

Secondary Data - Incarceration or Incarcerated or Health/Social Factors

<u>Secondary Data Sources</u>	<u>Description/Summary</u>	<u>Link</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Annual Survey of Jails Data Series	Data on the size of the jail population and selected inmate characteristics are obtained every five to six years from the Census of Jails. In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the nation's jails and inmates housed in these jails. Data are supplied on admissions and releases, growth in the number of jail facilities, changes in their rated capacities and level of occupancy, growth in the population supervised in the community, changes in methods of community supervision, and crowding issues in state and federal prisons. The data are intended for a variety of users, including federal and state agencies, local officials in conjunction with jail administrators, researchers, planners, and the public.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/36274 Need to create Log-in in order to access information.	Free
Capital Punishment in the United States Series	These data collections provide annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the years indicated. Information is supplied for basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/31443?q=capital+punishment&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy= <i>Access to these data is restricted. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement, specify the reasons for the request, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research.</i>	Free, Restricted

	criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense.		
Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Series	<p>The CJRP facility inclusion criteria are: (1) residential facilities in operation on the census reference date, (2) public or private (or tribal since 1999) operation, and (3) intended for juvenile offenders (although some hold adults as well). Specifically excluded are: nonresidential facilities; detention centers operated as part of adult jails; facilities exclusively for drug or mental health treatment or for abused or neglected children; foster homes; and federal correctional facilities (e.g., Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Marshalls, or Bureau of Prisons). Inclusion criteria for individual-level data are: (1) youth under age 21, (2) assigned a bed in a residential facility at the end of the day on the census reference day, (3) charged with an offense or court-adjudicated for an offense, (4) and in residential placement because of that offense.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/27543?q=Census+of+Juveniles+in+Residential+Placement+Series&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p> <p><i>The data are restricted from general dissemination and are only available through remote access using the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data's Restricted Survey Documentation and Analysis (RSDA) system. Users interested in accessing these data through NACJD's RSDA system must complete a RSDA Data Use Agreement form and specify the reasons for the request. Apply for access to these data through the ICPSR restricted data contract portal.</i></p>	Free, Restricted
Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities Series	<p>These data provide information on the population and characteristics of public (through 1984-1985) or public and private (1986-1987 and beyond) juvenile facilities in operation in the United States each February. Annual data for the previous calendar year are included as well. Residential programs and</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/24260</p>	Free

	<p>group homes were included in the census if they housed three or more residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population.</p>		
<p>Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities Series</p>	<p>This series of studies contains a descriptive analysis of federal and state-operated adult confinement and correctional facilities nationwide. The census included prisons, penitentiaries, and correctional facilities; boot camps; community corrections; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; and correctional drug and alcohol treatment facilities. Variables include physical security, age of facilities, functions of facilities, programs, inmate work assignments, staff employment, facilities under court order/consent decree for conditions of confinement, capital and operating expenditures, custody level of residents/inmates, one-day and average daily population counts, race/ethnicity of inmates, inmate deaths, special inmate counts, and assaults and incidents by inmates.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/67/studies/24642?q=Census+of+State+and+Federal+Adult+Correctional+Facilities+Series&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=&paging.startRow=1</p>	<p>Free</p>
<p>Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies</p>	<p>Provides a comprehensive inquiry into the nature of programs & services</p>	<p>List of all 13: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/244/studi</p>	<p>Free</p>

	<p>provided to adult & juvenile offenders involved in the justice system in the United States. Items in the survey included: respondent characteristics, organizational characteristics, correctional programs characteristics (e.g., size, nature, etc.), substance abuse treatment programs characteristics, social networks/agencies collaboration, integration of services with other agencies, attitudes toward punishment and rehabilitation (personal values), organizational needs assessment, organizational culture and climate for treatment, cynicism toward change, organizational commitment to treatment, and perspectives on intradepartmental coordination.</p>	<p>es?q=Criminal+Justice+Drug+Abuse+Treatment+Studies&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=&paging.startRow=1</p> <p>Specific to HIV: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/244/studies/29061?q=Criminal+Justice+Drug+Abuse+Treatment+Studies&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=&paging.startRow=1</p>	
<p>Evaluation of the Psychological Effects of Administrative Segregation in Colorado, 2007-2010</p>	<p>The study was conducted to evaluate the psychological effects of long-term administrative segregation (AS) on offenders, particularly those with mental illness. The longitudinal study examined five groups of inmates in the Colorado prison system over the course of one year: inmates in AS at the Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP) with mental illness, inmates in AS at the CSP without mental illness, inmates at risk of AS in the general population (GP) with mental illness, inmates at risk of AS in the GP without mental illness, and inmates at the San Carlos Correctional Facility, a facility for offenders with severe mental illness.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/31321?q=Evaluation+of+the+Psychological+Effects+of+Administrative+Segregation+in+Colorado%2C+2007-2010+&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p> <p><i>A downloadable version of data for this study is available however, certain identifying information in the downloadable version may have been masked or edited to protect respondent privacy. Additional data not included in the downloadable version are available in a restricted version of this data collection. For more information about the differences between the downloadable data and the restricted data for this study, please refer to the codebook notes section of the PDF codebook. Users interested in obtaining restricted data must complete and sign a Restricted Data Use Agreement, describe the research project and data protection plan, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research.</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>

<p>Exploring Factors Influencing Family Members Connections to Incarcerated Individuals in New Jersey, 2005-2006</p>	<p>The data include variables that explore the family's relationship with the incarcerated individual in the following areas: the inmate's relationship with the family prior to the incarceration, the strain (emotional, economic, stigma) that the incarceration has placed on the family, the economic resources available to the family to maintain the inmate, the family's social support system, and the inmate's efforts to improve or rehabilitate himself while incarcerated.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/22460?sortBy=&q=Exploring+Factors+Influencing+Family+Members+Connections+to+Incarcerated+Individuals+in+New+Jersey%2C+2005-2006&searchSource=revise</p> <p><i>Access to these data is restricted. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement, specify the reasons for the request, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research.</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>
<p>Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP)</p>	<p>Provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. Information is acquired on all aspects of processing in the federal justice system, including the number of persons investigated, prosecuted, convicted, incarcerated, sentenced to probation, released pretrial, and under parole or other supervision; initial prosecution decisions, referrals to magistrates, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, sentence length, and time served.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/34332?q=Federal+Justice+Statistics+Program&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p> <p><i>Access to these data is restricted. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement, specify the reasons for the request, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research.</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>
<p>Health Consequences of Long-Term Injection Heroin Use Among Aging Mexican American Men in Houston, Texas, 2008 - 2011</p>	<p>The study is comprised of interviews from 227 Hispanic males aged 45 or older living in the area of Houston, Texas to address the gaps in knowledge on the social factors and health consequences of injection heroin use among aging Mexican American males. Specifically, the study investigated how the</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/34896?q=Health+Consequences+of+Long-Term+Injection+Heroin+Use+Among+Aging+Mexican+American+Men+in+Houston%2C+Texas%2C+2008+-+2011&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p> <p><i>Access to the data is restricted. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement, specify the reasons for</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>

	<p>life course transitions of incarceration and drug treatment and drug abuse and family trajectories affect both the heroin career status and health consequences of these aging Mexican American men.</p>	<p><i>the request, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research. Apply for access to these data through the ICPSR data access request system portal, which can be accessed via the study home page. See the ICPSR data access request system portal for information and instructions.</i></p>	
<p>Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) Series</p>	<p>The Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) collects basic information on facility characteristics, including size, structure, security arrangements, and ownership. It also provides information on the use of bed space in the facility to indicate whether the facility is experiencing crowding. The JRFC includes questions about the type of facility, such as detention center, training school, ranch, or group home. This information is complemented by a series of questions about other residential services provided by the facility, such as independent living, foster care, or other arrangements. The JRFC uses four modules to collect information on the health care, education, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment provided to youth in these facilities.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/25282?q=Juvenile+Residential+Facility+Census+%28JRFC%29&amp;searchSource=find-analyze-home&amp;sortBy=</p> <p><i>Due to the sensitive nature of the data and to protect respondent confidentiality, the data are restricted from general dissemination. They may only be accessed at the ICPSR Data Enclave in Ann Arbor, MI. Users wishing to view these data must complete an Application for Use of the ICPSR Data Enclave (available for download as part of the documentation for this study), and receive permission to analyze the files before traveling to Ann Arbor. More general information about the Enclave may be found at ICPSR's Enclave Data Web site.</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>
<p>National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)</p>	<p>The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects offender-level administrative data annually on prison admissions and releases, and yearend custody populations, and on parole entries and discharges in participating jurisdictions. Demographic information, conviction offenses, sentence length, minimum time to be served, credited</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/34984</p> <p><i>Access to these data is restricted. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement, specify the reasons for the request, and obtain IRB approval or notice of exemption for their research.</i></p>	<p>Free, Restricted</p>

	jail time, type of admission, type of release, and time served are collected from individual prisoner records.		
National Former Prisoner Survey	Part of the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prison Rape Statistics Program, which gathers mandated data on the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in correctional facilities under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. The Act requires the collection of information from former inmates on any experiences of sexual assault while incarcerated. The sample includes more than 18,500 interviews with former inmates on active parole supervision in over 330 parole offices. Also includes questions on education.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/31441?q=National+Former+Prisoner+Survey&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=	Free, Restricted
National Inmate Survey (NIS)	The National Inmate Survey (NIS) is part of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Prison Rape Statistics Program, which gathers mandated data on the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in correctional facilities, under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108- 79).Data are collected directly from inmates in a private setting using audio computer-assisted self-interview (ACASI) technology with a touchscreen laptop and an audio feed to maximize inmate confidentiality and minimize literacy issues.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/26361?q=National+Inmate+Survey+%28NIS%29&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=	Free, Restricted
National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program	Produces annual national and state-level data on the number of prisoners in state and federal prison	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/35608?q=National+Prisoner+Statistics+%28NPS%29+Program&searchS	Free

	<p>facilities. Aggregate data are collected on race and sex of prison inmates, inmates held in private facilities and local jails, system capacity, noncitizens, and persons under age 18.</p>	<p>ource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p>	
<p>National Survey on Drug Use and Health Series</p>	<p>Major source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco and on mental health issues among members of the U.S. civilian, non-institutional population aged 12 or older. The survey tracks trends in specific substance use and mental illness measures and assesses the consequences of these conditions by examining mental and/or substance use disorders and treatment for these disorders. Examples of uses of NSDUH data include the identification of groups at high risk for initiation of substance use and issues among those with co-occurring substance use disorders and mental illness. Respondents were also asked about personal and family income sources and amounts, healthcare access and coverage, illegal activities and arrest record, problems resulting from the use of drugs, perceptions of risks, and needle-sharing. Demographic data include gender, race, age, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, veteran status, household composition, and population density.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/4373?q=National+Survey+on+Drug+Use+and+Health+Series&searchSource=find-analyze-home&sortBy=</p>	<p>Free</p>
<p>Prison Rape Elimination Act Data Series</p>	<p>The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects and analyzes data on the incidence and effects of</p>	<p>List: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies?sortBy=&q=Prison+Rape+Elimination+Act+</p>	<p>Free, with variation of restrictions per</p>

	sexual violence in prisons and jails. The data, in various datasets, are collected from individuals currently and formerly in federal, state, county, and municipal facilities. The data are collected using a multiple-measure, multiple-mode data collection strategy. Data sets in this series include surveys and other statistical studies, including the National Inmate Survey (NIS), the Former Prisoner Survey (FPS), and the National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC).	Data+Series&searchSource=revise	different datasets
The Survey of Criminal Justice Experience (SCJE), 2013	The Survey of Criminal Justice Experience (SCJE) is a household survey of the criminal justice experiences of United States adults ages 18-64. Measures capture supervision (e.g. probation, jail, and prison) and broader experiences such as arrests and convictions.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/35080?sortBy=&q=The+Survey+of+Criminal+Justice+Experience+%28SCJE%29%2C+2013+&searchSource=revise Need to create Log-in in order to access information.	Free
Medicare			
Medicaid			

Further Links of Interest:

On Mass Incarceration: Incarceration & Social inequality

Bruce Western & Becky Pettit
Dædalus, Summer 2010

Link: <https://www.amacad.org/content/publications/pubContent.aspx?d=808>

Characteristics of Probation and Parole Admissions Aged 18 or Older

Link:

<http://archive.samhsa.gov/data/2k10/231Parole2k11Web/231Parole2k11.htm>

- The most common substances of abuse reported by probation or parole admissions were alcohol (30.6 percent), marijuana (26.4 percent), and methamphetamines (15.6 percent); more than one half reported more than one substance of abuse at admission (59.2 percent)
- The majority of probation or parole admissions were male (76.6 percent), had never married (63.1 percent), were between the ages of 18 and 44 (81.3 percent), and were non-Hispanic White (52.3 percent)
- Over one third of the probation and parole admissions had less than a high school education (39.6); the majority of these admissions were unemployed (36.8 percent) or not in the labor force (26.2 percent)
- The majority of probation or parole admissions had been in treatment at least once before (57.5 percent); 18.4 percent reported three or more prior treatment episodes.

Improving Outcomes for People with Mental Illnesses Involved with New York City's Criminal Court and Correction Systems

Link:

http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05CTBNYC-Court-Jail_7-cc.pdf

- People with mental illnesses booked into the DOC had consistently longer lengths of stay.
- Individuals with mental illnesses were less likely to make bail and stayed in jail considerably longer before making bail.
- Average length of stay varied based on severity of mental illness.

Breaking Down Mass Incarceration in the 2010 Census: State-by-State Incarceration Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Link: <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/rates.html>

Bureau of Prisons Inmate Statistics

Age, Citizenship, Ethnicity, Gender, Offenses, Prison Safety, Prison Security Levels, Race, and Sentences Imposed

Link:

https://www.bop.gov/about/statisticsstatistics_inmate_offenses.jsp