90]	n = 3144 Grades 7–12		Self-reported honesty	
Smith, McGraw, Crawford, et al., 1993 [100]	n = 586 Ages 15–19 years			Indirect evidence of behavior
Turner, Ku, Rogers, et al., 1998 [13]	n = 1690 Males aged 15–19 years		Mode effects (paper and pencil vs. audio-CASI)	
Webb, Zimet, Fortenberry, & Blythe, 1999 [26]	n = 388 Ages 13–20 years Students attending community adolescent health clinics		Mode effects (paper and pencil vs. CASI)	
Zelnik, Kantner, & Ford, 1981 [95]	n = 4392 Ages 15–19 years			Random response technique

CASI = Computer-assisted self-interviewing;

FFQ = food frequency questionnaires;

IAQ = interviewer-administered questionnaires;

SAQ = self-administered questionnaires.

Another method used to assess the validity of self-reported drug use is the random response technique (RRT). In studies using the RRT, respondents

are presented with sets of two “yes/no” questions, one that is non-sensitive and will be answered with known probabilities, and one that is sensitive.























