



ICPSR 30281

Problem Solving Approaches to Issues of Inmate Reentry in Indianapolis, Indiana, 2000-2003

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User Guide



National Institute of Justice
Data Resources Program

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Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 30281

Title: Problem Solving Approaches to Issues of Inmate Reentry in Indianapolis, Indiana, 2000-2003

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Scope of Study

Summary: This study involved an evaluation of the reentry component of the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP). The IVRP included a problem solving approach to the issue of inmate reentry. On the basis of a problem analysis, the IVRP officials decided to implement a pilot project that involved having recently released inmates attend a neighborhood-based group meeting convened by criminal justice officials and including community representatives and service providers. The meetings were based on the notion of combining deterrence and social support (linkage to services). The pilot project was evaluated using a quasi-experimental design. The treatment group consisted of 82 former inmates who attended one of five meetings. The comparison group consisted of 103 former inmates released at the same time period as the treatment group but in a different neighborhood. Reentry lever-pulling meeting participants and comparison group members were tracked for a period of up to 24 months to determine whether they had been re-arrested during the study period.

Subject Term(s): arrest records, arrests, conviction records, convictions (law), criminal justice programs, felony offenses, inmate programs, inmate release

plans, inmates, misdemeanor offenses, parole, parole services, parole violation, parolees, postrelease programs, prisoner reentry, probation, probation services, probationers, recidivism, recidivism rates, recidivists

Smallest Geographic Unit: District

Geographic Coverage: Indiana, Indianapolis, United States

Time Period: • 2000 - 2003

Date(s) of Collection: • 2000 - 2003

Unit of Observation: individual

Universe: All prison inmates released to Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, between June 2000 and October 2001.

Data Type: administrative records data

Data Collection Notes: The baseline sample data and the data from interviews and focus groups with ex-offenders and service providers referenced in the project's report (McGarrell, Hipple, and Banks, 2004; NCJ 203922) are not available as part of this data collection.

Methodology

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of reentry programming on the risk of failure through the evaluation of the reentry component of the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP).

Study Design: The Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP) included a problem solving approach to the issue of inmate reentry. On the basis of a problem analysis, the IVRP officials implemented a pilot project that involved having recently released inmates attend a neighborhood-based group meeting convened by criminal justice officials and including community representatives and service providers. The lever-pulling meetings were based on the notion of combining deterrence and social support (linkage to services). First meeting officials delivered the message that violence in the community would not be tolerated, and then they described the social services available to the former inmates to help their transition.

The pilot project employed a quasi-experimental design. The treatment group consisted of 82 former inmates who attended one of five meetings. The comparison group consisted of 103 former inmates released at the

same time period as the treatment group but in a different neighborhood. The meetings were rotated geographically throughout the city so both treatment and comparison groups were drawn from the three targeted areas of the city. The principal outcome measure was re-arrest. Reentry lever-pulling meeting participants and comparison group members were tracked for a period of up to 24 months to determine whether they had been re-arrested during the study period. Data on prison releases were obtained from the Indiana Department of Corrections and re-arrest data were obtained from the Marion County JUSTIS System criminal records system. Arrest data were only obtained on arrests within Marion County and did not include arrest information that may have occurred outside of the county.

Sample: The pilot project sample was originally comprised of 200 offenders, however 15 offenders were dropped from the final dataset due to missing data. The 185 individuals in the final sample had valid follow-up end points and re-arrest data and were released from prison to Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, between June 2000 and October 2001. The treatment group consisted of 82 former inmates who attended one of five meetings. The comparison group consisted of 103 former inmates released at the same time period as the treatment group but in a different neighborhood.

Weight: None.

Sources of Information: Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) release data for Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana

Marion County JUSTIS criminal records system

Mode of Data Collection: record abstracts

Description of Variables: The study contains a total of 62 variables including demographics, group assignment (control or treatment group), information about the lever-pulling meeting, and criminal records. Data on participant's criminal record included release date, whether individual was re-arrested, number of prior misdemeanor arrests, number of prior felony arrests, number of total prior convictions, number of times on probation and parole, number of times in Department of Corrections, arrest date following release from DOC, number of days to recidivism, length of stay in DOC, type of criminal charge, and intake date. Regarding demographics, the dataset has questions on the participant's age and race.

Response Rates: Not applicable.

Presence of Common Scales: None.

Extent of Processing: Standardized missing values.

Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

Access and Availability

Note: A list of the data formats available for this study can be found in the [summary of holdings](#). Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the [file manifest](#).

Restrictions: The data are restricted from general dissemination. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement form and specify the reasons for the request. A copy of the Restricted Data Use Agreement form can be requested by calling 800-999-0960. Researchers can also download this form as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file from the download page associated with this dataset. Completed forms should be returned to: Director, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, or by fax: 734-647-8200.

Original ICPSR Release: 2012

Dataset(s):

- DS1: Problem Solving Approaches to Issues of Inmate Reentry in Indianapolis, Indiana, 2000-2003

Publications

Final Reports and Other Publication Resources: A list of publications related to, or based on, this data collection can be accessed from the study's download page on the NACJD Web site or through the ICPSR Bibliography of Data-Related Literature at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/citations/index.html>. The list of citations includes links to abstracts and publications in Portable Document Format (PDF) files or text files when available.

Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). NCJRS was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, to provide research findings to criminal justice professionals and researchers. NCJRS operates specialized clearinghouses that are staffed by information specialists who supply a range of reference, referral, and distribution services. Publications can be obtained from NCJRS at NIJ/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500. TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired is 877-712-9279 (toll-free) or 301-947-8374 (local). The URL for the NCJRS Web site is:

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/>

NIJ Data Resources Program

About the DRP: The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program (DRP) makes datasets from NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects available to the research community and sponsors research and training activities devoted to secondary data analysis. Datasets are archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

The NACJD maintains a World Wide Web site with instructions for transferring files and sending messages. Criminal justice data funded by the Department of Justice are available via the Internet at this site at no charge to the user. NACJD may be contacted at NACJD/ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, 48106-1248, 800-999-0960. The URL for the NACJD Web site is:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/>

Data Completeness Report

Notes: (1) Variables are individually listed only if they have greater than 5% missing data. These variables are listed under the appropriate percentage category in the order in which they appear in the data file. (2) The Data Completeness Report only captures information about system missing or other values that are declared missing. Codes that have a label implying that they are missing but that are not declared missing values are not reflected in this report. Data users should consult the codebook for more specific information about missing values. (3) Some variables that have 100% missing data may have been blanked by ICPSR to protect respondent confidentiality. Data users should consult the codebook for more specific information about blanked variables. (4) Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected in the data as coded.

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 185)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
83.9% (52 of 62 variables)	have 0% Missing Values
0.0% (0 of 62 variables)	have 0% - 1% Missing Values
0.0% (0 of 62 variables)	have 1% - 3% Missing Values
0.0% (0 of 62 variables)	have 3% - 5% Missing Values
0.0% (0 of 62 variables)	have 5% - 10% Missing Values
4.8% (3 of 62 variables)	have 10% - 20% Missing Values
RACE	CLIENT'S RACE 11.4%
RRACE	RECODED RACE 11.4%
MO8OUT	MONTH 8 OUTCOME 13.0%
1.6% (1 of 62 variables)	have 20% - 40% Missing Values
MO12OUT	MONTH 12 OUTCOME 23.2%
9.7% (6 of 62 variables)	have 40% - 99% Missing Values
DFAILURE	DAYS TO FAILURE 60.5%
CHARGE	CHARGE IF RECIDIVATED 60.5%
CRECODE	CHARGE RECODE 60.5%
MNTHFAIL	MONTHS UNTIL FAILURE 60.5%
MO16OUT	MONTH 16 OUTCOME 51.4%
MO24OUT	MONTH 24 OUTCOME 51.4%
0.0% (0 of 62 variables)	have 100% missing values