



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

*Data Resources Program*



## Modeling Impacts of Policing Initiatives on Drug and Criminal Careers of Arrestees in New York City, New York, 1999

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ICPSR 3604

*User Guide*



Inter university Consortium for Political and Social Research



Modeling Impacts of Policing Initiatives on Drug and  
Criminal Careers of Arrestees in  
New York City, New York, 1999

(ICPSR 3604)

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## SUMMARY

This study sought to understand the accuracy and validity of arrestee self-reports of drug use and the overall contact of arrestees with the criminal justice system, with a secondary focus on how arrestee self-reports of drug use correspond to urinalysis results. Moreover, this study investigated whether arrestees were aware of the New York City Police Department's Quality-of-Life (QOL) policing efforts and whether they had changed their criminal behavior as a result. A QOL Policing Supplement, designed to explore new means of evaluating police behavior, was administered to all adult arrestees in the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Staten Island, and Queens) who had completed an Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program interview, provided a urine specimen, and were willing to answer additional questions concerning QOL policing. Part 1, Policing Study Data, is a large integrated dataset containing all of the variables derived from the 1999 ADAM interviews, the Policing Supplement instrument, and administrative records data from the Criminal Justice Agency (CJA) and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. This dataset is linked, via an anonymous case number, to Part 2, Arrestee Criminal History Data, which contains each arrestee's official criminal history.



## GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

## STUDY IDENTIFICATION

Modeling Impacts of Policing Initiatives on Drug and Criminal Careers of Arrestees in New York City, New York, 1999

Bruce D. Johnson, and Andrew Golub

National Development and Research Institute

Award No. 00-IJ-CX-0041

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

A fundamental and continuing problem in sociology and criminology is assessing the validity and accuracy of a respondent's self-reports on various phenomena of interest. Generally, criminological research has used data either from self-report surveys or from official records, but rarely from both sources. Many studies present information based entirely upon official criminal history data, but have no self-report information from offenders. Other studies rely solely on self-report data, ignoring the official record. Research has shown that it is possible that an arrest event might lead to an inaccurate self-report. During the 1990s, the New York City Police Department (NYPD) introduced numerous innovations intensifying its efforts to reduce crime and restore order. One central aspect of that change, quality-of-life (QOL) policing, emphasized the control of minor misbehaviors that were highly visible, such as fare-beating, aggressive panhandling, graffiti writing, and sleeping on public benches. In the past, these minor offenses would have been mostly ignored. QOL policing was designed to send a message to offenders that various disorderly behaviors would not be tolerated. In the mid-1990s, the NYPD targeted these QOL behaviors for arrest. The primary focus of this study was to understand the accuracy and validity of arrestee self-reports of drug use and the overall contact of arrestees with the criminal justice system, with a secondary focus on how arrestee self-reports of drug use correspond to urinalysis results. Moreover, this study sought to investigate whether arrestees were aware of NYPD's QOL policing efforts and whether they had changed their criminal behavior as a result.

## METHODS

## STUDY DESIGN

The data for this research came out of the New York City Policing Study (hereafter the Policing Study), a research project designed to explore new means of evaluating police behavior. The Policing Study used the relatively novel technique of interviewing arrested individuals in order to obtain insights about policing and its potential effect on the arrestees' illegal activities. The Policing Study was also intended, in part, to document the value of self-report information provided by adult arrestees about their drug use, offending patterns, contacts with the criminal justice system, and the impacts of the QOL policing initiatives upon their routine criminal activities. The Policing Study was a supplement to the research platform provided by the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program (see ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING (ADAM) PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999 [ICPSR 2994]). Since 1987, the ADAM program (formerly the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, see DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987-1997 [ICPSR 9477]) has obtained, on a quarterly basis, drug histories and urine samples from arrestees on a voluntary basis at Manhattan's central booking facility. Starting in July 1998, ADAM was expanded to include samples of arrestees from all five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Staten Island, and Queens). Data from the ADAM program provide powerful indicators of the prevalence of various illicit drugs among arrestees and of drug use trends over time. ADAM is the only major, ongoing survey of drug use that employs an empirical validity check, namely urine tests, to corroborate self-reported drug use. Several interviewers from the ADAM program were used to recruit subjects and administer both the ADAM protocol and the Policing Supplement instrument. Interviewers followed ADAM procedures for selecting respondents and administered the ADAM instrument in use during 1999. Immediately afterwards, interviewers gave arrestees an informed consent form for participation in the Policing Study. If the arrestee agreed, the interview was conducted immediately. During the informed consent process, subjects were asked for written permission to have the interviewer record their arrest number, arrest date and time, and other personal identifying information. Subjects were informed that the project would obtain their criminal histories from New York City and state agencies that retain such information. Respondents were promised \$15 after release for completing the questionnaire. First, ADAM and Policing Supplement data files were matched and merged using the ADAM bar codes, creating a combined Policing-ADAM dataset. Next, arrest-related and other identifying data were used to obtain defendant and court processing information from the New York Criminal Justice Agency (CJA), and official criminal record information from the New York State Division of Criminal

Justice Services (DCJS). Prior arrests outside of New York State, in the federal system, or before age 16 were not obtained. Before obtaining the data, information transfer agreements governing access to and use of the information were negotiated with both agencies. New York State law permits transfers of official criminal histories, including sealed cases, to professional researchers for legitimate research purposes. Researchers obtained both sealed and unsealed criminal events by collaborating with DCJS to create an anonymous research dataset. The end result of all data collection efforts was two datasets. The first was a large integrated dataset containing all of the variables derived from the ADAM program (including urinalysis results), the Policing Supplement instrument, and dispositional information from CJA (Part 1, Policing Study Data). This dataset was then linked, via an anonymous case number, to a second dataset containing each arrestee's official criminal history (Part 2, Arrestee Criminal History Data). For Part 1, several QOL questions regarding cigarettes and truancy were excluded from analysis because there were too few Policing Study respondents under the age of 18. For Part 2, the criminal histories are provided as several records, with each record representing an arrest, a sentence, or related information for a given individual. For each subject, research staff aggregated the data across event records to create counts and develop various measures of criminal history contacts.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The Policing Study Supplement, a self-administered survey, was given to arrestees in the sample who had completed an ADAM interview, provided a urine specimen, and were willing to answer additional questions concerning QOL policing. Dispositional information and criminal histories were collected from official records kept by the New York Criminal Justice Agency and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The ADAM instrument was used to collect data from voluntary, anonymous, and confidential self-administered interviews with male and female adult arrestees and the results from urine specimens provided by these arrestees within 48 hours of the time of arrest, which were used to detect the presence of several drugs. Information regarding the ADAM subject's age, race/ethnicity, birth year, and the crime for which the subject was arrested were obtained from official police arrest records.

#### SAMPLE

The Policing supplement was intended to be administered during the third and fourth quarters of 1999 to all adult arrestees in the

five boroughs (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Staten Island, and Queens) of New York City who had completed an ADAM interview and provided a urine specimen, and were willing to answer additional questions concerning QOL policing. However, the preliminary sample yielded only 470 respondents. An additional 36 arrestees were interviewed in the second quarter of 1999 during the project's pilot stage and were added to the final database. To increase the sample size further, the project performed supplemental data collection in the week after the end of the official ADAM data collection in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, generating another 386 interviewees. The complete sample includes 892 adult arrestees. To facilitate comparisons across gender, the ADAM program purposefully oversampled females. For this study, simple weights were employed in Part 1 (WEIGHT) so that females would constitute 15 percent of the weighted sample. See ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING (ADAM) PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999 [ICPSR 2994] for additional information on the sampling frame used to collect the ADAM data.

#### RESPONSE RATES

Approximately 96 percent of ADAM subjects who were approached agreed to participate in and completed the Policing Supplement.

#### DATE(S) OF DATA COLLECTION

1999

#### SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

#### DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Demographic variables for Part 1, Policing Study Data, include gender, race/ethnicity, age of arrestee, educational attainment, marital status, employment status, and living circumstances of each arrestee. The file also contains variables such as an arrestee's spatial perception regarding their current arrest (e.g., ZIP code of arrest, intersection of arrest, and kind of place where arrest occurred), QOL offenses (e.g., fare-beating, gang membership, unlicensed vending, prostitution/public solicitation, littering, graffiti, drag racing, and loitering), the impact of QOL policing on their behaviors and activities, criminal justice history, contact with the criminal justice system, perception of neighborhood activity, institutional and agency contact history, serious behaviors and

offenses, and whether the respondent had been a victim of a variety of specified crimes. Other Part 1 variables include New York penal codes; offense codes; legal and illegal sources of income; and the arrestees' history of use, dependence on, and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, PCP, amphetamines, barbiturates, quaaludes, methadone, crystal meth, valium, and LSD/acid. Part 2, Arrestee Criminal History Data, variables include age at arrest; arrest date; crime date; date of disposition; geographical region of arrest; arrest charge details; arrest charge class category; arrest charge Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) code; violent felony offense (VFO); firearm, child victim, drug, weapon, DWI arrest and conviction indicators; disposition charge class category; disposition charge UCR code; and whether an arrestee was eligible for probation.

#### PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

#### UNIT OF OBSERVATION

Part 1: Individuals. Part 2: Incident.

#### EXTENT OF PROCESSING

ICPSR checked for undocumented codes, produced a codebook, generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements, converted the hardcopy documentation to a PDF file, and reformatted the data and documentation.

#### EXTENT OF COLLECTION

This data collection contains two data files with a PDF user guide, a codebook and data collection instruments in a separate PDF file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

(1) Users are strongly encouraged to obtain copies of the "Methodology Guide for ADAM" and the "Analytic Guide for ADAM" from the ADAM Web site: <http://www.adam-nij.net/index.asp>. (2) The user guide, codebook, and data collection instruments are provided by ICPSR as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF

reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

#### FILE SPECIFICATIONS

PART NUMBER: 1  
PART NAME: Policing Study Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 892  
VARIABLE COUNT: 890  
RECORD LENGTH: 2,531  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 2  
PART NAME: Arrestee Criminal History Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 10,632  
VARIABLE COUNT: 45  
RECORD LENGTH: 116  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

#### RESTRICTIONS

The data are restricted from general dissemination. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Data Transfer Agreement Form and specify the reasons for the request. A copy of the Data Transfer Agreement Form can be requested by calling 800-999-0960 or 734-647-5000. The Data Transfer Agreement Form is also available as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file from the NACJD Web site at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/Private/private.pdf>. 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.

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Golub, Andrew, Bruce D. Johnson, Angela Taylor, and John Eterno. "Quality-of-Life Policing, Net Widening, and Crime Specialization." NCJ 196674. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, May 2002.



Golub, Andrew, Bruce D. Johnson, Angela Taylor, and Hilary James Liberty. "The Validity of Arrestees' Self-Reports: Variations Across Questions and Persons." NCJ 196675. JUSTICE QUARTERLY 19,3 (September 2002), 101-126.

Johnson, Bruce D., Angela Taylor, Andrew Golub, and John Eterno. "How Accurate are Arrestees in Reporting Their Criminal Justice Histories? Concordance and Accuracy of Self-Reports Compared to Official Records" (Final Report). NCJ 196657. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 2002.

Johnson, Bruce D., Angela Taylor, Andrew Golub, and John Eterno. "Quality-of-Life Policing: Do Offenders Get the Message?" NCJ 196673. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, June 2002.

#### FINAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 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. Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available. 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 homepage is:

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

#### DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM ON THE INTERNET

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 or 734-734-647-5000. The URL for the NACJD homepage is:

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

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA3604.P1

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values\*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=892)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
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10.3% (92 of 890 variables) have 0% Missing Values

38.4% (342 of 890 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values

19.6% (174 of 890 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values

5.8% (52 of 890 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values

1.6% (14 of 890 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values

CNA67B12 DRINK ALCOHOL-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MO	5.3%
CNA67B8 PLAY SPORTS-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	5.6%
CNA67B10 BUY DRUGS-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	5.7%
CNA67B2 WORK-CHANGED NEIGHBORHOODS-PAST 6 MOS	6.1%
CNA67B11 USE DRUGS-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	6.5%
IO103 OTHERS PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW	6.6%
CNA67B7 HANG OUT-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	6.7%
IO110 OTHER PROBLEMS DURING INTERVIEW	6.8%
CNA67B5 VISIT FRIENDS-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MO	7.6%
CNA67B4 VISIT FAMILY-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	8.0%
CNA67B1 LIVE-CHANGED NEIGHBORHOODS-PAST 6 MOS	8.3%
CNA67B6 GO OUT-CHANGED N'HOODS-PAST 6 MOS	8.4%
ARR7A PRE-ARREST LOCATION	9.3%
ARR10 WHERE WERE YOU GOING (IF NOT ARRESTED)	9.4%

1.0% (9 of 890 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values

COCPOS COCAINE DETECTED BY URINALYSIS	10.3%
OPIPOS OPIATES DETECTED BY URINALYSIS	10.8%
AMPPOS METHAMPHETAMINES DETECTED BY URINALYSIS	11.0%
MJAPOS MARIJUANA DETECTED BY URINALYSIS	12.7%
NEEDNO IN NEED OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL DURING CRIME	12.8%
NUMPEOPL # OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD	13.1%
PCPPOS PHENCYCLIDINE DETECTED BY URINALYSIS	15.0%

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Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
UNDERNO UNDER INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL DUR CRIME	17.6%
CJH25A TYPE OF OTHER OFFENSE	19.1%
2.7% (24 of 890 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values	
TOB12MT USED TOBACCO IN PAST 12 MONTHS	20.4%
AGETOB AGE FIRST TRIED TOBACCO	21.3%
ARRREC DAYS SINCE LAST ARREST	22.0%
LAW2 CHARGE 2-NEW YORK PENAL CODE FREE FORMA	22.2%
ARRAGE AGE AT FIRST ADULT ARREST (AGE 16+)	22.8%
ALC12MT USED ALCOHOL IN PAST 12 MONTHS	23.5%
ALCTRMT NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL	23.7%
ALCPAST RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR ALCOHOL	23.7%
ALCUSE COULD USE TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL	23.7%
AGEALC AGE FIRST TRIED ALCOHOL	23.8%
TOB72HR USED TOBACCO IN PAST 72 HOURS	24.4%
TOB30DY NUMBER DAYS USED TOBACCO PAST 30 DAYS	24.4%
CUTDTOB TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING TOBACCO	24.4%
DTOB EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON TOBACCO	24.4%
OTHRECC DYS LAST CONVICT NON-INDEX NON-DRUG OFF	27.0%
MJ12MT USED MARIJUANA IN PAST 12 MONTHS	28.7%
MJTRMT NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR MARIJUANA	28.9%
MJPAST RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR MARIJUAN	28.9%
MJUSE COULD USE TREATMENT FOR MARIJUANA	28.9%
AGEMJ AGE FIRST TRIED MARIJUANA	29.0%
CONREC DAYS SINCE LAST CONVICTION	29.4%
CONAGE AGE AT FIRST ADULT CONVICTION (AGE 16+)	29.8%
OTHREC DYS LAST ARREST NON-INDEX NON-DRUG OFF	35.8%
DRGREC DAYS SINCE LAST ARREST FOR DRUG OFFENSE	39.5%
20.6% (183 of 890 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values	
DRGINFO1 SPECIFIC INFO ON NEW DRUGS #1	40.1%
ALC72HR USED ALCOHOL IN PAST 72 HOURS	40.7%
CUTDALC TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING ALCOHOL	40.8%
DALC EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON ALCOHOL	40.9%
ALC30DY NUMBER DAYS USED ALCOHOL PAST 30 DAYS	41.0%
LAW3 CHARGE 3-NEW YORK PENAL CODE FREE FORMA	41.4%
LOCCODE OTHER CODE (ARREST)	41.7%
RESCODE OTHER CODE (RESIDENCE)	41.7%
DRGINFO2 SPECIFIC INFO ON NEW DRUGS #2	41.7%
DRGINFO3 SPECIFIC INFO ON NEW DRUGS #3	41.7%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
ARR2 ZIP CODE OF PLACE OF ARREST	44.1%
MOTHER LIVE WITH MOTHER	45.9%
PRPREC DAYS SINCE LAST ARREST FOR BURGLARY	46.3%
CHILDREN # BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN LIVE WITH	48.8%
SIBLING # BROTHERS/SISTERS LIVE WITH	49.0%
MJ72HR USED MARIJUANA IN PAST 72 HOURS	50.3%
MJ30DY NUMBER DAYS USED MARIJUANA PAST 30 DAYS	50.4%
CUTDMJ TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING MARIJUANA	50.4%
DMJ EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON MARIJUANA	50.4%
BGFRIEND LIVE WITH BOY/GIRLFRIEND	51.6%
BOOKTIME # TIMES ARRESTED/BOOKED PAST 12 MOS	52.5%
BKCODE1 OFFENSE CODE FOR CHARGE #1	53.0%
BKTIME1 NUMBER TIMES ARRESTED FOR CHARGE #1	53.0%
OTHERREL # OTHER RELATIVES LIVE WITH	53.1%
FATHER LIVE WITH FATHER	53.4%
SPOUSE LIVE WITH SPOUSE	53.5%
CHARGE2 CHARGE 2-ADAM OFFENSE CODE	55.7%
GPARENT NUMBER OF GRANDPARENTS LIVE WITH	55.7%
FRIENDS # FRIENDS LIVE WITH	56.2%
UNRELAT # UNRELATED PEOPLE LIVE WITH	56.2%
PRPRECC DYS LAST CONVICTION BURGLARY/LARCENY	56.2%
STEPDAD LIVE WITH STEP-FATHER	57.1%
ADOPTED # ADOPTED/STEP CHILDREN LIVE WITH	57.3%
INLAW NUMBER OF INLAWS LIVE WITH	57.5%
STOB SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING TOBACCO	57.6%
STEPMOM LIVE WITH STEP-MOTHER	57.7%
RESZIP ARRESTEE'S RESIDENCE ZIP CODE	58.9%
DU16B WORRY ABOUT WHEN SELLING DRUGS-B	59.2%
CRK12MT USED CRACK IN PAST 12 MONTHS	59.4%
AGECRK AGE FIRST TRIED CRACK	59.5%
CRKTRMT NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR CRACK	59.5%
CRKPAST RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR CRACK	59.5%
CRKUSE COULD USE TREATMENT FOR CRACK	59.5%
MISFEL2 CHARGE TYPE-CHARGE #2	59.6%
AGECOC AGE FIRST TRIED COCAINE	60.0%
COC12MT USED COCAINE IN PAST 12 MONTHS	60.0%
COCTRMT NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR COCAINE	60.1%
COCPOST RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR COCAINE	60.1%
COCUSE COULD USE TREATMENT FOR COCAINE	60.1%
DRGRECC DAYS SINCE LAST CONVICTION FOR DRUG OFF	60.1%
SALC SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING ALCOHOL	66.4%
CRK72HR USED CRACK IN PAST 72 HOURS	68.8%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values	
CRK30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED CRACK PAST 30 DAYS	68.8%
CUTDCRK	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING CRACK	68.8%
DCRK	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON CRACK	68.8%
ROBREC	DAYS SINCE LAST ARREST FOR ROBBERY	72.5%
SMJ	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING MARIJUANA	72.9%
AGEHER	AGE FIRST TRIED HEROIN	73.0%
HER12MT	USED HEROIN IN PAST 12 MONTHS	73.0%
HERTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR HEROIN	73.0%
HERPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR HEROIN	73.0%
HERUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR HEROIN	73.0%
VIOREC	DYS LAST ARREST MURDER/RAPE/AGGR ASSAULT	76.3%
UNDERCOC	UNDER INFLUENCE OF COCAINE DURING CRIME	76.8%
UNDERALC	UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL DURING CRIME	77.6%
SCRK	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING CRACK	78.3%
UNDERMJ	UNDER INFLUENCE MARIJUANA DURING CRIME	78.4%
COC72HR	USED COCAINE IN PAST 72 HOURS	80.8%
CUTDCOC	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING COCAINE	80.8%
DCOC	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON COCAINE	80.8%
COC30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED COCAINE PAST 30 DAYS	81.1%
ROBRECC	DAYS SINCE LAST CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY	81.6%
NEEDCOCR	IN NEED OF COCAINE DURING CRIME	82.8%
NEEDMAR	IN NEED OF MARIJUANA DURING CRIME	83.3%
HER72HR	USED HEROIN IN PAST 72 HOURS	83.6%
CUTDHER	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING HEROIN	83.6%
DHER	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON HEROIN	83.6%
HER30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED HEROIN PAST 30 DAYS	83.9%
NEEDALC	IN NEED OF ALCOHOL DURING CRIME	84.0%
SCOC	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING COCAINE	87.9%
SHER	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING HEROIN	88.0%
VIORECC	DYS LAST CONVICTION MURDER/RAPE/ASSAULT	88.8%
LASTINJ	LAST TIME YOU INJECTED DRUGS ILLEGALLY	89.9%
INJHER	EVER INJECTED HEROIN ILLEGALLY	90.4%
AGEPCP	AGE FIRST TRIED PCP	91.8%
PCP12MT	USED PCP IN PAST 12 MONTHS	91.8%
PCPTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR PCP	91.9%
PCPPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR PCP	91.9%
PCPUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR PCP	91.9%
BKCODE2	OFFENSE CODE FOR CHARGE #2	92.0%
BKTIME2	NUMBER TIMES ARRESTED FOR CHARGE #2	92.2%
INJCOC	EVER INJECTED COCAINE ILLEGALLY	92.6%
AGELSD	AGE FIRST TRIED LSD/ACID	92.7%
LSD12MT	USED LSD/ACID IN PAST 12 MONTHS	92.7%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values	
LSDTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR LSD/ACID	92.7%
LSDPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR LSD/ACID	92.7%
LSDUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR LSD/ACID	92.7%
EMROOM12	PATIENT IN EMERGENCY ROOM IN PAST 12 MO	93.2%
AGEVAL	AGE FIRST TRIED VALIUM	93.6%
VAL12MT	USED VALIUM IN PAST 12 MONTHS	93.6%
VALTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR VALIUM	93.6%
VALPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR VALIUM	93.6%
VALUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR VALIUM	93.6%
INJAMPH	EVER INJECTED AMPHETAMINES ILLEGALLY	93.7%
AGEMETH	AGE FIRST TRIED METHADONE	93.9%
METH12MT	USED METHADONE IN PAST 12 MONTHS	93.9%
METHTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR METHADONE	93.9%
METHPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR METHADON	93.9%
METHUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR METHADONE	93.9%
AGEBARB	AGE FIRST TRIED BARBITURATES	94.5%
BARB12MT	USED BARBITURATES IN PAST 12 MONTHS	94.5%
BARBTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR BARBITURATE	94.6%
BARBPAST	RCVD TREATMENT IN PAST FOR BARBITURATES	94.6%
BARBUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR BARBITURATES	94.6%
AGEAMPH	AGE FIRST TRIED AMPHETAMINES	94.8%
AMPH12MT	USED AMPHETAMINES IN PAST 12 MONTHS	94.8%
AGELUDE	AGE FIRST TRIED QUAALUDES/LUDES	94.8%
LUDE12MT	USED QUAALUDES IN PAST 12 MONTHS	94.8%
AMPHTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR AMPHETAMINE	95.0%
AMPHPAST	RCVD TREATMENT IN PAST FOR AMPHETAMINES	95.0%
AMPHUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR AMPHETAMINES	95.0%
LUDETRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR QUAALUDES	95.0%
LUDEPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR QUAALUDE	95.0%
LUDEUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR QUAALUDES	95.0%
METH72HR	USED METHADONE IN PAST 72 HOURS	97.1%
METH30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED METHADONE PAST 30 DAYS	97.1%
CUTDMETH	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING METHADONE	97.2%
DMETH	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON METHADONE	97.2%
AGEINH	AGE FIRST TRIED INHALANTS	97.4%
INH12MT	USED INHALANTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS	97.4%
INHTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR INHALANTS	97.4%
INHPAST	RECEIVED TREATMENT IN PAST FOR INHALANT	97.4%
INHUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR INHALANTS	97.4%
AGECRY	AGE FIRST TRIED CRYSTAL METH	98.1%
CRY12MT	USED CRYSTAL METH IN PAST 12 MONTHS	98.1%
CRYTRMT	NOW RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR CRYSTAL MET	98.1%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values	
CRYPAST	RCVD TREATMENT IN PAST FOR CRYSTAL METH	98.1%
CRYUSE	COULD USE TREATMENT FOR CRYSTAL METH	98.1%
VAL72HR	USED VALIUM IN PAST 72 HOURS	98.1%
CUTDVAL	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING VALIUM	98.1%
DVAL	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON VALIUM	98.1%
VAL30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED VALIUM PAST 30 DAYS	98.2%
BKCODE3	OFFENSE CODE FOR CHARGE #3	98.2%
BKTIME3	NUMBER TIMES ARRESTED FOR CHARGE #3	98.2%
BARB72HR	USED BARBITURATES IN PAST 72 HOURS	98.9%
BARB30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED BARBITURATES PAST 30 D	98.9%
CUTDBARB	TRIED CUT DOWN/QUIT USING BARBITURATES	98.9%
DBARB	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON BARBITURATES	98.9%
PCP72HR	USED PCP IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.0%
PCP30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED PCP PAST 30 DAYS	99.0%
CUTDPCP	TRIED CUT DOWN/QUIT USING PCP/ANGEL DUS	99.0%
DPCP	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON PCP/ANGEL DUST	99.0%
SVAL	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING VALIUM	99.0%
SMETH	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING METHADONE	99.1%
SBARB	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING BARBITURATES	99.3%
INH72HR	USED INHALANTS IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.4%
INH30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED INHALANTS PAST 30 DAYS	99.4%
CUTDINH	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING INHALANTS	99.4%
DINH	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON INHALANTS	99.4%
CHARGE3	CHARGE 3-ADAM OFFENSE CODE	99.6%
MISFEL3	CHARGE TYPE-CHARGE #3	99.6%
SPCP	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING PCP/ANGEL DUST	99.6%
AMPH72HR	USED AMPHETAMINES IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.6%
AMPH30DY	# DAYS USED AMPHETAMINES PAST 30 DAYS	99.6%
CUTDAMPH	TRIED CUT DOWN/QUIT USING AMPHETAMINES	99.6%
DAMPH	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON AMPHETAMINES	99.6%
LSD72HR	USED LSD/ACID IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.6%
CUTDLSD	TRIED TO CUT DOWN/QUIT USING LSD/ACID	99.6%
DLSD	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON LSD/ACID	99.6%
LSD30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED LSD/ACID PAST 30 DAYS	99.7%
SAMPH	SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING AMPHETAMINES	99.8%
LUDE72HR	USED QUAALUDES IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.8%
LUDE30DY	NUMBER DAYS USED QUAALUDES PAST 30 DAYS	99.8%
CUTDLUDE	TRIED CUT DOWN/QUIT QUAALUDES/LUDES	99.8%
DLUDE	EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON QUAALUDES/LUDES	99.8%
CRY72HR	USED CRYSTAL METH IN PAST 72 HOURS	99.8%
CRY30DY	# OF DAYS USED CRYSTAL METH PAST 30 DAY	99.8%
CUTDCRY	TRIED CUT DOWN/QUIT USING CRYSTAL METH	99.8%



Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
DCRY      EVER FELT DEPENDENT ON CRYSTAL METH	99.8%
SLSD      SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING LSD/ACID	99.8%
SINH      SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING INHALANTS	99.8%
SLUDE     SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING QUAALUDES/LUDES	99.9%
SCRY      SUCCESSFULLY QUIT USING CRYSTAL METH	99.9%

\*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values. The data contain skip patterns for approximately 8 percent of variables. Skip patterns are not reflected in this Data Completeness Report.

\*\*Some valid missing values may not have been declared missing by the principal investigators and therefore are not captured in this Data Completeness Report.



DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA3604.P2

Table 2: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values\*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=10632)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
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100% (45 of 45 variables) have 0% Missing Values

\*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values.  
Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected  
in the data as coded.

\*\*Some valid missing values may not have been declared missing by the  
principal investigators and therefore are not captured in this  
Data Completeness Report.