



ICPSR 3986

Correlates and Consequences of Juvenile Exposure to Violence in the United States, 1995

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User Guide

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National Institute of Justice
Data Resources Program

ICPSR

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Summary

This study examined the effect of exposure to violence on juveniles. It was specifically concerned with juveniles' perceptions of violence in schools and communities and how exposure to violence served as a risk factor for juvenile drug and alcohol use and participation in other delinquent activities. It also sought to develop a more complete picture of the context and consequences of violence in schools. The data for this study were drawn from the NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1995 (ICPSR 2833). The data were collected through a national probability telephone sample of 4,023 juveniles and their parents or guardians. The current study drew primarily on the questions that were asked about respondents' experiences witnessing violence, their own victimization, peer and family deviance, their own delinquent activities, and drug and alcohol use.

General Study Overview

Title: Correlates and Consequences of Juvenile Exposure to Violence in the United States, 1995

Principal Investigator(s): Stacey Nofziger

Grant Number: 2002-IJ-CX-0004

Purpose of the Study: This study examined the effect of exposure to violence on juveniles. It was specifically concerned with juveniles' perceptions of violence in schools and communities and how exposure to violence served as a risk factor for juvenile drug and alcohol use and participation in other delinquent activities. The study sought to determine whether exposure to violence increased abuse, dependence, and regular use of drugs and alcohol, while controlling for demographic characteristics, family substance use, and peer deviance. Another objective of the study was to develop a more complete picture of the context and consequences of violence in schools. In particular, the study examined the effects of the type of violence witnessed, how recently the violence was witnessed, the relationship of the offender and victim to the witness, and whether the witness felt at risk during the incident.

Methods

Study Design: The data for this study are from the NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1995 (ICPSR 2833). The current study drew primarily on the questions that were asked about respondents' experiences witnessing violence, their own victimization, peer and family deviance, their own delinquent activities, and drug and alcohol use. The NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1995 (ICPSR 2833) consisted of a national probability telephone sample of 4,023 juveniles between the ages of 12-17 who (1) were living in United States households with telephones, (2) resided with a parent or guardian, and (3) could converse in English or Spanish. All sample selection and interviewing was done by Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI), a New York-based survey research team. All interviews with both parents and adolescents were conducted using Computer- Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology. After determining that the household contained one or more eligible adolescents, interviewers asked to speak to a parent or guardian. One parent or guardian in each household was interviewed briefly to establish rapport, secure permission to interview the targeted adolescent, and to ensure the collection of comparative data to examine potential nonresponse bias from households without adolescent participation. Parents and guardians were provided the opportunity to call a toll-free number to confirm the authenticity of the study. Whenever possible, adolescents were interviewed immediately following the parent or guardian interviews. Otherwise, appointments

were scheduled when possible or blind callbacks at different times of the day or days of the week were made. As an incentive for participation, adolescent participants received a certificate of participation in the "National Survey of Adolescents" and a check for five dollars as compensation for their time. From the surveys of parents and adolescents, the principal investigators created one data file by attaching the data from the parents to the records of their respective adolescents.

Sources of Information: Data were collected through telephone interviews with adolescents and their parents or guardians.

Sample: The NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1995 (ICPSR 2833) consisted of two subsamples, a national probability household sample of 3,161 adolescents and a probability oversample of 862 adolescents residing in central city areas of the United States, for a total sample of 4,023. Because the parent or guardian interviews were conducted prior to the adolescent interviews, the 4,023 participants in the parent sample were also selected from a national probability sample of households and a probability oversample of central city households. To construct the initial national probability sample, a multistage, stratified, area probability, random-digit-dialing sampling procedure that had four steps was used. First, the United States was stratified geographically by Census region and a population-based subsample allocation was developed for each geographic stratum. In other words, the number of households drawn for the sample from each geographic stratum was allocated in proportion to the actual distribution of the population residing within each stratum, according to the most recent Census estimates. In the second step, telephone banks within each geographic stratum were systematically selected utilizing the comprehensive database of working telephone banks maintained by Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI). Third, random-digit-dialing was used to sample telephone households within the telephone banks selected in the second stage. Nonworking household (e.g., business) numbers were immediately replaced by other numbers selected in the same fashion as the initial numbers. Non-answering numbers were called again four times before being replaced. In the fourth step, an adult respondent in each household was screened to determine if there were any adolescents aged 12-17 currently living in the household or if any had lived in the household at least four months during the previous year. In households with multiple eligible adolescents, a systematic selection (i.e., "most recent birthday" technique) was made to determine which eligible individual would be designated as the respondent. Construction of the central city oversample followed the same procedures except for the initial geographic stratification step. This step was replaced using the census classification of counties by types of place and specifying the target population as households located within these urban counties. Adolescents who were potentially excluded from the study included those residing in institutional settings, in households without a

parent or guardian (e.g., emancipated minors, married adolescents living on their own) or in a house without telephones, those who did not speak English or Spanish, and those whose parents did not give permission for them to be interviewed.

Response Rates: Parents in 90.1 percent of eligible households completed interviews and parents in 78.9 percent of eligible households gave permission for their adolescents to be interviewed. Adolescent interviews were completed in 75 percent of eligible households, 83.2 percent of households with completed parent interviews, and 95 percent of households with parental permission.

Date of Collection: January-June 1995

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables: Variables include adolescent respondents' answers to questions about whether violence and drug abuse were problems in their schools and communities, what types of violence they had personally witnessed, where, how recently, and who the victims and perpetrators were, their alcohol and drug use history, including types of drugs used, age of first use, frequency of use, and problems related to use, whether they had been victims of physical or sexual assault, family background, including whether respondent was subject to harsh physical punishment and whether anyone in the family had a problem with drinking or drug use, the delinquent behavior of respondents and their friends, including destruction of property, assault, theft, sexual assault, and gang activity, and demographic information, including age, race, gender, grade in school, and number of people in household. Parents provided the family's income level. Other variables include whether the respondent suffered from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, a weighting variable based on 1995 census data, and several derived variables that were not included in the original dataset, including dichotomous variables related to extent of drug use, dichotomous variables indicating whether different kinds of violence were witnessed, and total times different kinds of violence were witnessed.

Presence of Common Scales: None.

Unit of Observation: Individuals.

Geographic Unit: None.

Extent of Processing: ICPSR produced a codebook, generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements, reformatted the data and documentation, checked for undocumented codes, and standardized missing data codes.

Extent of Collection: This data collection consists of one data file, a user guide, codebook, and data collection instrument in separate PDF files, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

Data Collection Notes: The user guide, codebook, and data collection instrument are provided by ICPSR as separate 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

<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Part Name</i>	<i>File Structure</i>	<i>Case Count</i>	<i>Variable Count</i>	<i>LRECL</i>	<i>Records Per Case</i>
1	Data file	rectangular	4,023	280	366	1

Publications

Related Publications: Nofziger, Stacey. "Correlates and Consequences of Juvenile Exposure to Violence: A Replication and Extension of Major Findings From the National Survey of Adolescents" (Executive Summary). NCJ 203981. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 2003.
<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203981.pdf>

Nofziger, Stacey. "Correlates and Consequences of Juvenile Exposure to Violence: A Replication and Extension of Major Findings From the National Survey of Adolescents" (Final Technical Report). NCJ 203987. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 2003.
<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203987.pdf>

Nofziger, Stacey, and Don Kurtz. "Violent Lives: A Lifestyle Model Linking Exposure to Violence to Juvenile Violent Offending." JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, forthcoming.

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 Web site is:

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

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

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

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA3986

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

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=4023)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
=====	

12.9% (36 of 280 variables) have 0% Missing Values	
21.1% (59 of 280 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values	
1.4% (4 of 280 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 280 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values	
0.4% (1 of 280 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values	
INCOME FAM INCOME	6.3%
0.4% (1 of 280 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values	
FRDDEVT FRIEND DEV TOTAL	13.1%
2.5% (7 of 280 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values	
QA1 WITNESSED VIOLENCE	26.8%
QB1 SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--1ST MEN	26.8%
QC1 LAST TIME 1ST	26.8%
QD1 WHERE 1ST	26.8%
QF1 WHO WAS ATTACKED 1ST	26.8%
QG1 WHO DID 1ST	26.8%
QH1 AFRAID KILLED 1ST	26.8%
61.4% (172 of 280 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values	
Q35A USE A/D CAUSE PROB W/FAM	42.9%
Q35E HIGH/DRUNK COULD HAVE HURT	42.9%
Q35I EVER BEEN ARRESTED B/C D/A	42.9%
Q35M CONTINUE USE D/A	42.9%
Q36A EVER TREATMENT	42.9%
Q37A DRIVEN LAST YEAR	42.9%
=====	

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q28B	PAST YEAR DRINK	43.6%
Q29A	DRINK MORE TO DRUNK	45.4%
Q29B	LESS EFFECT	45.4%
Q29C	DRANK MORE THAN WANTED	45.4%
Q29D	WANTED CUT DOWN AMT	45.4%
Q29E	TRIED TO CUT DOWN	45.4%
Q29F	TIME INVOLVING ALCOHOL	45.4%
Q29G	LESS TIME SCH/WORK/FAM	45.4%
Q29H	DRINKING EVEN WITH PROBLEMS	45.4%
Q29I	EVER SUDDENLY STOP DRK	45.4%
Q48BE	A/M/F ALCOHOL	45.4%
Q48BJ	A/M/F ONCE WHILE	53.0%
Q48BC	ALL/MOST/FEW \$5	55.6%
Q27B	AGE 1ST WHOLE CIG	56.1%
Q27C	SMOKE REGULARLY	56.1%
Q28C	HOW OFTEN PAST YEAR	57.4%
Q28D	# DAYS 5 MORE DRINKS	59.2%
Q48BB	ALL/MOST/FEW MAR/HASH	59.8%
QA2	WITNESSING VIOLENCE (TYPE)--2ND MEN	62.5%
QB2	SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--2ND MEN	62.5%
QC2	LAST TIME 2ND	62.5%
QD2	WHERE 2ND	62.5%
QF2	WHO WAS ATTACKED 2ND	62.5%
QG2	WHO DID 2ND	62.5%
QH2	AFRAID KILLED 2ND	62.5%
Q37B	DRIVEN UNDER ALCOHOL	65.5%
Q37C	DRIVEN UNDER DRUGS	65.5%
Q48BA	ALL/MOST/VERY FEW D PROPERTY	67.2%
Q48BI	A/M/F SUGGEST ILLEGAL	75.9%
Q48BD	A/M/F HIT/THREAT	78.9%
Q48BL	A/M/F SOLD/GIVEN 18	82.5%
Q28E	AGE 5 MORE	82.7%
Q28F	# DAYS PAST YEAR DRUNK	82.7%
Q28G	MOST RECENT DRUNK	82.7%
Q48BH	A/M/F >\$50	83.3%
Q32BA	FREQ MARIJUANA	83.6%
QA3	WITNESSING VIOLENCE (TYPE)--3RD MEN	84.3%
QF3	WHO WAS ATTACKED 3RD	84.3%
QB3	SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--3RD MEN	84.3%
QC3	LAST TIME 3RD	84.3%
QD3	WHERE 3RD	84.3%
QG3	WHO DID 3RD	84.3%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
QH3	AFRAID KILLED 3RD	84.3%
Q27D	AGE REGULARLY	86.7%
Q33AA	USED MORE HIGH	88.1%
Q33B	EVER SUDDENLY STOP	88.1%
Q48BF	A/M/F BROKEN IN	88.2%
Q32CA	AGE MARIJUANA	89.5%
Q32DA	MOST RECENT MARI	89.5%
Q29J1	HEART BEAT FAST/SWEAT	90.0%
Q29J2	HANDS SHOOK	90.0%
Q29J3	TROUBLE SLEEPING	90.0%
Q29J4	UPSET STOMACH/THREW-UP	90.0%
Q29J5	FELT ANXIOUS	90.0%
Q29J6	FITS/SEIZURES	90.0%
Q29J7	THINGS NOT THERE	90.0%
Q29J8	COULD NOT SIT STILL	90.0%
Q40D	SPANKED/MARKS PAST YEAR	90.5%
Q48BG	A/M/F SOLD DRUGS	91.4%
Q48BK	A/M/F PRESCR DRUGS	93.2%
Q35F1	WHAT SUBSTANCE	93.3%
Q35G	AGE DANGER SIT	93.4%
Q35H	DANGER SIT LAST YEAR	93.4%
QA4	WITNESSING VIOLENCE (TYPE)--4TH MEN	93.9%
QB4	SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--4TH MEN	93.9%
QC4	LAST TIME 4TH	93.9%
QD4	WHERE 4TH	93.9%
QF4	WHO WAS ATTACKED 4TH	93.9%
QG4	WHO DID 4TH	93.9%
QH4	AFRAID KILLED 4TH	93.9%
Q49BD	# OF GANG FIGHTS	94.0%
Q45B5	MOTHER/FATHER	94.1%
Q49BC	# OF TIMES B + E	94.9%
Q49BG	# TIMES KILL MAIM	95.1%
Q33AB	HAD LESS EFFECT	95.3%
Q32A2	ILLICIT 2ND	95.4%
Q33C	WITHDRAW FROM STOP	95.4%
Q33E	USED TO AVOID WITHDRAW	95.4%
Q29K	WAKE-UP DRINK	95.6%
Q29N	SEVERAL PROBLEMS	95.6%
Q48BM	A/M/F SEX	95.7%
Q35B1	SUB THAT CAUSED PROB	96.4%
Q35C	AGE 1ST A/D FAM PROB	96.5%
Q35D	FAM PROB IN PAST YEAR	96.5%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q30B3	# TIMES STIM	96.5%
Q32BD	FREQ LSD	96.5%
Q30B4	# TIMES PAIN	96.6%
Q32BF	FREQ INHALANTS	96.8%
Q33AC	USED MORE THAN WANTED	96.9%
Q49BA	# OF TIMES MORE \$100	96.9%
Q35N1	SUBSTANCE CAUSED PROB	96.9%
Q35O	AGE 1ST PROBLEM	96.9%
Q35P	PROBLEMS LAST YEAR	96.9%
Q33AD	WANTED TO CUTDOWN COULDN'T	97.8%
Q36B	RECEIVE IN/OUTPATIENT	98.0%
Q49CE	OFTEN STRONG-ARM	98.0%
Q49BE	# OF STRONG-ARM	98.0%
Q32A3	ILLICIT 3RD	98.0%
Q49BB	# STOLEN MOTOR	98.1%
Q30C3	AGE 1ST STIM	98.1%
Q29O	AGE PROBLEMS	98.2%
Q29P	SEVERAL WITHIN LAST YEAR	98.2%
Q30B2	# TIMES SED	98.3%
Q32CD	AGE LSD	98.4%
Q32DD	MOST RECENT LSD	98.4%
QB5	SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--5TH MEN	98.4%
QC5	LAST TIME 5TH	98.4%
QD5	WHERE 5TH	98.4%
QF5	WHO WAS ATTACKED 5TH	98.4%
QG5	WHO DID 5TH	98.4%
QH5	AFRAID KILLED 5TH	98.4%
QA5	WITNESSING VIOLENCE (TYPE)--5TH MEN	98.4%
Q33AE	TRIED CUTDOWN BUT COULDN'T	98.5%
Q32CF	AGE INHAL	98.5%
Q32DF	MOST RECENT INHAL	98.5%
Q30B1	# TIMES TRANQ	98.8%
Q35J1	SUBSTANCE TROUBLE	98.8%
Q35K	AGE 1ST TROUBLE	98.8%
Q35L	TROUBLE PAST YEAR	98.8%
Q32BB	FREQ COCAINE	98.9%
Q33AF	TIME INVOLVING DRUGS	99.0%
Q33D1	WHICH DRUG CUASE WITHDRAW	99.1%
Q30C4	AGE 1ST PAIN	99.3%
Q49CD	OFTEN GANG FIGHTS	99.4%
Q32A4	ILLICIT 4TH	99.4%
Q32BC	FREQ ANGEL DUST	99.5%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q33AG	B/C DRUGS LESS SCH/WORK	99.5%
Q30C2	AGE 1ST SED	99.5%
Q33F1	WHICH DRUG WITHDRAW	99.5%
Q40F	BURNED IN LAST YEAR	99.5%
Q32CB	AGE COC	99.6%
Q32DB	MOST RECENT COC	99.6%
Q40B	SPANKED HARD PAST YEAR	99.6%
Q33G	D PROBLEM SAME TIME	99.6%
Q30B5	# TIMES STER	99.7%
Q33H	AGE SEVERAL PROB SAME YEAR	99.7%
Q33I	SEV PROBLEM PAST MONTH	99.7%
Q29L	DRINK HANG OVER	99.7%
Q30C1	AGE 1ST TRANQ	99.7%
Q33AH	KEEP USING PROBLEMS	99.7%
Q49CG	OFTEN ATTACK KILL/MAIM	99.7%
Q32BE	FREQ HEROIN	99.8%
QA6	WITNESSING VIOLENCE (TYPE)--6TH MEN	99.8%
QB6	SEEN MORE THAN ONCE--6TH MEN	99.8%
QC6	LAST TIME 6TH	99.8%
QD6	WHERE 6TH	99.8%
QF6	WHO WAS ATTACKED 6TH	99.8%
QG6	WHO DID 6TH	99.8%
QH6	AFRAID KILLED 6TH	99.8%
Q49CA	HOW OFTEN MORE \$100	99.8%
Q29M	DRANK WITHDRAWAL	99.8%
Q49CC	OFTEN B +E	99.8%
Q32CC	AGE ANGEL	99.9%
Q32DC	MOST RECENT ANGEL	99.9%
Q34C	MOST RECENT INJECT	99.9%
Q34D	SHARED NEEDLE	99.9%
Q30C5	AGE 1ST STER	99.9%
Q32A5	ILLICIT 5TH	99.9%
Q32CE	AGE HER	99.9%
Q32DE	MOST RECENT HER	99.9%
Q32A6	ILLICIT 6TH	99.9%
Q49CB	OFTEN STOLEN MOTOR	99.9%
Q49BF	# SEX AGNST THEIR WILL	99.9%
Q34E	AGE 1ST SHARED	100.0%
Q34F	MOST RECENT SHARE	100.0%
Q49CF	OFTEN SEX AGNST THEIR WILL	100.0%

*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.