NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Data Resources Program

Public Support for Rehabilitation in Ohio, 1996

ICPSR 2543

Brandon K. Applegate

User Guide, Machine-Readable Codebook,
and Data Collection Instrument

ICPSR

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR REHABILITATION IN OHIO, 1996

(ICPSR 2543)

Principal Investigator

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First ICPSR Version
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON USE OF ICPSR RESOURCES

To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, users of ICPSR data are requested to send to ICPSR bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Please indicate in a cover letter which data were used.

DATA DISCLAIMER

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

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SUMMARY

The main focus of this research was on identifying the conditions
under which public support for rehabilitation varies. A single,
multivariate analysis method was used so that the influence of each
respondent, criminal, crime, and treatment characteristic could be
determined within the context of all other factors. The research also
explored differences between global and specific attitudes toward
rehabilitation. Data for this study were collected through a mail
survey of 1,000 Ohio residents (Part 1). The initial mailing was sent
to all 1,000 members of the sample on May 28, 1996. Several followups
were conducted, and data collection efforts ended on August 26, 1996.
Questionnaire items elicited demographic, experiential, and
attitudinal information from each respondent. To assess the potential
influence of offender, offense, and treatment characteristics on the
respondent's support for rehabilitation, several variables were
combined to create a factorial vignette. This method allowed the
independent effects of each factor on support for rehabilitation to be
determined. The respondents were asked to express their agreement or
disagreement with five statements following the vignette: (1) general
support for rehabilitation, (2) effectiveness of intervention, (3)
basing release decisions on progress in rehabilitation programs, (4)
individualizing sentences to fit treatment needs, and (5) expanding
treatment opportunities for offenders. Types of offenses included in
the vignettes were robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny,
motor vehicle theft, fraud, drug sales, and drug use. These offenses
were selected since they are well-known to the public, offenders are
arrested for these offenses fairly frequently, and the offenses are
potentially punishable by a sentence of either prison or probation.
Several attributes within the particular offenses in the vignettes
were designed to assess the influence of different levels of harm,
either financial or physical. Offender characteristics and offense
selection for use in the vignettes were weighted by their frequency of
arrests as reported in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 1995
Uniform Crime Report data. A rating of the seriousness of each offense
was assigned using a separate survey of 118 undergraduate university
students (Part 2), and the resulting seriousness score was used in the
analysis of the vignettes. Additional items on the mail survey
instrument assessed the respondent's global and specific attitudes
toward treatment. Independent variables from the mail survey include
the respondent's age, education, income category, sex, race, political
party, rating of political conservativism, personal contact with
offenders, religious identity salience, religiosity, attitudes toward
biblical literalness and religious forgiveness, fear of crime, and
victimization. Variables from the vignettes examined whether support
for rehabilitation was influenced by offender age, race, sex, type of
offense committed, employment status, substance use, prior record,

sentence, and treatment program. Global support for rehabilitation was measured by responses to two questions: what the respondent thought the main emphasis in most prisons was (to punish, to rehabilitate, to protect society), and what the main emphasis should be. Items assessed variations in the respondent's attitudes toward rehabilitation by offender's age, sex, and prior record; location of treatment; and the type of treatment provided. Variables from the crime seriousness survey recorded the respondent's rating of various crime events, including assault and robbery (with or without a weapon, with varying degrees of injury, or no injury to the victim), burglary, larceny, and auto theft (with varying values of the property stolen), drug dealing, drug use, and writing bad checks.

GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

STUDY IDENTIFICATION

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR REHABILITATION IN OHIO, 1996

Brandon K. Applegate

University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice

Award No. 96-IJ-CX-0007

KEY WORDS

Intervention, offenders, offenses, public attitudes, rehabilitation programs

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Because of the important role that public opinion plays regarding decisions about punishment and sentencing policy, an accurate appraisal of the public's views is critical. The most pressing issue concerning public attitudes toward rehabilitation is the lack of specificity in the existing research. Several researchers have made significant advances in identifying the factors that shape treatment attitudes, but the relationships reported have been observed by collating results across numerous studies rather than in a single project. Also, these characteristics often have been examined in isolation, without considering contextual features that likely influence citizens' opinions. Further, only preliminary evidence is available on how the attributes of the criminal, the crime, and the provision of treatment can shape public perceptions. Therefore, the main focus of this research was on identifying the conditions under which the public support for rehabilitation varies. A single, multivariate analysis method was used so that the influence of each respondent, criminal, crime, and treatment characteristic could be determined within the context of all other factors. The research also explored differences between global and specific attitudes toward rehabilitation.

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

Data for this study were collected through a mail survey of 1,000 Ohio residents. Distribution of the surveys followed Dillman's (1978) total design method. The initial mailing was sent to all 1,000 members of the sample on May 28, 1996, and included a copy of the questionnaire and a business reply envelope. Accompanying these materials was a personalized letter from the project director requesting that the respondent complete and return the survey. The letter emphasized the importance of the study and noted that the project was sponsored by the University of Cincinnati and the United States Department of Justice. A reminder letter was sent to the entire sample one week later. After another two weeks, a replacement survey, accompanied by a reminder letter and return envelope, was mailed to all those who had not yet responded. A final mailing was sent to all nonrespondents seven weeks after the initial mailing and included all of the survey materials. To ensure the confidentiality of the responses, a number was printed on the return envelope. Each number was removed from the mailing list when it was received. Each new letter took a slightly different approach to encourage responses, and the mailings to nonrespondents became slightly more urgent with each follow-up. The first three mailings were sent using first-class postage, but to further emphasize the importance of the final mailing, it was sent by registered mail. Data collection efforts ended on August 26, 1996. Questionnaire items elicited demographic, experiential, and attitudinal information from each respondent. To assess the potential influence of offender, offense, and treatment characteristics on the respondent's support for rehabilitation, several variables were combined to create a factorial vignette. This method allowed the independent effects of each factor on support for rehabilitation to be determined. The respondents were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with five statements following the vignette: (1) general support for rehabilitation, (2) effectiveness of intervention, (3) basing release decisions on progress in rehabilitation programs, (4) individualizing sentences to fit treatment needs, and (5) expanding treatment opportunities for offenders. The computer program, Vig-Write, was used to generate the vignettes and was programmed to screen out illogical combinations and to weight the probability that the computer would select any particular level within each dimension to create a universe of vignettes that more accurately represented reality. Types of offenses included in the vignettes were robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, fraud, drug sales, and drug use. These offenses were selected since they are well-known to the public, offenders are arrested for these offenses fairly frequently, and the offenses are potentially punishable by a sentence of either prison or

probation. Regarding the particular offenses included within each offense category in the vignettes, several attributes within offenses were designed to assess the influence of different levels of harm, either financial or physical. Offender characteristics and offense selection for use in the vignettes were weighted by their frequency of arrests as reported in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 1995 Uniform Crime Report data. A rating of the seriousness of each offense was assigned using a separate survey of 118 undergraduate university students, and the resulting seriousness score was used in the analysis of the vignettes. For the crime seriousness survey, respondents were asked to rate each offense based on a short event description on a scale of 1 to 9, where 1 equalled "not at all serious" and 9 equalled "extremely serious". Additional items on the mail survey instrument assessed the respondent's global and specific attitudes toward treatment.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

    Data for Part 1 were obtained through a mail survey to residents in Ohio. Data for Part 2 were obtained through a survey administered to undergraduate student volunteers at the University of Central Florida.

SAMPLE

    The chosen sample size of 1,000 residents was based on two considerations: (1) a return rate of at least 50 percent would provide an estimated sampling variation of less than plus or minus 4 percent for any particular item, and (2) a sample of 1,000 ensured adequate statistical power to analyze the influence of the variables included in the vignettes and the respondent demographics on support for rehabilitation. The sample was drawn by Survey Sampling, Incorporated, a service that maintains a database of residents listed in all Ohio telephone directories. Samples were drawn from the database by a computer that began with a random starting point and selected every nth case to reach the desired sample size. The listings in the database are updated twice per year and have a reported working telephone rate of over 85 percent. The suitability of Ohio as a research site reflected its similarity to the United States as a whole. The evidence extended by Tuchfarber (1988) shows that Ohio is representative of the United States in several ways: percent urban and rural, percent of the population that is African-American, median age, per capita income, percent living below the poverty level, and unemployment rate. Although results generated from an Ohio sample are not empirically generalizable to the United States, they may be suggestive of what might be expected nationally. Respondents to the seriousness survey were undergraduate student volunteers from two introductory criminology classes at the University of Central Florida.

RESPONSE RATES

The attempts to encourage participation resulted in 559 completed or nearly-completed questionnaires being returned. Sixty-seven unanswered questionnaires were returned by the United States Postal Service because the addressee had moved and left no forwarding address or the forwarding order had expired. Thirty-eight surveys were returned unanswered because the intended respondent was deceased or was too ill to complete the questionnaire. The resulting response rate for those members of the sample who received a survey and were capable of completing it was 62.4 percent. Although this response rate is generally considered adequate, some concerns may be raised about the representativeness of the resulting sample. Typical of mailed surveys, this sample overrepresents males, whites, older residents of Ohio, and individuals with higher education and thus higher incomes. A response rate is not applicable for the seriousness survey, since all respondents were volunteers.

DATE(S) OF DATA COLLECTION

May 28-August 26, 1996

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Independent variables from the mail survey include the respondent's age, education, income category, sex, race, political party, rating of political conservativism, personal contact with offenders, religious identity salience, religiosity, attitudes toward biblical literalness and religious forgiveness, fear of crime, and victimization. Variables from the vignettes examined whether support for rehabilitation was influenced by offender age, race, sex, type of offense committed, employment status, substance use, prior record, sentence, and treatment program. Global support for rehabilitation was measured by responses to two questions: what the respondent thought the main emphasis in most prisons was (to punish, to rehabilitate, to protect society), and what the main emphasis should be. Ten items assessed variations in the respondent's attitudes toward rehabilitation by offender's age, sex, and prior record; location of treatment; and the type of treatment provided. Variables from the crime seriousness survey recorded the respondent's rating of various

crime events including assault and robbery (with or without a weapon, with varying degrees of injury or no injury to the victim), burglary, larceny, and auto theft (with varying values of the property stolen), drug dealing, drug use, and writing bad checks.

PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

     Several Likert-type scales were used.

UNIT OF OBSERVATION

     Individuals.

EXTENT OF PROCESSING

     Missing data codes were standardized by the data producer. Hardcopy documentation was converted to machine-readable form and electronic documentation was reformatted by ICPSR.   ICPSR   also performed checks for undocumented codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION

     This data collection contains two data files, a machine-readable user guide, codebooks, and data collection instruments in a PDF file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

     The user guide, codebook, and data collection instruments are provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. 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 through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

FILE SPECIFICATIONS

PART NUMBER: 1
PART NAME: Mail Survey Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASE COUNT: 559
VARIABLE COUNT: 99
RECORD LENGTH: 125
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 2
PART NAME: Crime Seriousness Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASE COUNT: 118
VARIABLE COUNT: 25
RECORD LENGTH: 27
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION

    Applegate, Brandon K. "Specifying Public Support for
Rehabilitation: A Factorial Survey Approach" (Final Report).
Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National
Institute of Justice, 1997.

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, 20850,
800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500. 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 transfering 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 734-998-9825. The URL for the NACJD homepage is:

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

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA2543.P1

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values*
===
Variable Name and Label   Percent of Cases with
   (Total cases=559)   Missing Values

12.1% (12 of 99 variables) have 0% Missing Values

24.2% (24 of 99 variables) have > 0% – 1% Missing Values

49.5% (49 of 99 variables) have > 1% – 3% Missing Values

5.1% (5 of 99 variables) have > 3% – 5% Missing Values

8.1% (8 of 99 variables) have > 5% – 10% Missing Values

Variable	Label	Percent
V65	EVIL PEOPLE WILL SUFFER IN HELL	5.4%
V87	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN 1995 BEFORE TAXE	5.7%
V74	SOMEONE BROKE INTO THEIR HOUSE	6.4%
V76	PROPERTY STOLEN FROM THEIR HOUSE/YARD	7.2%
V80	SOMEONE HELD THEM UP ON STREET/ROB THEM	7.2%
V82	THREATEND TO BEAT THEM/THREATENED W/WPN	7.2%
V84	BEAT THEM UP (FIGHT THEY NOT START)	7.2%
V78	THEIR CAR STOLEN/BROKEN INTO/VANDALIZED	7.5%

0.0% (0 of 99 variables) have > 10% – 20% Missing Values

0.0% (0 of 99 variables) have > 20% – 40% Missing Values

1.0% (1 of 99 variables) have > 40% – 100% Missing Values

V89	WHAT SPECIFIC DENOMINATION IS THAT?	51.5%

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

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA2543.P2

Table 2: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values*
==
Variable Name and Label   Percent of Cases with
   (Total cases=118)   Missing Values

92.0% (23 of 25 variables) have 0% Missing Values

8.0% (2 of 25 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values

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

Data Codes

to Accompany

Specifying Public Support for Rehabilitation:

A Factorial Survey Approach

(Mail Survey Data)

Funded Under Grant Number

96-IJ-CX-0007

Brandon K. Applegate
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies
University of Central Florida

This codebook describes the Part 1: Mail Survey data by defining each variable and its coding and location. These values are presented as in the following example:

V1   What race do you consider yourself?
     1=white
     2=black
     3=other
     9=missing

     column(s) 1

Here, "V1" is the variable name, "What race do you consider yourself?" is the actual question as presented in the survey instrument. The coding of each response option is as provided (e.g., a respondent who indicated that he or she was white was coded 1), and the variable begins and ends in column 1.

Note that for the vignette variables, the actual variables were not provided, but a randomly selected category of each variable was selected and these phrases were combined to form a vignette. In these cases, an indicator of what the variable was intended to represent is provided in parantheses in place of the actual question. For example, the vignette offender's sex will be indicated as

V1   (offender sex)

This dataset contains data on 559 cases. The data are stored as a rectangular file in ASCII format. With one record per case, the total length of each record is 125 columns.

V1   (offender sex)
     0=Lisa (female)
     1=Gary (male)

column(s) 1

V2   (offender age)
     provided in whole years, ranging from 15 to 34

     column(s) 2-3

V3   (offender race)
     0=black
     1=white

     column(s) 4

V4   (current offense)
     1 = did not have a weapon. He/she threatened to harm a
          victim unless the victim gave him/her money. The
          victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed
     2 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
          The victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed
     3 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
          When the victim resisted, [name] used the weapon and
          took $10. The victim was wounded and was treated by a
          doctor but was not hospitalized
     4 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
          When the victim resisted, [name] used the weapon and
          took $10. The victim was wounded and had to be
          admitted to a hospital
     5 = broke into a home and stole $100
     6 = broke into a home and stole $1,000
     7 = broke into a home and stole $10,000
     8 = injured a victim with a knife. The victim, however,
          did not need medical treatment
     9 = injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim
          had to be treated by a doctor but was not hospitalized
    10 = injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim
          had to be admitted to a hospital
    11 = stole property worth $500 from outside a building
    12 = stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building
    13 = stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building
    14 = stole a car worth $5,000
    15 = stole a car worth $10,000
    16 = knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $500
    17 = knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $1,000
    18 = sold large amounts of cocaine to others so that they
          could resell it
    19 = sold small amounts of cocaine to others for their own
          personal use
    20 = used cocaine

     column(s) 5-6

V5   (offender employment)
     0=had been unemployed for a long time
     1=had been employed off and on for several years
     2=had held a steady job for several years

     column(s) 7

V6   (offender drug use)
     0 = did not use drugs
     1 = was under the influence of drugs when he/she committed
          the crime but did not have a drug habit
     2 = had a serious drug habit

     column(s) 8

V7   (prior offense)
      0 = He/She had never been convicted of a crime before
      1 = did not have a weapon. He/she threatened to harm a
            victim unless the victim gave him/her money. The
            victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed
      2 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
            The victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed
      3 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
            When the victim resisted, [name] used the weapon and
            took $10. The victim was wounded and was treated by a
            doctor but was not hospitalized
      4 = threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
            When the victim resisted, [name] used the weapon and
            took $10. The victim was wounded and had to be
            admitted to a hospital
      5 = broke into a home and stole $100
      6 = broke into a home and stole $1,000
      7 = broke into a home and stole $10,000
      8 = injured a victim with a knife. The victim, however,
            did not need medical treatment
      9 = injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim
            had to be treated by a doctor but was not hospitalized
     10 = injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim
            had to be admitted to a hospital
     11 = stole property worth $500 from outside a building
     12 = stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building
     13 = stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building
     14 = stole a car worth $5,000
     15 = stole a car worth $10,000
     16 = knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $500
     17 = knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $1,000
     18 = sold large amounts of cocaine to others so that they
            could resell it
     19 = sold small amounts of cocaine to others for their own
            personal use
     20 = used cocaine
     21 = intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim
            fell but did not need medical treatment
     22 = intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim
            fell and had to be treated by a doctor but was not
            hospitalized
     23 = drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident.
            No one was seriously hurt
     24 = drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident.
            The driver of the other car was seriously hurt and had
            to be admitted to a hospital

      column(s) 9-10

V8   (sentence)
      1 = probation, where he/she will continue to live in the
           community but must meet with a probation officer once
           per month
      2 = intensive supervision probation, where he/she will
           continue to live in the community but must meet with a
           probation officer twice per week
      3 = prison

      column(s) 11

V9   (treatment program type)
      1 = a psychological treatment program that teaches
           offenders to give up criminal values and encourages
           good behavior through a system of rewards and
           punishments
      2 = a psychological treatment program that helps offenders
           to resolve the emotional problems that caused them to
           commit their crimes
      3 = an educational program that gives offenders the
           opportunity to learn how to read, write, and do basic
           math
      4 = an educational program that gives offenders the
           opportunity to earn a college degree
      5 = a program that gives offenders the opportunity to learn
           how to use and fix computers
      6 = a program that gives offenders the opportunity to learn
           how to handle and assemble parts in a small factory

      column(s) 12

V10   During the summer, the state government should help provide
      jobs for inner-city youths from poor families.
      1=oppose strongly
      2=oppose
      3=oppose slightly
      4=favor slightly
      5=favor
      6=favor strongly
      9=missing

      column(s) 13

V11   Allow the courts to use evidence that shows an offender's
      guilt, even if it was obtained illegally.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 14

V12   Develop recreation programs, like midnight basketball, so
      that youths will have something to do instead of wandering
      the streets at night.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 15

V13   Clean up trash and graffiti in neighborhoods and community
      parks and playgrounds so that more people will want to be
      out in these areas.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 16

V14   Make sure that people who are convicted of serious crimes
      serve the whole sentence that the court gives them.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 17

V15   Allow the police to randomly search people's homes for
      illegal guns and drugs without a search warrant.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 18

V16   Instead of arresting people who use drugs, get them into
      treatment programs that can help get them off drugs.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 19

V17   Build more prisons so that longer sentences could be given
      to criminals.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 20

V18   Hire more police officers.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 21

V19   Provide job training and apprenticeship programs so that all
      youths will have the opportunity to get good paying jobs as
      adults.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 22

V20   Pass a law requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone
      convicted of a violent crime for the third time.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 23

V21   Have the police make more of an effort to get to know the
      people in the community.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 24

V22   Give the death penalty to criminals convicted of some
      serious crimes other than murder.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 25

V23   Provide help to families and their children as soon as a
      child shows signs that he or she might later get into
      trouble with the law.
      [see V10 for coding]

      column(s) 26

V24   I support the use of rehabilitation with [name]
      1=disagree strongly
      2=disagree
      3=disagree slightly
      4=agree slightly
      5=agree
      6=agree strongly
      9=missing

      column(s) 27

V25   Trying to rehabilitate [name] probably will lessen the
      chances that he/she will go back into crime.
      [see V24 for coding]

      column(s) 28

V26   If [name] successfully completes his/her rehabilitation
      program, he/she should have the opportunity to have his/her
      sentence reduced.
      [see V24 for coding]

      column(s) 29

V27 It is right to put people like [name] in programs that try
     to cure the particular problem that caused them to break the
     law.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 30

V28 This type of rehabilitation program should be expanded so
     that more offenders could be involved.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 31

V29 It is important to make sure [name] gets the punishment that
     he/she deserves.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 32

V30 The best way to prevent [name] from committing more crimes
     would be to keep him/her locked up.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 33

V31 Punishing [name] will keep him/her from committing more
     crimes by teaching him/her that crime does not pay.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 34

V32 The court was too lenient in sentencing [name] for this
     crime.
     [see V24 for coding]

     column(s) 35

V33 In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too
     harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?
     1=too harshly
     2=about right
     3=not harshly enough
     9=missing

     column(s) 36

V34 Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted
     of murder?
     1=favor
     2=oppose
     3=no opinion
     9=missing

     column(s) 37

V35 Do you think that the main emphasis in most prisons is on
     punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to
     rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to
     society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from
     future crime he might commit?
     1=punish
     2=rehabilitate
     3=protect society
     4=not sure
     9=missing

     column(s) 38

V36 Now what do you think should be the main emphasis in most
     prisons--punishing the individual convicted of a crime,
     trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might
     return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting
     society from future crime he might commit?
     1=punish
     2=rehabilitate
     3=protect society
     4=not sure
     9=missing

     column(s) 39

Some people believe that prisons should work toward only one
goal. Other people believe that many goals are important. You
have just told us what you think should be the main emphasis in
most prisons. We would also like to know how you feel about the
other goals. Please show how important you think each goal is by
circling your answers below.

V37 punishing the individual convicted of a crime
     1=very important
     2=important
     3=a little important
     4=not important
     9=missing

     column(s) 40

V38 trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might
     return to society as a productive citizen
     (see V37 for coding)

     column(s) 41

V39 protecting society from future crimes he might commit
     (see V37 for coding)

     column(s) 42

V40 The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to teach them a
     skill that they can use to get a job when they are released
     from prison.
     1=disagree strongly
     2=disagree
     3=disagree slightly
     4=agree slightly
     5=agree
     6=agree strongly
     9=missing

     column(s) 43

V41 We should put criminals in jail so that innocent citizens
     will be protected from criminals who victimize them--rob or
     hurt them--if given the chance.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 44

V42 It is a good idea to provide treatment for offenders who are
     supervised by the courts and live in the community.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 45

V43 The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to try to help
     offenders change their values and to help them with the
     emotional problems that caused them to break the law.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 46

V44 It is important to try to rehabilitate adults who have
     committed crimes and are now in the correctional system.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 47

V45 Punishing criminals is the only way to stop them from
     engaging in more crimes in the future.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 48

V46 The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to give them a
     good education.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 49

V47 We should try to rehabilitate women who have broken the law.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 50

V48 Rehabilitation programs should be available even for
     offenders who have been involved in a lot of crime in their
     lives.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 51

V49 Since most criminals will commit crimes over and over again,
     the only way to protect society is to put these criminals in
     jail and throw away the key.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 52

V50 Putting people in prisons does not make much sense since it
     will only increase crime because prisons are schools of
     crime.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 53

V51 It is a good idea to provide treatment for offenders who are
     in prison.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 54

V52 We should try to rehabilitate men who have broken the law.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 55

V53   Sending criminals to jail will not stop them from committing
      crimes.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 56

V54   Criminals deserve to be punished because they have harmed
      society.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 57

V55   It is important to try to rehabilitate juveniles who have
      committed crimes and are now in the correctional system.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 58

V56   When I have decisions to make in my everyday life, I usually
      try to find out what God wants me to do.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 59

V57   In order to receive God's forgiveness, it is important that
      we forgive those who sin against us.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 60

V58   Religion is a very important part of my life.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 61

V59   After I do something wrong, I fear God's punishment.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 62

V60   I believe the Bible is God's word and all it says is true.
      (see V40 for coding)

      column(s) 63

V61 God teaches that even if someone has lived a life of crime,
     they should be forgiven for their offenses if they are truly
     sorry.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 64

V62 Religion should influence how I live my life.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 65

V63 There is life after death.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 66

V64 It is important to hate the sin but love the sinner.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 67

V65 People who are evil in this world will eventually suffer in
     Hell.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 68

V66 God knows everything a person does wrong.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 69

V67 I would describe myself as very religious.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 70

V68 I believe the miracles described in the Bible actually
     happened just as the Bible says they did.
     (see V40 for coding)

     column(s) 71

V69   In what year were you born?   19____
      coded as last two digits of the 20th century
      99=missing

      column(s) 72-73

V70   What is your sex?
      0=female
      1=male
      9=missing

      column(s) 74

V71   What race do you consider yourself?
      1=white
      2=black
      3=other
      9=missing

      column(s) 75

V72   What is the last year or grade of education that you
      completed?
      1 = never went to high school
      2 = went to high school but did not graduate
      3 = graduated from high school
      4 = finished one year of college (or post-high school
           training)
      5 = finished two years of college
      6 = finished three years of college
      7 = graduated from college
      8 = finished one or more years of graduate school
      9 = missing

      column(s) 76

In the last 12 months, have any of the following crimes been
committed against you personally or against any of your friends
or relatives?

V73   someone broke into your house
      1=yes
      2=no
      9=missing

      column(s) 77

V74   someone broke into their house
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 78

V75   someone stole property from your house or yard
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 79

V76   someone stole property from their house or yard
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 80

V77   someone stole, broke into, or vandalized your car
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 81

V78   someone stole, broke into, or vandalized their car
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 82

V79   someone held you up on the street and robbed you
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 83

V80   someone held them up on the stree and robbed them
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 84

V81   someone threatened to beat you up or threatened you with a
       knife, gun, or other weapon
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 85

V82   someone threatened to beat them up or threatened them with a
       knife, gun, or other weapon
       (see V73 for coding)

       column(s) 86

V83   someone actually beat you up (in a fight you didn't start)
      (see V73 for coding)

      column(s) 87

V84   someone actually beat them up (in a fight they didn't start)
      (see V73 for coding)

      column(s) 88

V85   Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a
      Republican, Democrat, or Independent?
      1=strong republican
      2=republican
      3=independent
      4=democrat
      5=strong democrat
      9=missing

      column(s) 89

V86   We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and
      conservatives. Think about a scale going from 1 to 9, with
      1 meaning extremely liberal and 9 meaning extremely
      conservative. How would you rate your own political views?

      Scale of whole numbers ranging from 1 to 9 was provided.
      Anchor points were given at 1 (extremely liberal), 5
      (moderate) and 9 (extremely conservative).
      99=missing

      column(s) 90-91

V87   Now we would like to ask you about your family income. As
      we said above, this information is being collected for
      statistical purposes only and will remain strictly
      confidential. Would you please circle the letter below that
      best represents your total family income in 1995 before
      taxes?
      1=less than $15,000
      2=$15,000 to $24,999
      3=$25,000 to $34,999
      4=$35,000 to $49,999
      5=$50,000 to $74,999
      6=$75,000 or more
      9=missing

      column(s) 92

V88 What is your religious preference?
     1=protestant
     2=catholic
     3=jewish
     4=other
     5=no preference
     9=missing

     column(s) 93

V89 What specific denomination is that, if any?
     [no categories were provided]

     string variable, column(s) 94-113

     ICPSR Note: A couple of responses for this variable were adjusted
     for confidentiality reasons. The changed responses were enclosed
     in square brackets ([]).

In your life, have you ever done any of the following?

V90 have you ever visited any prisons or jails?
     1=yes
     2=no
     9=missing

     column(s) 114

V91 have you ever worked for pay or done volunteer work with
     people who had broken the law?
     (see V90 for coding)

     column(s) 115

V92 have you ever known someone who was on probation or who was
     in prison or jail?
     (see V90 for coding)

     column(s) 116

V93 At one time or another, most people have experienced fear
     about becoming the victim of a crime. Think back to those
     times when you might have felt afraid or worried that you
     might be a crime victim. How many times have you felt
     afraid of crime in the last month?
     1=none
     2=once
     3=two or three
     4=four or five
     5=more than five
     9=missing

     column(s) 117

We would like to know if you think any of these things are a
problem in your neighborhood. For each activity, we would like
you to tell us if it is a "big problem," "some problem," or "not
a problem."

V94 groups of teenagers hanging out on the corners or in the
     streets
     1=big
     2=some
     3=not
     9=missing

     column(s) 118

V95 vandalism--like kids breaking windows or writing on walls or
     things like that
     (see V94 for coding)

     column(s) 119

V96 noisy neighbors--people who play loud music, have late
     parties, or have noisy fights
     (see V94 for coding)

     column(s) 120

V97 garbage or litter on the streets or sidewalks
     (see V94 for coding)

     column(s) 121

V98 people who say insulting things or bother people as they
     walk down the street
     (see V94 for coding)

     column(s) 122

CASENO
      A sequentially-assigned unique number appended to each record
      by ICPSR.

      column(s) 123-125

Data Codes

to Accompany

Specifying Public Support for Rehabilitation:

A Factorial Survey Approach

(Crime Seriousness Data)

Funded Under Grant Number

96-IJ-CX-0007

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This codebook describes the Part 2: Crime Seriousness data by
defining each variable and its location. The respondents rated
each offense on a scale of 1 to 9, where 1 equaled "not at all
serious" and 9 equaled "extremely serious." Each variable is
coded the same as the seriousness rating assigned by the respondent.

The following is an example of how the variables are defined:

V1   A man stole property worth $500 from outside a building.

     column(s) 1

Here, "V1" is the variable name, "A man stole property worth $500
from outside a building" is the actual offense rated as presented
in the survey instrument.

The variable begins and ends in column 1.

This dataset contains data on 118 cases. The data are stored as
a rectangular file in ASCII format. With one record per case,
the total length of each record is 27 columns.

V1   A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
     When the victim resisted, the man used the weapon and took
     $10. The victim was wounded and had to be admitted to a
     hospital.

     column 1

V2   A man drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident.
     The driver of the other car was seriously hurt and had to be
     admitted to a hospital.

     column 2

V3   A man broke into a home and stole $100.

     column 3

V4   A man injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the
     victim had to be admitted to a hospital.

     column 4

V5   A man sold large amounts of cocaine to others so that they
      could resell it.

      column 5

V6   A man stole property worth $500 from outside a building.

      column 6

V7   A man drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident.
      No one was seriously hurt.

      column 7

V8   A man broke into a home and stole $10,000.

      column 8

V9   A man stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building.

      column 9

V10   A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
      The victim gave him $10 and was not harmed.

      column 10

V11   A man stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building.

      column 11

V12   A man did not have a weapon, but he threatened to harm a
      victim unless the victim gave him money. The victim gave
      him $10 and was not harmed.

      column 12

V13 A man broke into a home and stole $1,000.

     column 13

V14 A man injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the
     victim had to be treated by a doctor but was not
     hospitalized.

     column 14

V15 A man intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim
     fell and had to be treated by a doctor but was not
     hospitalized.

     column 15

V16 A man stole a car worth $5,000.

     column 16

V17 A man injured a victim with a knife. The victim, however,
     did not need medical treatment.
     0=missing

     column 17

V18 A man knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $1,000.

     column 18

V19 A man used cocaine.

     column 19

V20 A man stole a car worth $10,000.
     0=missing

     column 20

V21   A man sold small amounts of cocaine to others for their own
      personal use.

      column 21

V22   A man knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $500.

      column 22

V23   A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money.
      When the victim resisted, the man used the weapon and took
      $10. The victim was wounded and was treated by a doctor but
      was not hospitalized.

      column 23

V24   A man intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim
      fell but did not need medical treatment.

      column 24

CASENO
      A sequentially-assigned unique number appended to each record
      by ICPSR.

      column(s) 25-27

Appendix A

Cover Letters to Sample and Survey Questionnaire

May 28, 1996

Crime has become a prominent concern nationally and here in Ohio. Despite a great deal of attention to this problem, there is still much that the government does not know about what members of the public think is the best way to deal with crime and criminals. Without a clear understanding of what citizens want their representatives to do about crime, sensible and effective programs are difficult to formulate.

Your household is one of a small number in which we are asking people to give their opinions on crime. It was selected in a random sample of the entire state. For the results of our study to truly represent the views of Ohio residents, it is important that each questionnaire be completed and returned.

You may be assured of complete confidentiality. Your name appears only on our mailing list, which is kept separate from the study results. We have printed a number on the return envelope for mailing purposes only. This is so that we may remove your name from the mailing list when the questionnaire is returned. The number will not be matched with your name or address in any way after we receive your completed survey.

This study is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice and the University of Cincinnati, and the results will be distributed to Ohio officials and representatives, policy makers in other states, and interested citizens. You may receive a summary of the results by writing "copy of results requested" on the back of the return envelope, and printing your name and address below it. To maintain confidentiality, please do not put this information on the questionnaire itself.

Your response is very important to us. When you have completed the questionnaire, please return it in the enclosed "Business Reply" envelope. If you have any concerns or difficulties in filling out the questionnaire, please write or call. The telephone number is (513) 556-5827. If I am not in, please leave a message and I will return your call. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brandon Applegate
Project Director

June 4, 1996

Last week we mailed to you a questionnaire seeking your opinions about Ohio crime policies. Your name was drawn in a random sample of Ohio residents.

If you have already completed and returned it to us, please accept our sincere thanks. If not, please do so today. Because the questionnaire has been sent to only a small, but representative sample of people, it is extremely important that you also be included in the study if the results are to accurately represent the opinions of Ohio citizens.

If by some chance you did not receive the questionnaire, or it got misplaced, please call right now (513-556-5827) and I will get another one in the mail to you immediately.

Sincerely,

Brandon Applegate
Project Director

June 18, 1996

A few weeks ago I wrote to you seeking your opinions about the important issue of crime. As of today, we have not yet received your completed questionnaire.

Our research unit has undertaken this study because citizen opinions and attitudes are very important in planning the best ways to deal with crime and criminals. This study will provide important information about the public's views concerning crime, and the results will be published and distributed to both local and national leaders.

I am writing to you again because of the significance each person has to the usefulness of this study. Your name was drawn through a scientific process in which every resident of Ohio had an equal chance of being selected. In order for the results of this study to truly represent the views of all Ohio residents, it is essential that each person in the sample return their completed questionnaire. Again, let me assure you of <u>complete confidentiality</u> in participating in this study.

In the event that your questionnaire has been misplaced, we have enclosed a replacement. Should you have any questions about the survey, please call me at (513) 556-5827. We greatly appreciate your cooperation with this important study.

Sincerely,

Brandon Applegate
Project Director

P.S. A number of people have written to ask when results will be available. We hope to have them out sometime next month. You may receive a summary of the results by writing "copy of results requested" on the back of the return envelope, and printing your name and address below it. Please <u>do not</u> put this information on the questionnaire itself.

July 12, 1996

I am writing to you about our study of citizen's attitudes toward crime policies. We have not yet received your completed questionnaire.

The large number of questionnaires returned is very encouraging. But, whether we will be able to describe accurately how people feel about crime depends upon you and the others who have not yet responded. This is because our past experiences suggest that the people who have not yet sent in their questionnaires may have quite different feelings about this serious issue than those who have.

This is the first statewide study of its type that has ever been done. Therefore, the results are of particular interest to the many officials and lawmakers now considering what kind of approach Ohio should take to help solve the crime problem. However, the usefulness of our results depends on how accurately we are able to describe what the people of Ohio want.

It is for these reasons that I am sending this letter by certified mail to ensure delivery. In case our other correspondence did not reach you, a replacement questionnaire is enclosed. May I urge you to complete this study and return it in the "Business Reply" envelope as quickly as possible.

I'll be happy to send you a copy of the results if you want one. Simply put your name, address, and "copy of results requested" on the back of the return envelope. We expect to have them ready to send by the end of July. Once again let me assure you that all individual responses will remain completely confidential.

Should you have any questions about the survey, please call me at (513) 556-5827. Your contribution to the success of this study is appreciated greatly.

Sincerely,

Brandon Applegate
Project Director

What Should be the Future of Ohio Crime Policy?

A Statewide Survey of Ohio Citizens

Funded by

The U. S. Department of Justice

and

The University of Cincinnati

I. **Directions:** Recently, policy makers in Ohio have been debating the best ways to help reduce the crime rate. We would like to begin by asking you how you feel about some of these proposed solutions. There are no right or wrong answers; we just want to know your opinions.

Please use the following scale to tell us whether you would favor or oppose each of the measures listed below. Just write the <u>number</u> closest to your opinion in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

1	2	3	4	5	6
OPPOSE STRONGLY	OPPOSE	OPPOSE SLIGHTLY	FAVOR SLIGHTLY	FAVOR	FAVOR STRONGLY

1. _____ During the summer, the state government should help provide jobs for inner-city youths from poor families.

2. _____ Allow the courts to use evidence that shows an offender's guilt, even if it was obtained illegally.

3. _____ Develop recreation programs, like midnight basketball, so that youths will have something to do instead of wandering the streets at night.

4. _____ Clean up trash and graffiti in neighborhoods and community parks and playgrounds so that more people will want to be out in these areas.

5. _____ Make sure that people who are convicted of serious crimes serve the whole sentence that the court gives them.

6. _____ Allow the police to randomly search people's homes for illegal guns and drugs without a search warrant.

7. _____ Instead of arresting people who use drugs, get them into treatment programs that can help get them off drugs.

8. _____ Build more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals.

9. _____ Hire more police officers.

10. _____ Provide job training and apprenticeship programs so that all youths will have the opportunity to get good paying jobs as adults.

11. _____ Pass a law requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone convicted of a violent crime for the third time.

12. _____ Have the police make more of an effort to get to know the people in the community.

13. _____ Give the death penalty to criminals convicted for some serious crimes other than murder.

14. _____ Provide help to families and their children as soon as a child shows signs that he or she might later get into trouble with the law.

II. **Directions:** Please read the following two descriptions of people who have broken the law. After each description, we will ask you how you feel about the person's sentence.

> *Lisa, a 30 year old white female threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money. The victim gave her $10 and was not harmed. After being convicted for this crime, the court discovered that Lisa had held a steady job for several years, and had a serious drug habit. Her prior record showed that she had been convicted once before for a crime in which she knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $1,000.*
>
> *She was sentenced to intensive supervision probation, where she will continue to live in the community but must meet with a probation officer twice per week. As a part of her sentence, Lisa is in a rehabilitation program. She is enrolled in a psychological treatment program that teaches offenders to give up criminal values and encourages good behavior through a system of rewards and punishments.*

Please use the following scale to tell us whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about Lisa. Just write the number closest to your opinion in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISAGREE STRONGLY	DISAGREE	DISAGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE	AGREE STRONGLY

First, we would like to ask you how you feel about Lisa's rehabilitation program.

1. _____ I support the use of rehabilitation with Lisa.

2. _____ Trying to rehabilitate Lisa probably will lessen the chances that she will go back into crime.

3. _____ If Lisa successfully completes her rehabilitation program, she should have the opportunity to have her sentence reduced.

4. _____ It is right to put people like Lisa in programs that try to cure the particular problem that caused them to break the law.

5. _____ This type of rehabilitation program should be expanded so that more offenders could be involved.

We would also like to know how you feel about Lisa's punishment. Please write the number closest to you opinion in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

6. _____ It is important to make sure Lisa gets the punishment that she deserves.

7. _____ The best way to prevent Lisa from committing more crimes would be to keep her locked up.

8. _____ Punishing Lisa will keep her from committing more crimes by teaching her that crime does not pay.

9. _____ The court was too lenient in sentencing Lisa for this crime.

III. Directions: Next we would like to know your views on several different parts of the criminal justice system in Ohio. Please circle your answer for each of the questions below.

1. In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals? (circle one)

    A. TOO HARSHLY
    B. ABOUT RIGHT
    C. NOT HARSHLY ENOUGH

2. Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder? (circle one)

    A. FAVOR
    B. OPPOSE
    C. NO OPINION

3. Do you think the <u>main</u> emphasis in most prisons is on punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from future crime he might commit? (circle one)

    A. PUNISH
    B. REHABILITATE
    C. PROTECT SOCIETY
    D. NOT SURE

4. Now what do you think <u>should</u> be the <u>main</u> emphasis in most prisons--punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from future crimes he might commit? (circle one)

    A. PUNISH
    B. REHABILITATE
    C. PROTECT SOCIETY
    D. NOT SURE

5. Some people believe that prisons should work toward only one goal. Other people believe that many goals are important. You have just told us what you think should be the <u>main</u> emphasis in most prisons. We would also like to know how you feel about the other goals. Please show how important you think <u>each</u> goal is by <u>circling</u> your answers below.

    A. punishing the individual convicted of a crime: (circle one)

        VERY IMPORTANT   IMPORTANT   A LITTLE IMPORTANT   NOT IMPORTANT

    B. trying to rehabilitate the individual so that he might return to society as a productive citizen: (circle one)

        VERY IMPORTANT   IMPORTANT   A LITTLE IMPORTANT   NOT IMPORTANT

    C. protecting society from future crimes he might commit (circle one)

        VERY IMPORTANT   IMPORTANT   A LITTLE IMPORTANT   NOT IMPORTANT

IV. Directions: Policy makers concerned with developing effective crime policies need to better understand how people feel about those who commit crimes. The statements listed below might represent what some people think should be done with criminals.

Please use the following scale to tell us whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Just write the number closest to your opinion in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISAGREE STRONGLY	DISAGREE	DISAGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE	AGREE STRONGLY

1. _____ The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to teach them a skill that they can use to get a job when they are released from prison.

2. _____ We should put criminals in jail so that innocent citizens will be protected from criminals who victimize them—rob or hurt them—if given the chance.

3. _____ It is a good idea to provide treatment for offenders who are supervised by the courts and live in the community.

4. _____ The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to try to help offenders change their values and to help them with the emotional problems that caused them to break the law.

5. _____ It is important to try to rehabilitate adults who have committed crimes and are now in the correctional system.

6. _____ Punishing criminals is the only way to stop them from engaging in more crimes in the future.

7. _____ The best way to rehabilitate offenders is to give them a good education.

8. _____ We should try to rehabilitate women who have broken the law.

9. _____ Rehabilitation programs should be available even for offenders who have been involved in a lot of crime in their lives.

10. _____ Since most criminals will commit crimes over and over again, the only way to protect society is to put these criminals in jail and throw away the key.

11. _____ Putting people in prisons does not make much sense since it will only increase crime because prisons are schools of crime.

12. _____ It is a good idea to provide treatment for offenders who are in prison.

13. _____ We should try to rehabilitate men who have broken the law.

14. _____ Sending criminals to jail will not stop them from committing crimes.

15. _____ Criminals deserve to be punished because they have harmed society.

16. _____ It is important to try to rehabilitate juveniles who have committed crimes and are now in the correctional system.

V. Directions: In the past several years, religious values have begun to play a larger role in both national and local political campaigns. Therefore, policy makers are interested in how people's religious beliefs are related to their views on crime policies. To help us provide political officials with this information, we would like you to tell us how you feel about the following beliefs that some people hold about religion.

Please use the following scale to tell us whether <u>you</u> agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Just write the number closest to your opinion in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISAGREE STRONGLY	DISAGREE	DISAGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE SLIGHTLY	AGREE	AGREE STRONGLY

1. _____ When I have decisions to make in my everyday life, I usually try to find out what God wants me to do.

2. _____ In order to receive God's forgiveness, it is important that we forgive those who sin against us.

3. _____ Religion is a very important part of my life.

4. _____ After I do something wrong, I fear God's punishment.

5. _____ I believe the Bible is God's word and all it says is true.

6. _____ God teaches that even if someone has lived a life of crime, they should be forgiven for their offenses if they are truly sorry.

7. _____ Religion should influence how I live my life.

8. _____ There is life after death.

9. _____ It is important to hate the sin but to love the sinner.

10. _____ People who are evil in this world will eventually suffer in Hell.

11. _____ God knows everything a person does wrong.

12. _____ I would describe myself as very religious.

13. _____ I believe the miracles described in the Bible actually happened just as the Bible says they did.

VI. Directions: Finally, we would like to ask you a few questions about yourself and your neighborhood that will help us to interpret the results. We will use this information only to group you with others who are like you to see whether your opinions are similar.

1. In what year were you born? 19_____

2. What is your sex? (circle one)

   MALE   FEMALE

3. What race do you consider yourself? (circle one)

   WHITE   BLACK   OTHER

4. What is the last year or grade of education that you completed? (circle one)

   A.   NEVER WENT TO HIGH SCHOOL
   B.   WENT TO HIGH SCHOOL BUT DID NOT GRADUATE
   C.   GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL
   D.   FINISHED ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE (OR POST-HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING)
   E.   FINISHED TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE
   F.   FINISHED THREE YEARS OF COLLEGE
   G.   GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE
   H.   FINISHED ONE OR MORE YEARS OF GRADUATE SCHOOL

5. In the last 12 months, have any of the following crimes been committed against you personally or against any of your friends or relatives?

	YOU PERSONALLY (circle one)		FRIEND/ RELATIVE (circle one)	
A. Someone broke into your/their house	YES	NO	YES	NO
B. Someone stole property from your/their house or yard	YES	NO	YES	NO
C. Someone stole, broke into, or vandalized your/their car	YES	NO	YES	NO
D. Someone held you/them up on the street and robbed you/them	YES	NO	YES	NO
E. Someone threatened to beat you/them up or threatened you/them with a knife, gun, or other weapon	YES	NO	YES	NO
F. Someone actually beat you/them up (in a fight you/they didn't start)	YES	NO	YES	NO

6. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? (circle one)

   STRONG
   REPUBLICAN   REPUBLICAN   INDEPENDENT   DEMOCRAT   STRONG
                                                              DEMOCRAT

7. We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Think about a scale going from 1 to 9, with 1 meaning extremely liberal and 9 meaning extremely conservative.

How would you rate your own political views? (circle one number)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EXTREMELY				MODERATE			EXTREMELY	
LIBERAL							CONSERVATIVE	

8. Now we would like to ask you about your family income. As we said above, this information is being collected for statistical purposes only and will remain strictly <u>confidential</u>.

Would you please <u>circle</u> the letter below that best represents your total family income in 1995 before taxes?

A. LESS THAN $15,000   D. $35,000 TO $49,999
B. $15,000 TO $24,999   E. $50,000 TO $74,999
C. $25,000 TO $34,999   F. $75,000 OR MORE

9. What is your religious preference? (circle one)

PROTESTANT   CATHOLIC   JEWISH   OTHER   NO PREFERENCE

10. What specific denomination is that, if any? _____

11. In your whole life, have you ever done any of the following?

(circle one)

A. Have you ever visited any prisons or jails .... YES   NO

B. Have you ever worked for pay or done volunteer work with people
   who had broken the law .... YES   NO

C. Have you ever known someone who was on probation or who was
   in prison or jail .... YES   NO

12. At one time or another, most people have experienced fear about becoming the victim of a crime. Think back to those times when you might have felt afraid or worried that you might be a crime victim.

How many times have you felt afraid of crime in the last month? (circle one)

NONE   ONCE   TWO OR THREE   FOUR OR FIVE   MORE THAN FIVE

And, about your neighborhood...

13. We would like to know if you think any of these things are a <u>problem in your neighborhood</u>. For each activity, we would like you to tell us if it is a "big problem," "some problem," or "not a problem."

(circle one)

A. Groups of teenagers hanging out on the corners or in the streets . . . . Big   Some   Not

B. Vandalism--like kids breaking windows or writing on walls
or things like that . . . . Big   Some   Not

C. Noisy neighbors--people who play loud music, have late parties, or
have noisy fights . . . . Big   Some   Not

D. Garbage or litter on the streets or sidewalks . . . . Big   Some   Not

E. People who say insulting things or bother people as they walk
down the street . . . . Big   Some   Not

YOU ARE DONE.

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS IMPORTANT STUDY!

Appendix B

Distribution of Vignette Characteristics

Distribution of Vignette Characteristics: Distributed Vignettes
and Returned Vignettes

Characteristic*	Percent of Distributed Vignettes (N = 1,000)	Percent of Returned Vignettes (N = 559)
Offender Sex		
Lisa (female)	26.3	25.0
Gary (male)	73.7	75.0
Offender Age		
15	6.0	6.3
16	6.3	6.3
17	7.1	7.0
18	7.1	7.0
19	6.5	6.3
20	4.4	4.5
21	4.9	3.8
22	4.8	5.4
23	5.1	6.1
24	5.3	5.5
25	4.5	4.3
26	4.3	4.7
27	3.9	2.9
28	4.4	4.5
29	3.4	3.8
30	4.3	4.7
31	5.4	5.4
32	4.5	4.3
33	4.0	3.9
34	3.8	3.8
Offender Race		
Black	33.4	31.7
White	66.6	68.3

* Abbreviated labels are used here. See Chapter 2 for full text
of vignette attributes.

Distribution of Vignette Characteristics: Distributed Vignettes
and Returned Vignettes (continued)

Characteristic*	Percent of Distributed Vignettes (N = 1,000)	Percent of Returned Vignettes (N = 559)
Current Offense		
Robbery, no weapon, no harm	0.7	0.4
Robbery, weapon, no harm	2.1	2.7
Robbery, weapon, doctor care	1.6	1.3
Robbery, weapon, hospitalization	1.8	1.3
Burglary, $100	2.9	2.5
Burglary, $1,000	2.8	3.4
Burglary, $10,000	3.2	2.7
Aggravated assault, no treatment	3.6	4.5
Aggravated assault, doctor care	3.8	4.1
Aggravated assault, hospitalization	3.4	3.8
Theft, $500	9.3	10.4
Theft, $1,000	9.9	9.3
Theft, $10,000	9.7	9.1
Auto theft, $5,000	3.4	3.8
Auto theft, $10,000	2.4	2.5
Check fraud, $500	4.0	3.0
Check fraud, $1,000	4.5	4.8
Cocaine sold for resale	7.1	7.9
Cocaine sold for personal use	7.5	7.0
Used cocaine	16.3	15.7
Offender Employment		
Long-term unemployment	36.1	35.4
Intermittent employment	32.3	32.0
Steady employment	31.6	32.6
Offender Drug Use		
No use	34.3	35.1
Under the influence, but no habit	31.8	30.6
Serious habit	33.9	34.3

Distribution of Vignette Characteristics: Distributed Vignettes
and Returned Vignettes (continued)

Characteristic*	Percent of Distributed Vignettes (N = 1,000)	Percent of Returned Vignettes (N = 559)
Prior Offense		
No prior record	32.4	33.1
Robbery, no weapon, no harm	0.7	1.3
Robbery, weapon, no harm	0.6	0.5
Robbery, weapon, doctor care	0.2	0.4
Robbery, weapon, hospitalized	0.3	0.2
Burglary, $100	0.5	0.0
Burglary, $1,000	1.1	0.9
Burglary, $10,000	1.0	1.1
Aggravated assault, no treatment	1.7	1.1
Aggravated assault, doctor care	2.1	2.1
Aggravated assault, hospitalization	1.3	1.4
Theft, $500	4.0	5.2
Theft, $1,000	4.3	4.5
Theft, $10,000	4.8	3.8
Auto theft, $5,000	1.1	1.3
Auto theft, $10,000	0.9	0.5
Check fraud, $500	2.1	1.8
Check fraud, $1,000	2.7	2.0
Cocaine sold for resale	2.0	2.3
Cocaine sold for personal use	3.7	4.3
Use cocaine	6.8	7.0
Simple assault, no treatment	5.9	5.4
Simple assault, doctor care	6.4	6.8
DUI, no harm	7.2	7.9
DUI, hospitalization	6.2	5.4
Sentence		
Probation	27.0	27.5
Intensive supervision probation	25.4	24.3
Prison	47.6	48.1
Treatment Program		
Behavioral	17.4	18.4
Emotional	16.4	18.4
Remedial education	17.8	16.3
College education	15.7	16.3
Computer vocational	16.9	17.2
Manufacturing vocational	15.8	13.4

Appendix C

Crime Seriousness Questionnaire

The criminal law covers a very large number of different kinds of crimes. Some are considered to be very serious acts and others are not so serious. I am interested in your opinions about how serious you think different crimes are.

Please rate the seriousness of each crime on a scale from one to nine. On this scale, one equals "not serious at all" and nine equals "extremely serious." If the crime that is described fits somewhere in between the least serious and the most serious, give it a rating between one and nine depending on how serious the crime is in your opinion. This scale is shown below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not Serious At All								Extremely Serious

Please write the number that best reflects your feelings on the seriousness of each crime in the space provided (to the left of each statement).

_____ 1. A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money. When the victim resisted, the man used the weapon and took $10. The victim was wounded and had to be admitted to a hospital.

_____ 2. A man drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident. The driver of the other car was seriously hurt and had to be admitted to a hospital.

_____ 3. A man broke into a home and stole $100.

_____ 4. A man injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim had to be admitted to a hospital.

_____ 5. A man sold large amounts of cocaine to others so that they could resell it.

_____ 6. A man stole property worth $500 from outside a building.

_____ 7. A man drove a car while drunk and caused a traffic accident. No one was seriously hurt.

_____ 8. A man broke into a home and stole $10,000.

_____ 9. A man stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not Serious At All								Extremely Serious

_____10. A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money. The victim gave him $10 and was not harmed.

_____11. A man stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building.

_____12. A man did not have a weapon, but he threatened to harm a victim unless the victim gave him money. The victim gave him $10 and was not harmed.

_____13. A man broke into a home and stole $1,000.

_____14. A man injured a victim with a knife. As a result, the victim had to be treated by a doctor but was not hospitalized.

_____15. A man intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim fell and had to be treated by a doctor but was not hospitalized.

_____16. A man stole a car worth $5,000.

_____17. A man injured a victim with a knife. The victim, however, did not need medical treatment.

_____18. A man knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $1,000.

_____19. A man used cocaine.

_____20. A man stole a car worth $10,000.

_____21. A man sold small amounts of cocaine to others for their own personal use.

_____22. A man knowingly wrote bad checks for a total of $500.

_____23. A man threatened a victim with a weapon and demanded money. When the victim resisted, the man used the weapon and took $10. The victim was wounded and was treated by a doctor but was not hospitalized.

_____24. A man intentionally shoved or pushed a victim. The victim fell but did not need medical treatment.