

## **ICPSR 4456**

# Impact of State Sentencing Policies on Incarceration Rates in the United States, 1975-2002

Don Stemen Vera Institute of Justice

**User Guide** 





P.O. Box 1248 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 www.icpsr.umich.edu

#### **NACJD Terms of Use**

Before downloading or analyzing any dataset from NACJD, users are instructed to read the following:

In preparing data for release through its web site, NACJD staff take steps to safeguard the identity of all research subjects. For example, direct identifiers are omitted from datasets, and other characteristics are recoded or masked if they can be combined to identify individuals.

Any intentional identification or disclosure of a person or establishment violates the assurances of confidentiality given to the providers of the information. Therefore, users of data obtained from the NACJD or any ICPSR archive agree:

- To use these datasets solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations, except when identification is authorized in writing by the archive;
- To make no use of the identity of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently, and to advise the archive of any such discovery;
- To produce no links among NACJD datasets or among NACJD data and other datasets that could identify individuals or organizations; and
- To comply with the request that downloaded material not be redistributed or sold to other individuals, institutions, or organizations without the written agreement of the archive.

Furthermore, Federal law and regulations require that research data collected by the U.S. Department of Justice or by its grantees and contractors may only be used for statistical and research analysis. The applicable law and regulations may be found in the United States Code, 42 USC Section 3789g(a), and the Code of Federal Regulations, 28 CFR 22. Accordingly, any intentional identification or disclosure of a person or establishment may violate Federal law as well as the assurances of confidentiality given to the providers of the information. Therefore, users of data collected by or with the support from the U.S. Department of Justice and distributed by NACJD or other ICPSR archives must agree to abide by these regulations and understand that ICPSR may report any potential violation to the U.S. Department of Justice.

NACJD further asks that any books, articles, conference papers, theses, dissertations, reports, or other publications that employ data or other resources provided by NACJD reference the bibliographic citation provided in the ICPSR study description for each data collection. These citations acknowledge the principal investigators, the data producers, and ICPSR as the data distributor, in accord with recommended citation procedures for computer files in the social sciences. Also, authors of publications based on our data should send copies of their published works or references to the publications to ICPSR for inclusion in a database of related literature.

In addition, the user acknowledges that the original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

By downloading or analyzing data obtained from NACJD, users signify agreement to comply with the above-stated requirements and give assurance that the use of statistical data obtained from NACJD will conform to widely-accepted standards of practice and legal restrictions that are intended to protect the confidentiality of research subjects.

## **Bibliographic Description**

ICPSR Study No.: 4456

Title: Impact of State Sentencing Policies on Incarceration Rates in the United

States, 1975-2002

Principal Investigator(s): Don Stemen, Vera Institute of Justice

Funding Agency: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice

Grant Number: 2002-IJ-CX-0027

Bibliographic Citation: Stemen, Don. IMPACT OF STATE SENTENCING POLICIES ON

INCARCERATION RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1975-2002 [Computer file]. ICPSR04456-v1. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice [producer], 2000. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political

and Social Research [distributor], 2007.

## Scope of Study

Summary: In order to assess the impacts of state-level sentencing and corrections

policies in the United States implemented between 1975 and 2002 on state incarceration rates during that same time period, researchers conducted a two-phase study between November 2002 and March 2004. The first phase of the research involved building a framework for understanding the types of state-level sentencing and corrections policies

in use between 1975 and 2002. Phase two of the project consisted of state-level data collection for all 50 states for all study years, 1975 to 2002. The researchers produced a dataset containing outcome variables that focus on the change and growth in state incarceration rates, non-policy control variables that were found in previous studies to be associated with changes in incarceration rates, and policy variables regarding sentencing structure, drug policy, time served requirements,

habitual offender laws (HOL), and mandatory sentences.

Subject Term(s): corrections, criminal justice policy, drug law offenses, imprisonment,

mandatory sentences, offenders, postrelease programs, recidivism, recidivists, sentencing reforms, sentencing, sentencing guidelines

Smallest Geographic Unit: state

Geographic Coverage: United States

Time Period: 1975 - 2002

Date(s) of Collection: November 2002 - March 2004

Unit of Observation: States by year

Universe: Sentencing and corrections policies in all 50 states in the United States

from 1975 to 2002

Data Type: census/enumeration data, aggregate data, and survey data

## Methodology

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this project was to assess the impacts of state-level sentencing and corrections policies in the United States implemented between 1975 and 2002 on state incarceration rates during that same time period. Specifically, researchers sought to better understand major characteristics of state sentencing systems including indeterminate/determinate sentencing structures, sentencing guidelines and sentencing commissions, sentences for drug offenses, truth-in-sentencing laws, habitual offender laws, mandatory sentencing laws, and "good time" sentence reduction policies as well as the complex, internal characteristics of each policy, which vary across states and over time. The ultimate goal was to produce an historical overview of the types of policies adopted over the last 30 years, the timing of adoption of each policy in each state, and the way each policy differs across states over time.

Study Design:

The study consisted of two phases completed between November 2002 and March 2004. The first phase of the research involved building a framework for understanding the types of state-level sentencing and corrections policies in use between 1975 and 2002. To do this, researchers reviewed prior analyses of policies to construct an initial outline of policies or general areas and their characteristics. Next, members of the Vera Institute of Justice's National Associates Program on State Sentencing and Corrections (SSC) reviewed the outline, suggested minor changes in the characteristics detailed, and constructed an initial data collection instrument (DCI). This initial DCI microdatabase was pilot-tested by collecting data on three states, refined, and then a finalized version of the DCI was developed for use in the second stage of the study. Phase two of the project consisted of state-level data collection for all 50 states for all study years, 1975 to 2002. The year 1975 was chosen as the cut-off year since, according to most criminologists and practitioners, most of the dramatic changes in state-level sentencing and corrections policies have occurred post-1975. The principal investigators and six research assistants began by analyzing microfiche versions of state codes as amended in 1975. Microfiche versions of superseded state codes (including supplements)

#### - ICPSR 4456 -

and state sessions laws were then used to collect data on changes to each state's code for each year between 1975 and 2002. Data collection generally involved reading the entire criminal law and criminal procedure sections of each state's 1975 code, locating the relevant policy, and recording information about the provisions of the policy into the DCI. Annual code supplements were then analyzed to note changes to each state's code. When a revised version of the entire code was published, data collection then involved reviewing the entire criminal law and criminal procedure sections of each state's code again. Where changes to policies were unclear from annual supplements, microfiche versions of state sessions laws were consulted, which provided the actual legislation altering the code. This process continued until data collection reached 2002, and analysis turned to the bound versions of state codes as amended in 2002.

Sample: Not applicable

Weight: None

Sources of Information: All data collection occurred using the bound versions of state codes and

microfiche versions of state codes and sessions laws archived at New York University School of Law. To ensure the inclusion of all relevant data, secondary sources, such as law review articles, reports by state-level professional legal organizations, and state reports, were reviewed at the completion of each state-level coding. Users are referred to the final report record abstracts for a detailed description of data

sources for the outcome and control variables.

Mode of Data Collection: record abstracts

Description of Variables: The dataset contains outcome variables, control variables, and policy

variables. The outcome variables pertain to the change and growth in state-level incarceration rates between 1975 and 2002. Control variables include violent crime rate, property crime rate, percent population between ages of 18-24, percent population between ages of 25-34, percent population African American, percent population of Hispanic origin, percent population living in urban areas, percent adherents to "fundamentalist" religion, income per capita, unemployment rate, percent population below poverty level, GINI income distribution coefficient, state revenues per 100,000 residents, public welfare per 100,000 residents, police officers per 100,000 residents, drug arrest rate, corrections expenditures per 100,000 residents, citizen political ideology, government political ideology, governor's party affiliation, and region. Policy variables capture information regarding sentencing structure, drug policy, time served requirements, habitual offender laws (HOL), and mandatory sentences. Specifically, sentencing structure variables include information on determinate sentencing, structured sentencing, presumptive

sentencing guidelines, voluntary sentencing guidelines, and presumptive

sentencing. Drug policy variables include sentencing enhancement score (cocaine, heroin, and marijuana), severity levels for possession and sale (cocaine, heroin, and marijuana), minimum sentence for 28 grams of cocaine (sale), maximum sentence for the lowest quantity of cocaine (possession), minimum sentence for 28 grams of heroin (sale), maximum sentence for the lowest quantity of heroin (possession), minimum sentence for 500 grams of marijuana (sale), and minimum sentence for the lowest quantity of marijuana (possession). Variables regarding time served requirements include both time served (all offenses) and time served (violent offenses). The habitual offender laws variables capture information regarding the two-strikes law, three-strikes law, HOL targeted for violent offenses, and HOL targeted for drug offenses. Lastly, variables pertaining to mandatory sentences include number of mandatory minimums for weapons use, number of mandatory minimums for violent offenses, number of mandatory minimums for offenses against protected individuals, number of mandatory minimums for offenses committed while in state custody, and mandatory score.

Response Rates: Not applicable

Scales:

Presence of Common

None

Extent of Processing:

ICPSR checked for undocumented codes, standardized missing data codes, produced a codebook and frequencies, and generated SAS, SPSS, and Stata setup files. ICPSR also reformatted both the data and documentation.

# Access and Availability

Extent of Collection: This data collection consists of two data files, a user guide, codebook,

and data collection instrument in PDF files, as well as SAS, SPSS, and

Stata setup files.

Data Format: Logical Record Length with SAS, SPSS, and Stata setup files, SAS

transport (CPORT) file, SPSS system file, Stata system file, and

tab-delimited ASCII data file

Original ICPSR Release: 2007

Note: Detailed file-level information (such as LRECL, case count, and variable

count) may be found in the file manifest.

Dataset(s): • DS1: Primary Data

DS2: Growth Data

### **Publications**

Final Reports and Other Publication Resources:

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

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

http://www.ncjrs.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. The URL for the NACJD Web site is:

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

# **Data Completeness Report [Total and Valid]**

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

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values--Primary Data

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 550)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values		
		Skip	Total	
48.7% (145 of 298 variables)	have 0% Missing Values			
9.7% (29 of 298 variables)	have 0% - 1% Missing Values			
2.3% (7 of 298 variables)	have 1% - 3% Missing Values			
1.7% (5 of 298 variables)	have 3% - 5% Missing Values			
10.4% (31 of 298 variables)	have 5% - 10% Missing Values			
TISP	PERCENT SENTENCE IMPOSED MOST OFFENDERS	-	9.1%	
TISS	MINIMUM TIME SERVED REQUIREMENTS (TRUTH	-	9.1%	
TISVIOL	SEPARATE TIME SERVED REQUIREMENT FOR VI	-	9.1%	
M1_WEAP	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH WEAPONS AS TRIG	-	6.5%	
M2_PROX	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH PROXIMITY AS TR	-	5.3%	
M3_OFFIC	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH ASSAULT OF PEAC	-	5.5%	
M4_HARM	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH BODILY HARM + A	-	5.5%	
M5_CONT	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH VIOLATION OF SU	-	5.1%	
M6_CITI	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH PROTECTED POPUL	-	5.6%	
M7_REPE	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH REPEATED OFFEND	-	6.7%	
M8_MULT	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH MULTIPLE VICTIM	-	6.2%	
M9_DRUG	TOTAL ENHANCEMENTS WITH DRUG QUANTITY A	-	6.7%	
DR_0A	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR COCAINE P	-	6.7%	
DR_0B	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR COCAINE S	-	6.7%	
MAR_SPOS	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR MARIHUANA	-	8.9%	
MAR_SSAL	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR MARIHUANA	-	8.9%	
HER_SPOS	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR HEROIN PO	-	8.9%	
HER_SSAL	NUMBER OF SEVERITY LEVELS FOR HEROIN SA	-	8.9%	
DR_1A	COCAINE POSSESSION: MAXIMUM SENTENCE FO	-	8.9%	
DR_1B	COCAINE SALE: MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR SMAL	-	8.9%	
DR_2A	COCAINE POSSESSION: MINIMUM SENTENCE FO	-	8.9%	
DR_2B	COCAINE SALE: MINIMUM SENTENCE FOR 28OZ	-	8.9%	
HE_MIN1O	HEROIN POSSESSION: MINIMUM SENTENCE FOR	-	8.9%	
HE_MIN_1	HEROIN SALE: MINIMUM SENTENCE FOR 1 OZ	-	9.5%	

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values--Primary Data

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 550)		Percent of Case Missing V	
		Skip	Total
DR_3COC	NUMBER OF SENTENCING ENHANCEMENTS FOR C	-	8.9%
DR_3MAR	NUMBER OF SENTENCING ENHANCEMENTS FOR M	-	8.9%
DR_3OTH	NUMBER OF SENTENCING ENHANCEMENTS FOR O	-	8.9%
HOL_3STR	PRESENCE OF 3-STRIKES LAW (1=YES)	-	6.2%
D_INC_RA	DIFFERENCE INCARCERATION RATE (T1) - IN	-	9.1%
LAG_INCR	INCARCERATION RATE LAGGED 1 YR	-	9.1%
MAND_SUM	# MANDATORY SENT. ENHANC SELECTED TRIGG	-	6.5%
2.0% (6 of 298 variables)	have 10% - 20% Missing Values		
MAR_MIN_	MARIHUANA POSSESSION: MINIMUM SENTENCE	-	10.7%
MAR_MI_1	MARIHUANA SALE: MINIMUM SENTENCE FOR 1	-	10.7%
ADM_100K	PRISON ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS	-	18.5%
DRUG_ARR	RATE OF DRUG ARRESTS LAGGED 1 YR (DRUG	-	19.8%
RESID3	XB	-	10.7%
RESID4	XB	-	10.7%
3.0% (9 of 298 variables)	have 20% - 40% Missing Values		
NCOURTC	NEW COURT COMMITMENTS	- :	27.3%
HOL3_PRO	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: ALL PRIOR FELONY OFFE	- ;	35.8%
HOL3_CUO	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: ALL CURRENT FELONY OF	- ;	35.8%
HOL3_ALT	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUDG	- ;	35.8%
HOL3_MAN	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: MANDATORY INCARCERATI	- ;	35.8%
HOL3_ST1	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: SENTENCE VARIES BY OF	- ;	37.5%
HOL3_ST2	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: LIFE IS MAX AVAILABLE	- ;	38.5%
HOL3_ST3	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR	- :	39.1%
COURT_10	COURT COMMITTMENTS PER 100,000 RESIDENT	- :	27.3%
22.1% (66 of 298 variables)	have 40% - 100% Missing Values		
M11_WE1B	IF M10_WE1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	-	77.1%
M12_WE1C	IF M10_WE1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	-	77.1%
M13_WE1D	IF M10_WE1A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	-	77.1%
M14_WE1E	IF M10_WE1A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- '	77.1%
M15_WE1F	IF M10_WE1A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	-	77.1%
M17_WE2B	IF M10_WE2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 1	85.8%
M18_WE2C	IF M16_WE2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	-	85.8%
M19_WE2D	IF M16_WE2A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 1	85.8%
M20_WE2E	IF M16_WE2A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 1	85.6%
M21_WE2F	IF M16_WE2A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 1	87.6%
M23_WE3B	IF M10_WE3A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- :	51.5%
M24_WE3C	IF M22_WE3A = YES:STATUTE REQUIRES JUDG	- :	51.5%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values--Primary Data

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with
(Total Cases = 550)		Missing Values Skip Total
M25_WE3D	IF M23_WE3A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	<b>Skip Total</b> - 51.5%
M26_WE3E	IF M22_WE3A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 51.3%
M27_WE3F	IF M22_WE3A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 54.7%
M29_WE4B	IF M10_WE4A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 48.4%
M30_WE4C	IF M28_WE4A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 48.4%
M31_WE4D	IF M28_WE4A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 48.4%
M32_WE4E	IF M28_WE4A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 48.0%
M33_WE4F	IF M28_WE4A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 48.0 <i>%</i> - 51.5%
M35_DR1B	IF M34_DR1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 47.8%
M36 DR1C	IF M35 DR1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 47.8% - 47.8%
<del>-</del>	—	
M37_DR1D	IF M37_DR1A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 47.8%
M38_DR1E	IF M34_DR1A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 50.5%
M39_DR1F	IF M34_DR1A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 50.5%
M41_DR2B	IF M40_DR2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 91.8%
M42_DR2C	IF M40_DR2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 91.8%
M43_DR2D	IF M43_DR2A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 91.8%
M44_DR2E	IF M44_DR2A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 92.4%
M45_DR2F	IF M40_DR2A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 93.3%
M47_DR3B	IF M46_DR3A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 42.9%
M48_DR3C	IF M46_DR3A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 42.9%
M49_DR3D	IF M49_DR3A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 42.9%
M50_DR3E	IF M46_DR3A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 43.8%
M51_DR3F	IF M46_DR3A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 45.3%
M53_VI1B	IF M52_VI1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 55.1%
M54_VI1C	IF M52_VI1A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 55.1%
M55_VI1D	IF M55_VI1A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 55.1%
M56_VI1E	IF M52_VI1A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 55.1%
M57_VI1F	IF M52_VI1A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 57.3%
M59_VI2B	IF M58_VI2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIERES AL	- 100.0%
M60_VI2C	IF M58_VI2A = YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUD	- 100.0%
M61_VI2D	IF M58_VI2A = YES: MANDATORY SENTENCE A	- 100.0%
M62_VI2E	IF M58_VI2A = YES: TYPE OF MANDATORY SE	- 100.0%
M63_VI2F	IF M58_VI2A = YES: MINIMUM SENT (MONTHS	- 100.0%
HOL2_PRO	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: ALL PRIOR FELONY OFFE	- 53.8%
HOL2_CUO	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: ALL CURRENT FELONY OF	- 53.8%
HOL2_ALT	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: STATUTE REQUIRES JUDG	- 53.8%
HOL2_MAN	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: MANDATORY INCARCERATI	- 53.8%
HOL2_ST1	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: SENTENCE VARIES BY OF	- 53.8%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values--Primary Data

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 550)		
		Skip Total
HOL2_ST2	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: LIFE IS MAX AVAILABLE	- 53.8%
HOL2_ST3	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR	- 54.9%
PRIOR2	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: PRIOR CONVICTION TRIG	- 55.8%
TIME_FR2	IF 2-STRIKES=YES: UNDETERMINATE TIME FR	- 55.8%
PRIOR3	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: PRIOR CONVICTION TRIG	- 42.4%
TIME_FR3	IF 3-STRIKES=YES: UNDETERMINATE TIME FR	- 41.3%
LN_INC	JACOBS & CARMICHAEL REPLICATION: LN (IN	- 63.6%
G_DET_SE	GREENBERG DETERMINATE SENTENCING	- 63.6%
G_COURT	GREENBERG STATES UNDER COURT ORDER	- 63.6%
G_METRO	GREENBERG REPLICATION: PERCENT POPULATI	- 63.6%
G_UNEMP	GREENBERG REPLICATION: UNEMPLOYMENT RAT	- 63.6%
G_IDEO2	GREENBERG REPLICATION: CITIZEN IDEOLOGY	- 63.6%
G_IDEO3	GREENBERG REPLICATION: GOVERNMENT IDEOL	- 63.6%
G_VIO	GREENBERG REPLICATION: UCR VIOLENT CRIM	- 63.6%
G_LN_VIO	GREENBERG REPLICATION: UCR VIOLENT CRIM	- 63.6%
INC2	GREENBERG REPLICATION: INCOME PER CAPIT	- 72.7%

# **Data Completeness Report [Total and Valid]**

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

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values--Growth Data

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 500)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values	
		Skip	Total
85.5% (71 of 83 variables)	have 0% Missing Values		
2.4% (2 of 83 variables)	have 0% - 1% Missing Values		
0.0% (0 of 83 variables)	have 1% - 3% Missing Values		
1.2% (1 of 83 variables)	have 3% - 5% Missing Values		
10.8% (9 of 83 variables)	have 5% - 10% Missing Values		
LG_TISP	LAG PERCENT TIME SERVED REQUIRED FOR MO	-	10.0%
LG_TISVI	LAG PRESENCE OF SEPARATE TIME SERVED RE	-	10.0%
LG_3STK	LAG PRESENCE OF 3-STRIKES LAW	-	6.8%
LG_DR1A	LAG MAX COCAINE SENT FOR MIN QUANTITY P	-	9.8%
LG_DR1B	LAG MAX COCAINE SENT FOR MAX QUANTITY P	-	9.8%
LG_DR2A	LAG MIN COCAINE SENT FOR 28 OZ. SALE	-	9.8%
LG_DR2B	LAG MIN COCAINE SENT FOR 28 OZ. POSSESS	-	9.8%
LG_COKEE	LAG WEIGHTED COCAINE ENHANCEMENTS (1=SA	-	9.8%
LG_MANDS	LAG MANDATORY SENT SCORE (TRIGGERS: WEA	-	7.2%
0.0% (0 of 83 variables)	have 10% - 20% Missing Values		
0.0% (0 of 83 variables)	have 20% - 40% Missing Values		
0.0% (0 of 83 variables)	have 40% - 100% Missing Values		