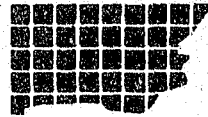


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**DIVISION OF  
CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE  
SERVICES**



**NEW YORK  
STATE**



**DIRECTORY OF  
NEW YORK STATE  
BASIC INFORMATION RESOURCES**

**JULY 1990**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS  
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL SERVICES**

127493

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DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES  
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JULY 1990

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127493

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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Prepared By:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION .....	i
NEW YORK STATE AGENCIES	
Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse .....	1
Commission of Correction .....	5
Department of Correctional Services .....	9
Division of Criminal Justice Services .....	15
Department of Health .....	21
Department of Motor Vehicles .....	25
Division of Parole .....	31
Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives .....	35
Division of State Police .....	41
Division of Substance Abuse Services .....	43
Division for Youth .....	51
NEW YORK CITY AGENCIES	
Department of Correction .....	53
Police Department .....	55
FEDERAL AGENCIES	
United States Department of Justice .....	59
PRIVATE AGENCIES	
Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc .....	63
New York City Criminal Justice Agency .....	67
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSES	
National Institute of Justice .....	71
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse .....	71
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse .....	72
Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime .....	72
Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network .....	73
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information .....	73
GLOSSARY .....	75

## INTRODUCTION

This is the first edition of the Directory of New York State Drug Information Resources, a product of the Office of Justice Systems Analysis of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. This Directory is produced by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistical Services under a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory presents an annotated listing of automated databases and publications dealing with drugs and crime available from major federal, state, local and private agencies in New York State.

The Directory is organized in a manner which provides a brief description of each individual agency; the nature of the drug data collected and maintained by the agency; a description of the data elements contained in each agency database; how the data are utilized by the agency; the availability of information from the database; and brief descriptions of publications produced by the agency.

The National Clearinghouse section is intended to provide valuable national resource and referral information to the practitioner and administrator in order to increase awareness of national sources of information on the topic of drugs and crime.

The Division wishes to express their appreciation to all of the contributing agencies for their valuable assistance on this project.

**State of New York  
Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse  
194 Washington Avenue  
Albany, New York 12210**

**Contact Person:** Edward J. DeFranco  
Assistant Director, Bureau of Client Information and  
Program Statistics

**Phone Number:** (518) 474-4761

**Agency Description:**

The Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (DAAA) conducts research, policy analysis, and program planning, and monitors and evaluates alcoholism services. DAAA also provides public education programs, and promotes awareness and understanding of alcohol problems in the general population. DAAA assists local governments and the voluntary sector in developing alcoholism services. DAAA develops, promulgates, and enforces certification, inspection, licensing, and treatment standards for alcoholism facilities, and is charged with the responsibility of presenting credentials to alcoholism counselors.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

DAAA certifies, funds and collects aggregate data from treatment and prevention programs providing a wide range of services, including services to criminal justice programs. The database at the Division can provide information on the number of persons in programs which were referred by criminal justice agencies such as parole and probation.

**Databases:**

**1. Local Services Statistical Reporting System (LS-2C)**

Primary Use:

This reporting system collects monthly data on the level of services provided by local alcoholism programs. The major function of this database is to provide data for annual and semi-annual reports which are utilized for planning, budgeting, and evaluation purposes.

## **NYS Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse**

### Major Data Elements:

Gender, age (under 18 and over 18), ethnicity, number of persons served, admission levels, units of services provided, referral sources (e.g., Mental Health, Department of Motor Vehicles, Probation, Parole), assessment outcome, and referrals at discharge.

### Period Covered:

Information contained on the database is for the most recent 24 month period. Information prior to this time period dating back to 1982 is stored on tape.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This file is updated once a month. The lag time may vary depending on the timely reception of monthly reports from each local alcoholism service provider.

### Availability of Use:

Research involving the use of information from the database requires permission from the Assistant Director, Bureau of Client Information and Program Statistics, Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

## **Publications\*:**

### **Annual Publications:**

1. The Annual Statistical Report of Alcoholism Service Delivery Within New York State - 1988

Report provides statistical data relating to alcoholism service delivery by program category, program types, assessment outcome patterns, such as patient characteristics, referral patterns, admission levels and waiting list levels.

### **Special Publications:**

1. Alcohol Use and Abuse Among Adults in New York State

Major survey conducted on 6,364 adults age 18 and older in New York State regarding their alcohol use, alcohol-related problems and drug abuse.

## **NYS Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse**

2. Alcoholism Treatment in Criminal Justice: Task Force Report to the Governor

This report focuses on the problems associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism in the criminal justice system in New York State. Areas focused on are: client needs, employee assistance programs, training needs specific to alcohol treatment and research, and program evaluation in the area of alcoholism in criminal justice.

3. Annual Update to the Five-Year Comprehensive Plan for Alcoholism Services in New York State

Describes the progress which has been made over the past year in addressing a number of major issues facing the alcoholism field. Discusses the Division's efforts over the last year to upgrade existing programs and implement pilot demonstration projects.

### **Research Notes:**

1. Alcohol, Other Drugs and Seat Belts: The Pattern of Seat Belt Wearing and Drug Use Among Young Adults in New York State
2. Criminal History and DWI Recidivism
3. Indicators of Problem Drinker-Drivers and DWI Recidivism Among the Young and the Reckless

**\*Publications are available upon request.**



**State of New York  
Commission of Correction  
60 South Pearl Street  
Albany, New York 12207**

**Contact Person:** Thomas H. Slater  
Director, Office of Program and Policy Analysis

**Phone Number:** (518) 486-1082

**Agency Description:**

The State Commission of Correction is a regulatory agency for state prisons, county jails, and police department lockups and precincts in New York State. Recommendations are made to the Governor and to correctional administrators on how to improve jail administration and programming for inmates. The Commission serves as a central repository for information reported by local correctional facilities. These county facilities are operated by 62 individual sheriffs/corrections departments.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Commission of Correction obtains its data from county correctional facilities in New York State.

**Databases:**

**1. Sheriff's Annual Reports:**

Primary Use:

The data collected through this report are based on inmate admissions and discharges. The resulting database is used to assess jail utilization by the local criminal justice network within each county.

Major Data Elements:

Total felony narcotics admissions, sentenced felony narcotic admissions, total misdemeanor and violation narcotic admissions, and sentenced misdemeanor and violation narcotic admissions for both males and females.

Period Covered:

Database contains information for each calendar year since 1982.

## NYS Commission of Correction

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

On a daily basis, each county correctional facility records information on inmate admissions. This information is compiled at the end of each year for the prior calendar year.

### Availability of Use:

The data contained in the compilation are in aggregate form and are available to anyone requesting it.

## 2. Reportable Incidents System:

### Primary Use:

This system is designed to aid the processing, tracking, and study of jail incidents that are required to be reported to the Commission.

### Major Data Elements:

Incident Category: Contraband. Includes type of contraband such as drugs or alcohol, location of incident, and who introduced the contraband into the facility.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from January 1, 1988 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

There is an update procedure built into the incident reporting process (30 day follow-up report). Once the procedure is complete and the information is accurate the record is permanent and no further update occurs.

### Availability of Use:

The data in the system are available in aggregate form upon request.

## **NYS Commission of Correction**

### **Publications\*:**

#### **Special Publications:**

1. New York State Commission of Correction 1988 Data Compendium

Provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of the state and local correctional environment in New York. Provides information on major trends, 1988 statistics, and a summary of major findings.

2. Statewide Compilation of Data from 1988 Sheriffs' Annual Reports

Presents data received from county correctional facilities on the number of inmate admissions and discharges; admissions by offense; length of stay; race; age; and education.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Department of Correctional Services  
State Office Campus, Building 12  
Albany, New York 12226**

**Contact Person:** Henry Donnelly  
Director of Records and Statistical Analysis

**Phone Number:** (518) 457-3007

**Agency Description:**

The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for the secure and humane confinement of offenders sentenced to its institutions and for preparing these individuals for successful reintegration into the community upon their release.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Department of Correctional Services has two information sources from which drug information can be obtained. These are: inmate self-reported drug use and inmate criminal records.

When inmates enter the Department of Correctional Services they go through the classification and reception process during which they are asked questions regarding their previous drug use (e.g., drug preference, quantity).

The inmate's criminal record gives the Department of Correctional Services information on the inmate's current offense and prior record. The Department of Correctional Services has the capability of determining whether the inmate is currently being incarcerated due to a drug offense or has previously been incarcerated or charged with a drug offense.

**Databases:**

**1. Under Custody:**

Primary Use:

This database contains demographic information on all inmates incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities. The Department of Correctional Services uses the information from the database to compile a series of operational and annual reports and to respond to special requests for information from other state criminal justice agencies.

## NYS Department of Correctional Services

### Major Data Elements:

Age, gender, ethnicity, minimum sentence length, maximum sentence length, prior arrests, prior convictions, county of residence, most serious prior (record, crime, and sentence type), crime and sentence information, and county of indictment.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1985 - present. Information for the years 1976-1985 are contained on the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS). Information for years 1958-1976 is contained on computer punch cards.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This database is updated once a week so the lag time is approximately one week.

### Availability of Use:

Research involving the use of information from the database requires authorization from the Director of Program Planning, Evaluation and Research.

## 2. Admission File:

### Primary Use:

This file contains information on all inmate admissions to the Department of Correctional Services. The types of reports generated from the admission file are similar to the reports generated from the Under Custody File.

### Major Data Elements:

Inmate demographics, history of drug use (self-report), prior criminal history (arrests and convictions), most serious prior (record, crime, sentence type), prior minimum and maximum sentence, crime location, crime code, crime class, sentence length (minimum and maximum), 2nd felony offense, custody status (new admission, detainee), discharge information (where discharged to), conditional release, and parole information.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1985 to present. Information from the years 1976-1985 are contained on the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS).

## NYS Department of Correctional Services

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated once a month and there is a two week lag time.

### Availability of Use:

Research involving the use of information from the database requires authorization from the Director of Program Planning, Evaluation and Research.

## 3. Release File:

### Primary Use:

The Release File contains release information on all inmates released from the Department of Correctional Services supervision. It allows the Department to keep track of where their inmates are released to (e.g., Parole, Mental Health, Division for Youth) and why they were released (e.g., court discharge, maximum term served, pardon).

### Major Data Elements:

Court ordered discharge, other discharge (e.g., clemency), discharge due to maximum expiration of sentence, discharge to Mental Health, absconder, escapee, death of inmate, execution, discharge to Division for Youth, discharge for erroneous admission, conditional release to Division of Parole, parole, and statutory release.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1985 - present. Information for the years 1976-1985 are contained on OBSCIS.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated once a week and the lag time is approximately one week.

### Availability of Use:

Research involving the use of information from the database requires authorization from the Director of Program Planning, Evaluation and Research.

## NYS Department of Correctional Services

### Publications\*:

1. Average and Median Minimum Sentence in Months for Drug Commission by Felony Class Category and by Felony Offender Status
2. Drug Commitments: 1970-1988  

Summarizes the increase in drug commitments for the years 1970-1988. Also provides a summary of the number of commitments under the new and old drug laws.
3. Drug Commitments by Felony Class - January-April: 1988 & 1989  

Drug commitments by the felony classes of: A-I, A-II, B, C, D, E, and total drug felonies.
4. Drug Commitments by Felony Class Category and by Ethnicity: January-April 1989  

Drug commitments by felony class category and ethnicity: white, black, Hispanic, and other.
5. Drug Crimes by Felony Class and by Felony Offender Status Undercustody Population as of April 1, 1989
6. Drug Commitments by Felony Class Category and by Felony Offense Status  

Drug crimes by felony class and by felony offender status: first, second, and persistent felony. Report is published on a monthly basis.
7. Drug Commitments by Felony Class Category and by Sex
8. Drug Commitments by Region  

Summary of drug commitments broken down by the regions of: New York City, Suburban New York City, and Upstate New York. Report is issued on a monthly basis.
9. DWI Related Commitments: 1978 - 1987  

Report examines selected characteristics of DWI and DWI related felony offense commitments from 1978 through 1987.

## NYS Department of Correctional Services

10. Female Drug Commitment Population: 1987 - 1989

Report profiles female court commitments to the Department of Correctional Services from 1987 - 1989 with special emphasis on those commitments for drug felonies.

11. Non-Drug Crimes by Felony Class Category and by Felony Offender Status: Undercustody Population on April 1, 1989

12. 1982 Releases: Five Year Post Release Follow-Up

Follows a group of 8,141 inmates released from New York State facilities during 1982 for the five year period 1982-1987 to determine the number subsequently returned to prison. Includes data on inmates originally convicted of drug charges and shows how many were returned to prison for a variety of offenses.

13. Temporary Release Absconders 1984 through 1987

Profile includes the substance abuse histories (alcohol and drugs) of absconders.

14. Use of Controlled Substances Prior to Commitment Reported by Inmates Under Department Custody

Presents findings from a study of self-reported drug use among inmates under custody in New York State correctional facilities. Data consists of inmate responses at classification and reception to inquiries on which drugs they had used prior to incarceration.

### Annual Publications:

1. Characteristics of Inmates Discharged

Contains data on the characteristics of inmates discharged from New York State correctional facilities. Includes information on the crime of commitment, ethnicity, education, and age.

2. Characteristics of New Commitments

Contains data on the characteristics of new commitments to the Department of Correctional Services facilities. Includes information on the crime of commitment, ethnicity, education, and age.

3. Profile of 1988 New Commitments with Suggested Alcohol Abuse Problems Based Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) Scores

Reviews all male and female new commitments received in 1988 to determine the percentage with suggested alcohol abuse problems based on their MAST scores.



**NYS Department of Correctional Services**

4. Unusual Incident Report Annual 1988

Provides descriptive information on the number and type of reported unusual incidents that have occurred in New York State Correctional Facilities during the 1988 calendar year. Incidents are broken down into the categories of: assaults on staff and other inmates; use of force by correctional staff; and location of incidents.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Division of Criminal Justice Services  
Executive Park Tower  
Stuyvesant Plaza  
Albany, New York, 12203**

**Contact Person:** Richard A. Rosen  
Bureau Chief, Statistical Services  
**Phone Number:** (518) 457-8381

**Agency Description:**

The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) has broad responsibilities in criminal justice matters, with the central mission of increasing the overall effectiveness and vitality of the system of criminal justice. DCJS concentrates on the following functions: maintaining criminal history records and other statewide law enforcement data systems; providing training to police officers and coordinating programs on highway safety, crime prevention, and arson awareness; monitoring and evaluating local criminal justice programs; and conducting state-wide policy-oriented research and analysis.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Division obtains its drug data from a number of sources including police departments in New York State (state, county, city, and local), District Attorneys, the Office of Court Administration (for case disposition information) and from correctional agencies.

**Databases:**

**1. Indictment Statistical System (ISS):**

Primary Use:

Information is reported from district attorneys and special prosecutors on indictment (and Superior Court Information) outcomes, processing times, and charge reductions. The information from the database is used to produce quarterly and yearly reports, and to respond to technical assistance requests.

Major Data Elements:

Gender and date of birth of offender, NYSID number, indictment number, offenses charged at indictment and at disposition, disposition type (e.g., conviction, dismissal), date of crime, arrest, indictment, disposition and sentence, disposition type, sentence type, and sentence length. Drug related information would be contained in the offense data relating to indictment and disposition charges.

## NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

### Period Covered:

Contains data from 1978 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is continually updated in batched entries of data supplied by prosecutors on paper forms. Data files generated from the database are updated quarterly. Files are considered complete approximately three to four months after the close of the quarter.

### Availability of Use:

Information from the database is available upon request.

## 2. Offender Based Transaction Statistics System (OBTS):

### Primary Use:

The OBTS "Trendfile" database provides arrest and disposition data classifying offenses according to New York State penal and other selected New York laws. It is used to analyze adult criminal justice processing in New York for special publications, and to respond to technical assistance requests. This database is derived from the DCJS Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System.

### Major Data Elements:

Age, gender, race, county of arrest, date of arrest, most serious charge at disposition and conviction, sentence (type and length), number of prior felony and misdemeanor arrests and convictions. Drug related information would be contained in the offense data relating to arrest and disposition charges.

### Period Covered:

Contains information from 1970 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The data on the CCH are continually updated; data files generated from the CCH are updated twice a year (quarterly after 7/1/90).

### Availability of Use:

Information from the database is available upon request.

## NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

### 3. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Data File:

#### Primary Use:

The UCR Program contains aggregate data on crimes reported to police, arrests and in other specialized areas such as arsons, homicides and law enforcement agency personnel strength. Through this system, New York participates in the National UCR Program run by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and provides data for a variety of special projects and agency publications.

#### Major Data Elements:

Offenses - Part I and Part II crimes reported and arrests, age, gender and race of adult and juvenile persons arrested, supplements covering homicide, arson, domestic violence, police officers killed and assaulted, and agency personnel and budget figures. Drug-related information would be contained in the offense data relating to a reported crime or an arrest.

#### Period Covered:

The database contains data for the current year and two previous years. Data back to 1978 are on tape.

#### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Data are batch entered monthly from forms supplied by all law enforcement agencies. Full statewide data are not considered complete until five months following the close of the calendar year.

#### Availability of Use:

Information from the database is available upon request.

### Special Projects:

#### 1. Monitoring the New York City Criminal Justice System:

On May 8, 1989, Governor Mario M. Cuomo released a comprehensive strategy for attacking crime in New York City premised on the intelligent use of limited resources, scrupulous planning, and the importance of accountability for all components of the justice system.

## **NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services**

Included in the Governor's Action Agenda was a charge to the Division of Criminal Justice Services to produce reports on each portion of the City's criminal justice system which could serve as benchmarks for assessing progress in reaching recommended change and for identifying areas where additional improvement is needed.

A series of quarterly reports have been issued covering calendar year 1989 and continuing into 1990.

### **2. Drug Related Crime Analysis - Homicide:**

The Division is involved in joint studies with Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc. (NDRI) on the relationship between drugs and homicide. These studies are partially funded by the National Institute of Justice.

### **3. Drug Relationships in Murder:**

A study of drugs and homicide is being conducted jointly with Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc. (NDRI) and is partially funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

## **Publications\*:**

### **1. Crime and Justice Annual Report**

Presents a broad view of crime and criminal justice processing information for the State. This includes offense and arrest data for Part I and Part II crimes, indictment, disposition, and sentence information reported by the courts, as well as data from probation, corrections, parole, the Crime Victim's Board, and District Attorneys.

### **2. Drugs and Homicide in New York State**

A study of drug related homicides in all police jurisdictions in New York State during 1984.

### **3. Governor's Anti-Crime Action Agenda: A Monitoring Report on the New York City Criminal Justice System**

A series of reports which monitor the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to attack crime in New York City which was proposed by the Governor. Offender Based Transaction Statistics data, supplemented with information from other State criminal justice agencies, were used to examine key components of the City's justice system, e.g., law enforcement, case processing, and corrections. A large component of the reports focus on drug crimes and system processing, e.g., arrest activity by the New York City Police Department Tactical Narcotics Teams.

## NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

### 4. New York State Trends in Felony Drug Offense Processing 1983 - 1987

Presents descriptive information on the processing of felony drug offenses during the five year period of 1983 through 1987. Misdemeanor arrest data were selectively included to more fully illustrate the impact of drugs on the criminal justice system. Data systems maintained by DCJS were the source for all of the information contained in the report.

### 5. Quarterly Felony Processing Reports

Presents statistics on New York State felony arrests, indictments, and dispositions of indictments. Also included are data on sentence type such as prison, jail, probation, etc. Information is detailed by New York State Penal Law article which includes drug offenses.

### 6. Report on the Governor's Fifth Annual Law Enforcement Forum: Drugs and Crime Developing Effective Strategies

Provides a summary of the proceedings that occurred at the Governor's Fifth Annual Law Enforcement Forum on November 21 and 22, 1988.

### 7. The Relationship Between Drug Arrests and Non Drug Arrests on the Official Criminal History of Persons Born in 1955

A study of the prevalence and incidence of arrests for robbery, other thefts, and other violent crimes in the criminal histories of persons with varying numbers of drug arrests.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Department of Health  
Corning Tower  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, New York 12237**

**Contact Person:** C. Steven Kim  
Director, Information Systems and Health Statistics Group  
**Phone Number:** (518) 474-8373

**Agency Description:**

The mission of the New York State Department of Health is to promote, preserve, and protect the health and safety of the people of New York State by: defining the distribution and determinants of disease; reducing preventable disease and disability by promoting good health practices; identifying the unmet health needs of special population groups; controlling conditions in the environment which adversely affect health; researching the causes of disease and developing preventive and curative measures; and, assuring professional adherence to acceptable medical standards.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The data on drugs available from the Department of Health are obtained from birth certificates, death certificates, and hospital diagnosis forms.

**Databases:**

**1. Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)**

Primary Use:

SPARCS receives, processes, stores, and analyzes inpatient data from all general hospitals in New York State. It is a comprehensive, integrated information network for health care resource planning, financial analysis, and surveillance of hospital services.

Major Data Elements:

Patient age, gender, race, ethnicity, admitting diagnosis code, principal diagnosis code and other diagnosis codes, hospital county code, patient zip code, discharge disposition, and primary and secondary sources of reimbursement.

Period Covered:

The database contains discharge information on a statewide basis from 1979 - present.

## NYS Department of Health

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is updated on a monthly basis. Discharge data abstracts must be submitted to DOH within 90 days after discharge.

### Availability of Use:

Requests for data from the SPARCS database may be made to the SPARCS Coordination Unit of the Bureau of Production Systems Management. Requests for deniable information must be reviewed by the Department of Health Security Officer and the Data Protection Review Board.

## 2. Vital Statistics:

### Primary Use:

Information from the database is used primarily for population dynamics analysis, health economics, planning, program development and evaluation, research, and surveillance.

### Major Data Elements:

Live births: mother's age, race/ethnicity, birth weight, county of residence, and drug use by mother. Fetal deaths: spontaneous fetal deaths, induced abortions, and county of residence. Infant mortality: race/ethnicity, cause of death, and county of residence. Deaths: age, gender, race/ethnicity, county, and cause of death. Whether drugs were involved can be assessed only if underlying 4-digit cause of death is a drug code.

### Period Covered:

The Department of Health has information on tape from 1969.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is updated yearly, and has a lag time of just over one year.

### Availability of Use:

All requests for data from the Vital Statistics database must be made to the Department of Health, Vital Statistics Section of the Bureau of Production Systems Management, Information Systems and Health Statistics Group.



**NYS Department of Health**

**Publications\*:**

1. Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System

Provides a description of the SPARCS program and the data elements included on the database. Also provides information on the privacy regulations and procedures involved in the SPARCS program.

2. Vital Statistics of New York State: 1987

Summarizes selected vital and health statistics for New York State for calendar year 1987. Contains information on live births, deaths, and fetal deaths occurring in New York State. Provides some demographic information for each of the three groups.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Department of Motor Vehicles  
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza  
Albany, New York 12228**

**Contact Person:** Malcolm Abrams  
Director, Research Bureau

**Phone Number:** (518) 473-8603

**Agency Description:**

The Department of Motor Vehicles is responsible for the development and administration of effective highway safety programs and motor vehicle related consumer programs in New York State. Emphasis is on driver and vehicle safety.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Department receives its information from several sources: primarily police departments, coroners, medical examiners, and the courts.

**Databases:**

**1. Accident File:**

Primary Use:

The information from this file is used primarily to identify and analyze accident factors, trends, locations and conditions for program evaluation, and to study accident trends.

Major Data Elements:

Driver and victim age and gender, accident severity, contributing factors (e.g., illegal drugs and prescription medication), location, environmental factors, time (month, day, hour), police agency, and manner of collision.

Period Covered:

The yearly database is available from 1974 to present. Generally, the present and immediate past years are on-line. Over time, some data fields have been added, deleted, or modified.

## NYS Department of Motor Vehicles

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This file is updated daily. There is a lag time of approximately five months.

### Availability of Use:

Routine summary statistical reports are readily available and can be obtained from the Accidents Records Bureau, or from the Director of Research and Evaluation. Research extracts involving access to this database are available from the Division of Research and Evaluation.

## 2. License File:

### Primary Use:

The information in this file is used primarily for licensing and controlling license privileges of drivers. This file contains records of all license and driving activity (accidents, convictions, administrative) on a per driver basis on all New York State licensed drivers and all other drivers who have a New York State driving incident (e.g., accident, conviction).

### Major Data Elements:

Age, gender, license status and restrictions, accidents, convictions by type (e.g., drugs), and administrative actions by nature and date.

### Period Covered:

Record items are purged as follows: Accidents after four years; convictions for drinking/drugs after ten years; other convictions after seven years; administrative (most) actions after five to six years.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This file is updated and purged daily. Presently, there may be a lag time for conviction data entry of six to eight months, and accident data entry of five months.

### Availability of Use:

Summary statistical reports are readily available. Research extracts involving access to this database requires authorization from the Office of Motor Vehicle Information Services. Abstracts of driver records are available from the Public Services Bureau.

## NYS Department of Motor Vehicles

### 3. Conviction File:

#### Primary Use:

This file, a yearly extract from the License File, permits simplified manipulation and summarization of the most recently completed calendar year of conviction data.

#### Major Data Elements:

Age, gender, type of conviction (e.g., drugs), court location, date of arrest and date of conviction for all convictions resident on the License File when the extract is produced.

#### Period Covered:

The calendar year of reference plus all conviction references going back seven, ten and more years depending on purging criteria (see License File). Conviction records for driving/drugs are purged after ten years.

#### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This file extract is created once a year. Usually it is six months or more after the end of the calendar year of interest.

#### Availability of Use:

Routine summary statistics are readily available. Requests for routine and special information from this database should be made to the Division of Research and Evaluation. Response is usually several working days.

### 4. Drug/Fatality File:

#### Primary Use:

This is a new file to identify motor vehicle accidents in which one or more deceased person was found to have used drugs. It is used to monitor driving/drug use by county, by user classification (e.g., driver, pedestrian), and by drug type.

## NYS Department of Motor Vehicles

### Major Data Elements:

DMV Case Number, Fatal Accident Reporting System (part of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) case number, county of accident, population of county, user class (e.g., driver, passenger, pedestrian, bicyclist), drug name, and drug category. Determination of whether a fatally injured person was a drug user is premised on what appears on the police report and/or any subsequent medical examiner, coroner and/or laboratory toxicology reports.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1988 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Data are updated weekly. Lag time is approximately two to six months depending on receipt of coroners' and laboratory toxicology reports.

### Availability of Use:

Information from the database is not routinely available. No personal identifiers (e.g., DMV Case Number) will be included in file extracts. Requests for data should be made to the Accident Records Bureau.

## 5. Traffic, Safety, Law Enforcement and Disposition File (TSLED):

### Primary Use:

Database is used to provide an accountability reference for all traffic tickets (exclusive of those issued in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and Western Suffolk County, for actions other than for drinking or drug use and driving and criminal level offenses); to provide a base for summary statistics of Motor Vehicle arrests and convictions by type, court, and police agency.

### Major Data Elements:

Arrest date, conviction date, police agency, road type, location, county, municipality, motorist's name, gender, date of birth, type of law code, violation charged, court code, percent blood alcohol/drug, disposition, justice code, violation and conviction codes, alcohol and drug test code.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from mid 1986 to present.

## **NYS Department of Motor Vehicles**

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Data are updated daily and the lag time for arrests is two weeks, except for Nassau and Suffolk Counties where the lag time is 40-50 weeks. Lag time for DWI/DWAI/drug disposition information is four days after court disposition.

### Availability of Use:

Requests for information from this database should be directed to the Office of Records Management. Summary statistics and special extracts require the authorization of the Office of Records Management.

**State of New York  
Division of Parole  
97 Central Avenue  
Albany, New York 12206**

**Contact Person:** Joy Davidoff  
Assistant Director of Policy Analysis

**Phone Number:** (518) 473-5198

**Agency Description:**

The Division of Parole determines when inmates should be released from prison and provides post-incarcerative supervision. To assist in this responsibility, the Division maintains records of all persons under parole supervision, inmates in institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Correctional Services, and Juvenile Offenders under the jurisdiction of the Division for Youth; and offers services to inmates/parolees to facilitate their adjustment to the community and ensure community protection.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The drug information available from the Division of Parole is obtained from a variety of sources. The sources are: parolee self-reports, parole officer evaluations, crime of conviction, release conditions, and program status.

**Database:**

**1. Computerized Drug and Alcohol Elements:**

Primary Use:

The database contains information on all parolees in New York State. The information from the database is used for a number of management, operational, and policy analysis purposes within the Division.

Major Data Elements:

Past and present drug/alcohol abuse, gender, age, race, crime of conviction, release conditions, program status, and previous program status.

Period Covered:

Data from the database are available from 1984 to present.

## **NYS Division of Parole**

### **Frequency of Update and Lag Time:**

Program status data are updated on a monthly basis.

### **Availability of Use:**

Research involving information from the database requires eligibility and procedural specifications according to the Research Directive, with final authorization from the Executive Director.

### **Non-Computerized Drug Information:**

The Division maintains folders for all parolees under supervision. These folders are updated by the parole officers. The folders contain: Institutional Parole Summaries, Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports, Chronological Reports, and Violation of Release Reports.

The Institutional Parole Summary is completed by Parole staff for each inmate meeting the Parole Board. The report contains information on: previous arrests, social history (includes involvement with chemical abuse, age of beginning drug involvement, types of drugs used, periods of abstinence, and relationship of drug/alcohol abuse to criminality), and recommendations/rationale for special conditions of release.

The Pre-Sentence Investigation Report contains extensive information on previous court history, present offense, the impact on the victim, and social history.

A Chronological Report is submitted on a periodic basis for each parolee. This report provides information about the parolee and his/her activities while under supervision. Drug information contained in this report may include: records of treatment and progress, urine test results, and drug and/or alcohol type and frequency.

The Violation of Release Report is completed when a Parole officer believes that a parolee has violated their release condition(s). Information regarding drug and alcohol abuse may be reflected in the specific charges (e.g., drug possession/use, arrest involving drugs) brought against the parolee.



## NYS Division of Parole

### Publications\*:

#### Special Publications:

1. New York State Division of Parole Regional Parole Profiles

Provides demographic characteristics of 22,710 adults and juvenile offenders under active parole supervision as of January 31, 1988. Includes: age, region, gender, drug and alcohol abuse rates, and unemployment rate of the parolees. Profiles are also broken down into the regions of: Metro I (Manhattan and Bronx), Metro II (Brooklyn and Queens), Central Adirondack, Hudson Valley, and Western-Southern Tier.

**\*Publications available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives  
60 South Pearl Street  
Albany, New York 12207**

**Contact Person:** James Creighton  
Senior Program Analyst

**Phone Number:** (518) 473-1174

**Agency Description:**

The New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA) is a regulatory and standard setting agency which monitors the services provided by county and New York City operated probation departments and public and private Alternative to Incarceration programs. The State provides state-aid reimbursement, establishes and promulgates rules and regulations, sets hiring standards, and monitors the expenditures of state funds. In addition, the Division provides training services, information services, research and evaluation services, and coordinates the interstate transfer of probationers.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The drug data contained in the DPCA Client Database System (CDS) are obtained from the client's conviction, sentencing, and case closing information.

**Databases:**

**1. DPCA Client Database System (CDS):**

Primary Use:

Upon entry into any of the probation or alternative to incarceration programs a client record is established for each program participant. The Client Database is designed to contain a number of modules that reflect the services for which the Division has oversight. The modules contained in this database may be cross referenced which allow the line officers or service providers to obtain information regarding the client's experience in any correctional alternative program.

## NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

### Modules:

#### A) Basefile:

##### Primary Use:

One basefile record is created for each client who has contact with the Division program. Basefile contains client identifying data and an indicator showing in which module additional data are found.

##### Major Data Elements:

Name, date of birth, gender, race, ethnicity, and NYSID number.

##### Period Covered:

The module contains information from 1980 to present.

##### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The module is on-line and is updated daily with no lag time.

##### Availability of Use:

Sharing of name specific identification data is limited to public and private criminal justice organizations.

#### B) Supervision - Redesigned Probation Registrant System:

##### Primary Use:

This automated module contains information in the areas of: client identification, conviction offense, sentencing, and case closing for all adults sentenced to probation from all jurisdictions in New York State. This system improves the regulatory role of the Division over local probation departments and improves the ability of probation officers to provide services.

##### Major Data Elements:

Education, supervision level, jurisdiction, date of transfer, program need and participation, violations data, presentence recommendations and dispositions, DWI and DWAI information, information on drug and alcohol use at the time of offense, and special conditions of probation.

## NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

### Period Covered:

Contains information from 1980 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

This module, which is on-line, is updated daily and does not have a lag time for data entry. However, some lag time does exist in receipt of case closing data.

### Availability of Use:

Statistical data from the system is public information. However, sharing name specific identifying probation information data is limited to criminal justice agencies only.

### C) ATI Modules:

- 1) Pre-Trial - Program objective is to reduce the number of people detained in local jails before trial by identifying those who can safely be released without bail.
- 2) Community Service Sentencing - Intended to divert convicted offenders who are likely to receive incarcerative sentences by creating community service sentences.
- 3) Specialized Alternatives - Program addresses county specific issues on managing specific types of offenders in nonincarcerative settings and includes treatment programs for alcoholic offenders, residential facilities, domicile restriction programs, and others.
- 4) Defender-Based Advocacy - Provides support to defense counsel to advocate in support of non-incarcerative sentences for individual clients.

### Major Data Elements:

In addition to the basefile elements, ATI modules include arrest and/or conviction charge, information on criminal court case processing, and client characteristics. Program referrals to drug and alcohol abuse service providers are collected.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1987 to present.

## NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The modules are updated daily and lag times vary.

### D) Rearrest

#### Primary Use:

This module contains information in the areas of: client identification, conviction, and rearrest data from all jurisdictions in New York State.

#### Major Data Elements:

Client identifying information, original conviction charge, rearrest charge, place of crime, place of arrest, and arresting agency.

#### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1980 to present.

#### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The data are updated on-line as a result of the Division of Criminal Justice Services fingerprint identification card processing. There is no lag time.

#### Availability of Use:

Statistical data from the system is public information. However, sharing name specific identifying probation data is limited to public criminal justice agencies only.

### Publications\*:

1. Adult Probation in New York State 1984 - 1988, February 1990

Compilation of 1984 and 1988 adult probation statistics in New York State. Includes county specific data on the number of investigations conducted; growth trends, demographic data and offense characteristics related to cases received, closed, rearrested, and under supervision at year end. Trends in probation violations and the impact of probation revocations on prison populations are also presented.

## NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

2. AIDS Policy Guidelines for Probation Departments and Alternative Programs, February 1987

Contains policy guidelines for probation departments and correctional alternatives programs to follow when confronting issues related to Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Guidelines cover presentence investigations, HIV testing, staff training, HIV education for clients, provision of services, supervision rules and early discharges. Included with the guidelines are legal questions and answers concerning AIDS, a variety of information materials, and resource listings.

3. County Programming for Alternatives to Incarceration: Fourth Annual Report 1988

Since 1985, DPCA has produced an annual report describing the various alternative to incarceration programs funded under the Classification/Alternatives bill. The report includes case processing information and descriptions of client characteristics. Breakdowns of drug and alcohol related offenses are presented.

4. Felonization of the Probation Caseload in New York State, October 1989

Examines recent trends in cases sentenced to probation in New York State. Analysis revealed that individuals sentenced to a term of probation in 1989 are much more likely to have been sentenced for a felony conviction and, particularly, a drug offense, than those sentenced five years ago. Report also includes 1988 data on the number of probationers reconvicted for a second felony offense while under probation supervision who were admitted to the Department of Correctional Services as second felony offenders.

5. New York City: Drug Cases Received, Rearrested, Closed and Under Supervision at Year End, 1989, January 1990

Presents an overview of probation drug caseloads in New York City for 1989 (preliminary data were used). Includes tables and graphs displaying drug conviction charges broken down by felony/misdemeanor and class of conviction offense; comparison of rearrest rates for drug and nondrug probationers originally convicted of felony offenses; and felony drug case closings by type of closing.

6. New York State Alcohol Abuse Survey 1986-1988, September 1988

Attempts to identify the prevalence of alcohol abuse among adult probation caseloads, identifies sources of information about alcohol abuse, and lists treatment resources utilized by Probation Departments.

**NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives**

7. 1988 AIDS Update to AIDS Policy Guidelines for Probation Departments and Alternative Programs, April 1988

Contains statistics on AIDS in the general population and in correctional populations, a discussion of the implications of intravenous drug use and AIDS for minorities, and a summary of the known facts about the transmission and prevention of AIDS. Concludes with an updated resource directory.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**State of New York  
Division of State Police  
Public Security Building  
State Office Campus  
Albany, New York 12226**

**Contact Person:** Lt. Colonel James W. McMahon

**Phone Number:** (518) 457-6712

**Agency Description:**

The mission of the Division of State Police is to prevent and detect crime, and apprehend criminals throughout New York State.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Division has instituted a field structure for drug enforcement programs which includes: narcotics units assigned to each of nine troops; a special narcotics prosecutors office; four drug enforcement task forces; and a special narcotics investigations unit. Drug data are obtained from various records, including arrest reports, and State Police crime lab reports.

**Databases:**

**1. Statewide Narcotic Indexing Program (SNIP):**

Primary Use:

The Statewide Narcotic Indexing Program is a computerized file of drug data. SNIP is designed to facilitate the exchange of timely and relevant information between participating law enforcement agencies.

Major Data Elements:

SNIP is composed of a registration file of participating agencies, and a name index. It also contains demographic information.

Period Covered:

SNIP contains information from September 1986 to present.

Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

SNIP is an on-line program, and is continually updated with a minimal lag time.



## NYS Division of State Police

### Availability of Use:

Information contained on SNIP is confidential and is available for law enforcement use only.

## 2. BCI Case Management Program:

### Primary Use:

The BCI Case Management Program provides information on the status of BCI cases; it facilitates the analysis of statistical data, and responds to the requirements of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

### Major Data Elements:

Date and time of occurrence, location of incident, defendant characteristics, case status, and report due dates.

### Period Covered:

The database contains information from 1985 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Information on the database is updated daily and has a minimal lag time.

### Availability of Use:

Information pertains to New York State Police cases only, and distribution is intended for internal use only, except for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes.

**State of New York  
Division of Substance Abuse Services  
Executive Park South, Box 8200  
Albany, New York 12203**

**Contact Person:** J. Vincent Fenlon  
Director, Administrative Analysis

**Phone Number:** (518) 457-3667

**Agency Description:**

The Division of Substance Abuse Services is responsible for planning, developing administering, funding, and regulating a comprehensive statewide network of substance abuse programs which provide a variety of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services to New York State residents. The Division also performs basic clinical, epidemiological, social and statistical research, as well as preventive educational activities.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The Division obtains its drug data from sources, including: monthly treatment census and vocational activity reports, admissions, transfers and discharge of primary clients reports, and prevention services reports.

**Databases:**

**1. Local Services Directory:**

Primary Use:

This database contains a comprehensive list of all licensed drug treatment and prevention programs located in New York State. It allows the Division to monitor the availability of licensed drug treatment programs by modality (e.g., drug free, prevention, methadone maintenance) and environment (e.g., school, prison, ambulatory, and residential setting).

Major Data Elements:

Name, location, and type of treatment facility by modality and environment.

Period Covered:

The database includes only point-in-time data. It does not contain historical data.

## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated daily and there is no lag time.

### Availability of Use:

Aggregate data obtained from the database may be used by researchers with permission from the Division.

## 2. Local Services Census Reporting:

### Primary Use:

This database contains monthly census reports from funded treatment programs. The data are used to monitor utilization of funded slots in treatment programs and aid in funding decisions made by the Division.

### Major Data Elements:

Name and type of treatment by modality and environment, total number of treatment slots, number of slots filled, and the number of persons on waiting lists.

### Period Covered:

Database contains selected information from 1977 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is updated on a monthly basis and has a lag time of approximately three weeks.

### Availability of Use:

Aggregate data obtained from the database may be used by researchers with permission from the Division.

**3. Treatment Demographics:**

Primary Use:

This system records admissions, transfers, and discharge demographic data for transactions reported by treatment programs. This information allows the Division to compile reports, projections, and evaluation of treatment programs.

Major Data Elements:

Age, gender, race, prior drug treatment, kinds of drugs used (primary and secondary), age of first use, education level, arrest information, employment information, county of residence, and source of referral.

Period Covered:

Database contains data from 1977 to present. Data prior to 1985 primarily consists of information on: drug of abuse, age, gender, and race.

Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated monthly with a lag time of approximately three weeks.

Availability of Use:

Aggregate data obtained from the database may be used by researchers with permission from the Division.

**4. Vocational Activities:**

Primary Use:

This system records on a monthly basis, the number of active clients who are participating in an educational program, some type of training, or who are employed. The data allows the Division to ascertain vocational needs and activities of their clients.

Major Data Elements:

Program name, admissions, referrals, discharges, modality, and client vocational activity (employed, in education programs, or in training).

## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1987 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated monthly and has a lag time of approximately three weeks.

### Availability of Use:

Aggregate data obtained from the database may be used by researchers with permission from the Division.

## 5. Prevention:

### Primary Use:

This database helps the Division monitor funded school-based and community-based prevention programs and consists of three components: census reporting at site level; demographic and outcome data of participants, and a service report which records the number and type of participants served.

### Major Data Elements:

Number of prevention activities completed by each service provider in the areas of information/education (e.g., public awareness, assembly programs, classroom presentation, vocational assistance, discussion groups, peer leadership, teacher training), and counseling services (e.g., individual counseling, group counseling, family counseling, referral, crisis counseling, assessment), and the number of persons who attended these activities.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1985 to present.

### Frequency of Update:

The school based aspect of the database is updated on a monthly basis for the months during which school is in session - September through June. The community based aspect of the data base is updated on a monthly basis for the entire year. Both segments have a lag time of approximately three weeks.

## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

### Availability of Use:

Aggregate data from the database may be used by researchers with permission from the Division.

### **Publications\*:**

1. Outcome Study Report Number 11  
Drug Use Before, During, and After Discharge from Methadone Maintenance Treatment: A Follow Up Study, June 1980

Presents information on the use of illicit opiates, non-narcotic drugs, and alcohol for a sample of methadone patients with long addiction histories and who had been discharged at least once from methadone programs in New York City.

2. Treatment Issues Report Number 34  
Criminal Activity Before Treatment and Employment by Patients During Treatment: Findings from the TOPS Study Part II

Presents findings on pre-treatment criminal activity of clients, their criminal justice system experience, means of support, employment, and income. Data were obtained from intake interviews with clients entering programs in the major drug treatment modalities.

3. Treatment Issues Report Number 48  
Recent Studies of Drugs, Alcohol and Driving Accidents: Summary and Implications, July 1985

Reviews three studies which attempted to determine the role of drugs, alcohol, and drugs and alcohol taken together in car accidents.

4. Treatment Issues Report Number 49  
Children of Substance Abusers: A Review of the Literature

Summarizes the contents of the research on children of substance abusers available through 1985. Topics include: research on pregnant addicts, neonates, infants, older children, parenting issues, and estimates on the number of children of substance abusers.

## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

5. Treatment Issues Report Number 54  
Homeless Drug Abusers in New York City: A Hidden Population, December 1985

Reviews the ways in which homeless drug abusers are able to manage the necessities of daily life as well as support their drug habit in a street life style.

6. Treatment Issues Report Number 54B  
Crack Clients in Treatment Programs, May 1986

A pilot study undertaken in New York City to explore whether the increase in crack use resulted in an accompanying increase in crack abusers entering New York City treatment programs. Areas covered include: client demographics, typical patterns of use, treatment issues, and geographic issues of clients of residential drug free programs and outpatient drug free programs.

7. Treatment Issues Report Number 55  
Parents in Residential Drug Free Treatment and Their Children, March 1987

Estimates the number of residential drug-free clients with children and identifies areas in need of services.

8. Treatment Issues Report Number 57  
A Review of Basic Findings Concerning the Effectiveness of Drug Abuse Treatment

Reviews evaluation results for the major modalities of drug abuse treatment: detoxification, methadone maintenance, residential drug-free, and outpatient drug-free.

9. Treatment Issues Report Number 59  
Crack Clients in Treatment: Detoxification Programs, February 1987

Focuses on nine detoxification programs in New York City in order to determine if they were admitting a significant number of clients with crack as their primary drug of abuse. Information on client demographics and cocaine use are included.

10. Treatment Issues Report Number 60  
Use of Naltrexone in New York State Drug Treatment Programs, March 1987

Results from a survey conducted to determine the response of the treatment system to the availability of naltrexone, a drug which blocks the effects of opiates such as heroin and morphine, but which has virtually no positive effects on its own.

## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

11. Treatment Issues Report Number 64

Crack Clients in Treatment: Drug Free Residential Programs

Focuses on crack users enrolled in drug free residential programs. Contains information on client demographics, general drug use, cocaine use, and crack use.

12. Treatment Issues Report Number 67

Children of Substance Abusers in New York State: Trends and Estimates, April 1988

Contains New York City data estimating the number of births to substance abusing women, estimates of the number of children under 18 years of age who constitute the children of substance abusers, and gives trend data on the number of births to substance abusing women from 1978 through 1987.

13. Current Drug Use Trends in New York City, June 1988

Describes current drug use trends in New York City from 1985 through the end of 1987. Discusses trends in cocaine, heroin, marijuana, psychoactive prescription drugs, and PCP use. Also includes data on AIDS among intravenous drug abusers.

14. Current Drug Use Trends in New York City, December 1988

Report describes current drug use trends in New York City from 1985 to mid 1988. Discusses drug abuse trends in cocaine, heroin, marijuana, psychoactive prescription drugs, and hallucinogens. Also includes data on AIDS among intravenous drug abusers.

15. Getting Over: Economic Alternatives to Predatory Crime Among Street Drug Users

Article discusses the relationship between criminal activity and drug use for subjects in the New York City area. Study reveals ways in which heroin and cocaine users were able to obtain drugs without paying cash (e.g., stealing drugs, gift, payment for dealing). Provides the race and sex of the subjects studied.

16. New York City Areas Most in Need of Services, May 1987

Identifies areas in New York City that are in need of services addressing the drug abuse problem. The indicators of need used are: certificates of births to drug-using mothers, deaths due to drug dependence, major copping areas for crack, arrests for drug charges, court referrals, Homeless Emergency Assistance Referral and Treatment (HEART), and the number of persons on waiting lists for methadone maintenance treatment programs.



## NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services

17. Statewide Household Survey of Substance Abuse, 1986: An Overview of Illicit Substance Use Among Adults in New York State

Highlights findings from a 1986 telephone survey. Survey reports the use of a variety of drugs in the general adult population such as marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, PCP, other hallucinogens and illicit narcotics. Includes data on the prevalence of use, regional differences, characteristics of users, and trend data.

18. Statewide Household Survey of Substance Abuse, 1986: Illicit Use Among Hispanic Adults in New York State

Report highlights findings for the use of illicit substances, such as marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, PCP, other hallucinogens and illicit narcotics for 1,100 Hispanic residents who participated in a 1986 telephone survey. Contains information on respondents: gender, age, area of state, employment, and family income level.

19. The Mini-DAWN Pilot Project: The Final Report January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1987

Ten hospitals in New York State participated in this project which is designed after the Federal DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network) project. Includes the total year's experience, including the drugs most frequently reported, the quarterly trends, demographic characteristics of patients, and special profiles of users of cocaine and Valium.

20. The Problem of Crack in New York City: Final Report

Attempts to assess the Crack problem in New York City over the past few years. Describes the street activity and the street subculture that grew up rapidly around the drug and discusses the findings for the adult residents of the State experience with cocaine, and especially with "smoking" as a mode of use. Lastly, the report looks at the dysfunctional Crack user in treatment, tracing the user's history with other drugs and particular experience with Crack.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

State of New York  
Division for Youth  
84 Holland Avenue  
Albany, New York 12208

**Contact Person:** Roger Borgen  
Director of Planning

**Phone Number:** (518) 474-2729

**Agency Description:**

The Division for Youth (DFY) is responsible for the prevention of delinquency, and the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders, Juvenile Delinquents, Persons-in-Need of Supervision and other trouble prone youth.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

Upon entrance into DFY, youths are classified on a four point scale according to their needs in the areas of: special education, mental retardation, limited english proficiency, health, out of community, sex offenders, substance abuse, and mental health. Drug information is obtained from both legal history of the youth and from questions answered by the youths as to their substance use/abuse.

**Databases:**

**1. Statistical Data System:**

Primary Use:

Information from this data base is used to determine and recommend the appropriate control level for each new admission. Information is also used to provide statistics for agency publications.

Major Data Elements:

Gender, age, race, religion, legal history (offense, adjudication, and disposition), current arrest charge(s), and placement/adjudication.

Period Covered:

Admissions on and after January 1, 1985 are included in the system.

Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated on a daily basis with a minimal lag time.

## **NYS Division for Youth**

### Availability of Use:

Research involving the use of information from the database requires permission from the Director of the Division for Youth.

### **Other Data Resources:**

#### **1. Local Assistance Funding:**

##### Primary Use:

The database is used for providing information necessary for deciding which local agencies should receive money for their programs.

##### Major Data Elements:

Provides descriptive information on each funded program. Includes a brief narrative overview of the program, its location, amount of funding, type of target population, and nature of service delivery methods.

##### Period Covered:

Data are available for the current fiscal year.

##### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated quarterly with very minimal delay time.

### **Publications\*:**

#### **1. Annual Statistical Report: Residential Services 1989**

Report provides summary information on various characteristics of the approximately 2,300 youth admitted to the Division's residential services programs in 1988, and describes both individual and local placement patterns experienced during 1988.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

**New York City Agencies**

**New York City  
Department of Correction  
60 Hudson Street  
New York, New York 10013**

**Contact Person:** Sarah Dahlgren  
Acting Deputy Director, Administration

**Phone Number:** (718) 267-2124

**Agency Description:**

The New York City Department of Correction is a municipal system of 17 facilities which houses approximately 20,000 inmates of which 65% are pretrial detainees and 35% are sentenced inmates. The average length of stay for inmates in the system is approximately 41 days.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The information the New York City Department of Correction has available on drugs is obtained from two data sources: the Inmate Information System and the Substance Abuse Intervention Division. The goal of the Substance Abuse Intervention Division is to develop, operate, and coordinate the delivery of programs for inmates with drug and/or alcohol abuse and addiction problems. Presently, the only data available is the number of inmates who have been served by these programs.

**Database:**

**1. Inmate Information System:**

Primary Use:

The Department uses the data primarily to tabulate demographic statistics on inmates housed in New York City jails.

Major Data Elements:

Name, gender, age, ethnicity, and arrest charge.

Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1976 to present.

## NYC Department of Correction

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is updated daily and has no lag time.

### Availability of Use:

Access to the information contained on the database is restricted. However, special requests for statistics from the database may be honored upon review of the Commissioner of the New York City Department of Correction.

The database has severe limitations in its ability to cross-reference variable information. As of June, 1989 the information inputted will have expanded cross-reference capabilities.

## 2. Substance Abuse Intervention Division (SAID) - Inmate Tracking System:

### Primary Use:

SAID uses the data to monitor and evaluate its programs to plan for future expansion and development.

### Major Data Elements:

Drug of choice, number of admissions to the program, and number and destination of discharges is collected on a weekly basis. SAID also maintains a complete case history, including name, gender, ethnicity, age, education, and employment information, on every client who participates in one of its therapeutic housing units.

### Period Covered:

Database contains information from 1989 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Weekly data is updated every week. Periodic sampling of case histories is done to develop a SAID client profile.

### Availability of Use:

Access to data is restricted. Special requests may be honored upon review of the Director of SAID and the Commissioner of the City of New York Department of Correction.

**New York City  
Police Department  
One Police Plaza  
New York, New York 10038**

**Contact Person:** Joseph E. Lisi  
Captain, Narcotics Division

**Phone Number:** (212) 374-6960

**Agency Description:**

The mission of the New York City Police Department is to safeguard the lives and property of the public, to respond to crimes in progress and all other emergency calls, to investigate reported crimes, apprehend the violators, and to aggressively address conditions that affect the quality of life in the City. The Police Department also plays a vital service role in the community by responding promptly to emergencies and disasters; ensuring order at public events, demonstrations and civil disturbances; intervening in family and public disputes; referring people in distress to appropriate social service agencies, and instructing the public in effective crime prevention.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

The drug information contained in the New York City Police Department files is obtained from arrest and seizure information.

**Databases:**

**1. On-Line Booking System (OLBS):**

Primary Use:

The On-Line Booking System data provides the Department with demographic information on the persons arrested by their officers. These data are used for annual reports as well as in-house reports.

Major Data Elements:

Arresting officer information: on duty, in uniform, use of force (e.g., handgun, physical, chemical agent), precinct of arrest. Defendant information: name, aliases, nickname, race, gender, age, resident precinct, defendant related to victim(s), and the number of associates also arrested. Charge information: top charge, second through fifth charge, and location of arrest.

## NYC Police Department

### Period Covered:

Contains information from July 1981 to present. Data for the seven years prior are stored in the New York City Police Department archives.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

Database is updated daily with no lag time.

### Availability of Use:

The New York City Police Department has restrictions on the information released from their agency. Requests for information must be approved by the Commissioner of the New York City Police Department.

## 2. Narcotic Investigative Tracking of Recidivist Offenders (NITRO)\*\*

### Primary Use:

The NITRO program was developed to maintain and coordinate a comprehensive intelligence capability for the narcotics division. The database allows the arresting officers to determine whether the individual whom they have arrested is a recidivist offender, a process which is very lengthy when completed manually.

The NITRO database contains five special information sections.

1. Arrest data fields/disposition file - contains forty data fields from the OLBS and twenty data fields from the narcotics division.
2. Narcotics complaint file - contains specialized complaint referrals and intelligence data file.
3. Forfeiture program - contains information on the number of automobiles, buildings, and other assets seized.
4. Padlock file - automatic updating of arrest data and conviction data which will allow local narcotic units to have immediate access to targeted narcotic locations.
5. Major case management system - allows for supervision and management of ongoing major case investigations, modification of existing computer programs, drug trafficking information, and has search and retrieval capabilities.

\*\* As of yet, the NITRO program is not at full operation.

## NYC Police Department

### Major Data Elements:

Persons arrested two or more times for felony narcotics since January 1, 1986; persons arrested once for an "A" felony narcotics offense since January 1, 1986; criminals on parole for "A" or "B" drug felonies or on parole for any drug offense and have absconded, and "high risk" drug offenders on probation for drugs.

### Period Covered:

Contains information from January 1, 1986 to present.

### Frequency of Update and Lag Time:

The database is continually updated and has a minimal lag time.

### Availability of Use:

The New York City Police Department has restrictions on the information released from their agency. Requests for information must be approved by the Commissioner of the New York City Police Department.

## Other Drug Resources:

### **Lab of Scientific Research:**

The New York City Police Department operates a lab which conducts chemical analysis of confiscated or found drugs. This lab analyzes all quantities over one pound for: type of drug, weight of drug (computer analyzed) and quantitative percentage of drugs (e.g., purity and ingredients). The information from these tests are not computerized but must be manually searched to extract information.

## Publications\*:

### 1. Quality of Life and Narcotic Enforcement Programs

Provides a synopsis of the special programs implemented by the New York City Police Department in order to combat crime. The programs included are: Operation Pressure Point, Special Narcotic Abatement Program, Enforcement of the Total Patrol Concept, School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse, Padlock Law Enforcement Program, Community Patrol Officer Program, Bronx Anti-Narcotic Drive, Park Program, Operation Queens/Clean Up I and II, Operation Clean Heights, Operation 107th Street, and Operation Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT). Gives descriptive data on changes that have occurred since the programs have been active.



## NYC Police Department

2. The Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) and the Anti-Drug Task Force 90 Day Interim Report to the Mayor: Volume 2

Documents the progress made by TNT and the City Anti-Drug Task Force in Target Area 4 in Queens and Target Area 1 in Manhattan North. Includes statistics on total narcotics/property seizures and car confiscations in each area. Also describes changes in crime activity in the areas since the implementation of the TNT programs.

3. The Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) and the Anti-Drug Task Force 90 Day Interim Report to the Mayor: Volume 3

Documents the progress made by TNT and the City Anti-Drug Task Force in Target Area 1 in Brooklyn North, Target Area 2 in Manhattan North, and Target Area 1 in the Bronx. Includes statistics on the total narcotics/property seizures and car confiscations in each area. Also describes changes in crime activity in the areas since the implementation of the TNT programs.

**\*Publications are available upon request from the Commissioner of the New York City Police Department.**

## Federal Level Research Agencies

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Washington, D.C. 20531

### Agency Description:

The Office of Justice Programs was established in 1984 to coordinate the cooperation needed to make the criminal justice system function more effectively.

### Publications\*:

#### Special Publications:

1. Drug Use and Pretrial Misconduct in New York City

Using data on arrestees in Manhattan, this paper examines the issues of whether recent drug use is significantly associated with pretrial misconduct and whether consideration of recent drug use enhances risk classification among a sample of persons who have time free pending the disposition of their case. The measure of recent drug use is determined by the results of urine tests given to persons shortly after their arrests.

2. Arresting the Demand for Drugs: Police and School Partnerships to Prevent Drug Abuse

Describes project SPEDCA (School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse) in New York City which is a collaborative project of the city's Police Department and the Board of Education.

3. In Prison Programs for Drug Involved Offenders

Provides an overview of reasons for providing in-prison programs for drug-involved offenders and their multiple benefits to correctional administrators. The common practices of in-prison programs for New York, Florida, Oregon, and British Columbia are described. The report also provides answers to common questions about increasing the availability and viability of drug treatment programs for imprisoned offenders.

## U.S. Department of Justice

4. Drug Trafficking: A Report to the President of the United States, August 3, 1989  
Compiles data from 93 US Attorneys on the current organizational structure and operations of illegal drug trafficking organizations active in their districts. Describes patterns of organized crime and principal drug trafficking organizations, as well as federal initiatives designed to reduce drug abuse and drug trafficking.
5. Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): Fourth Quarter 1988  
Presents the results of research based on urine tests on a sample of more than 2,000 arrestees who volunteered to participate in the program. Contains statistics on: the percent of male arrestees in Manhattan who tested positive for drug use (cocaine, marijuana, opiates, and PCP); percent of males and females who reported injecting cocaine, heroin, and amphetamines; and the number of male and female arrestees charged with various crimes (e.g., larceny, sex offense, drug sale/possession, assault, homicide).
6. Drug Use Forecasting: New York 1984 to 1986  
Researchers interviewed and obtained voluntary urine specimens from persons who had recently been arrested. This report compares the level of drug use found in the 1984 drug testing with that found in 1986.
7. Evaluating Drug Control and System Improvement Projects  
Document provides a summary description of various approaches to evaluation, their essential attributes, and their relative strengths and weaknesses. In addition, the choices posed by the various demands of designing and managing an evaluation are identified, with some discussion of several issues relevant to administrative decisions about when and what to evaluate, and by which means.
8. FY 1988 Report on Drug Control  
Report summarizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the states' drug control activities. New York State information pertains to: drug demand reduction activities; drug law enforcement activities; drug prosecution activities; drug case adjudication activities; and detention, rehabilitation, and treatment of drug offenders activities.
9. The Prosecution of Felony Arrests: 1986  
Describes the prosecution of adult felony arrests in urban prosecutors' offices. Includes information on 28 jurisdictions, including Manhattan, New York and presents data on cases disposed in 1986.

**U.S. Department of Justice**

10. Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)

Provides resources and referral information to the established, newly implemented, and soon-to-be implemented case management program for drug dependent offenders. Also presents information on related federal agencies, national clearinghouses, and national associations in the drug/abuse criminal justice field.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

## Private Research Agencies

Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.  
11 Beach Street  
New York, New York 10013

Phone Number: (212) 966-8700

### Agency Description:

The Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc. is a private, nonprofit research organization in New York City which sponsors research and adult education about drug use and abuse. Its primary focus is researching and designing effective treatment for the drug-dependent offender.

### Publications\*:

#### Special Publications:

1. A Day in the Life of 105 Drug Addicts and Abusers: Crimes Committed and How the Money was Spent

Study of crime committed in the past 24 hours of a sample of drug addicts. Studies how gains were spent, especially how much was spent for alcohol or specific drugs.

2. An Ethnography of Nonaddicted Career Criminals - "There is No Easy Money"

Includes information about the patterns and career activities of respondents who currently were, or had been, engaged in professional crime.

3. Crime Rates Among Drug Abusing Offenders

Contains five articles which cover the areas of: 1) crime rates and substance abuse among types of offenders; 2) crime rates among drug-abusing women at Rikers Island; 3) the hypercriminal opiate addict; 4) the concentration of delinquent offending: serious drug involvement and high delinquency rates; and 5) the relationship between delinquent and drug-use behaviors in a National sample of youths.

## Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

### 4. Criminal Events Among Seriously Criminal Drug Abusers

Focus is on serious crimes (robbery, burglary, and larceny) which were successful (from offenders' viewpoint) and upon whether various drugs and/or alcohol were used before, during, and shortly after such crimes.

### 5. Critical Dimensions of Crack Distribution

Focuses on how crack distribution is structured and organized on the street and near street-level. Covers the issues of: the structure and functioning of distribution groups; law enforcement and competition; crack distribution careers; pre-crack careers in drug distribution; individual commitment and performance; and deviant cases.

### 6. Current Research on the Drugs-Homicide Relationship

Examines the relationship between drug use and homicide in 1984. Report also describes projects which address the need for more research on the issue of the relationship between drugs and homicide. These projects are: Drug Related Crime Analysis-Homicide (DRCA-H), Drug Relationships in Murder (DREIM), and Drug Related Crime Analysis-Homicide 2 (DRCA-H2).

### 7. Days with Drug Distribution: Which Drugs? How Many Transactions? With What Returns?

Focuses upon the daily activity and returns from the drug business by addressing the questions of: what proportion of days involved distribution; what drugs are involved; how many transactions occur on days with distribution; do subjects sell directly or engage in steer, tout, and cop (STC); and how much do they earn in drugs and cash from their activities?

### 8. Drugs and the Youth Culture

Contains trend information on marijuana use during the years of 1965-1978 and compares with marijuana use in the 1980's.

### 9. Drug Use in Arrestees in Manhattan: The Dramatic Increase in Cocaine From 1984 to 1986

Drug tests results were compared for arrestees in 1984 and 1986. The study looks at the use of cocaine, opiates, methadone, and PCP.

## Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

10. Empirical Patterns of Heroin Consumption Among Selected Street Heroin Users  
Focuses on the consuming behavior of a few selected heroin users. Provides insight into how heroin is used, sought, purchased, and distributed.
11. Ethnographic Models of Property Offenders Doing Robbery, Burglary, and Shoplifting  
Focuses on high rate property offenders in order to provide information about how they continue their "careers" and conduct their "criminal" business.
12. Highlights from Research on Drug-Abusing Criminals  
Summarizes major findings from Interdisciplinary Research Center sponsored research about serious drug-abusing offenders.
13. The Drugs/Violence Nexus: A Tripartite Conceptual Framework  
Drug use and drug trafficking are examined as etiological factors in the creation of violence. A conceptual framework is presented in this article for examining the drugs/violence nexus.
14. The Economic Behavior of Street Opiate Users  
Investigates the economic behavior of active heroin abusers in a New York ghetto community in order to provide detailed and systematic information about the linkages between heroin use and crime and the sources of income and the amounts expended on drugs and other goods and services.
15. The Marketing of Street Heroin in New York City  
The research examines why and how bag marking of heroin is being done in New York City and its functions and dysfunctions within the illicit drug marketplace. Report also discusses the historical genesis of bag-marking.
16. The Robbery-Hard Drug Connection: Do Robbers or Robberies Influence Criminal Returns and Cocaine-Heroin Purchases  
Describes the association of criminal income from specific crimes and expenditures for various drugs according to offender type and type of crime committed.

**Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.**

17. Women and the Drugs-Crime Connection: Crime Rates Among Drug Abusing Women at Rikers Island

Looks at the relationship between drug use and crime among 175 female detainees at Rikers Island.

**\*Publications available upon request.**



**New York City Criminal Justice Agency  
305 Broadway  
New York, New York 10007**

**Contact Person:** Mary A. Eckert  
Director of Research  
**Phone Number:** (212) 577-0500

**Agency Description:**

The New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA) is a private non-profit service and research organization. Under contract to New York City, CJA provides pre-trial services to New York City including a pre-arraignment interview for the purpose of providing a release recommendation for arrestees held for arraignment and, notification of Criminal Court appearance dates for all released defendants.

The agency also conducts research on issues in criminal justice under its own auspices and through outside grant funds. Research findings are presented in: semi-annual reports; CJA research reports; conference papers and journal articles; and, in the Brief Report Series, a periodic publication of research on topical issues in criminal justice.

**Nature of Drug Data:**

Penal law charge is the basis for extrapolating information about drug arrests from the database. Through this identification, arrestee and case processing information about drug arrests is obtained. For some research projects additional, supplemental information is obtained from other agencies.

**Databases:**

CJA maintains a computerized database containing arrest and Criminal Court case processing information about most New York City defendants. Arrest data are collected during a prearraignment interview. Court information on all interviewed defendants is gathered from the Criminal Court calendars. The database also contains information, taken from the Supreme Court calendars, for superior court cases.

Although defendants issued Desk Appearance Tickets, and most persons arrested solely for prostitution offenses, are not interviewed by CJA, arrest and Criminal Court information for them is included in the CJA database. Defendants are not interviewed if they are arrested solely on bench warrants, given Summonses, charged as juveniles, or charged solely with lesser offenses under the Administrative Code or the Vehicle and Traffic Law.

## NYC Criminal Justice Agency

### Primary Use:

CJA uses the information in the database to perform notification of Criminal Court appearances to released defendants, and to compile semi-annual reports on Criminal Court pre-trial release patterns. The database also is used to prepare research reports on criminal justice issues.

### Availability of Use:

Information is provided, subject to agency review and usually in summary form, upon request from government agencies or other organizations. Such requests for information should be addressed to the Director of Research. Direct access to the database is limited to agency personnel.

### **Publications\*:**

#### 1. Crack and The Criminal Justice System

This report describes preliminary findings from a study of 1986 crack arrestees. It examines data on the demographic and criminal history characteristics of arrestees, arrest charges and location, and court outcomes of arrestees charged with crack sale and/or possession. Some comparisons with cocaine arrestees are also presented to help assess whether involvement in crack differs from possession and sale of powdered cocaine.

#### 2. Driving-While-Intoxicated Arrests

Analyzes the case characteristics and court outcomes for the approximately 14,000 defendants arrested for Driving-While-Intoxicated (DWI) during the two years following July 1, 1983. The study supplements earlier research, done at CJA, by including more detailed information on fine payments and Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) test results, and by incorporating these data into analyses that will clarify the case processing procedures and court outcomes of DWI arrests.

#### 3. 1987 Narcotics Division Arrests: Arrestee Characteristics and Criminal Court Case Processing

This study examines the Criminal Court processing of a twenty-five percent random sample of NYPD Narcotics Division arrests during 1987. It provides both descriptive information on defendant characteristics and analysis of Criminal Court case processing and outcomes as of April 25, 1988.

## NYC Criminal Justice Agency

4. Preliminary Report: Drug Use and Pretrial Misconduct: The Utility of Pre-Arrestion Drug Tests as a Predictor of Failure-to-Appear

Presents analysis of the court processing outcomes and failure-to-appear behavior for a sample of 1984 Manhattan arrestees. This study examined the percentage of Manhattan arrestees who tested positive for certain illicit drugs, the efficacy of pre-arrestion urine test screening for predicting pretrial failure-to-appear and rearrest, and how drug-positive and drug-negative defendants differ in their pretrial behavior.

5. The Development of Pre-Trial Drug Testing: Policy Issues and the Role of NAPSA

Examines how one policy initiative, urine testing of all arrestees for drugs, has risen to a prominent position in the policy agenda of the National Association of Pre-trial Service Agencies (NAPSA). The paper raises concerns about the acceptance of this policy and discusses how NAPSA can help guide us toward making better informed policy decisions in the important area of defendant drug use.

6. TNT Report Series: End-of-Year Report

Presents preliminary information for: Queens TNT arrests through Supreme Court outcome, reported as of August 21, 1989; Manhattan North TNT arrests through Supreme Court outcome, reported as of October 31, 1989; and Brooklyn North TNT arrests through Supreme Court outcome, reported as of October 5, 1989. For each TNT unit, the exhibits provide an overview of the characteristics of TNT arrests, arrestees, and case processing. For Queens and Manhattan North TNT, Supreme Court outcomes also are shown. Where appropriate, comparison figures and tables are provided, from a study by CJA, on a sample of 1987 Narcotics Division arrests.

### Annual Reports:

1. Semi-Annual Reports

The Semi-Annual Reports include summaries of cases by type of affidavit charge, CJA release recommendation, and defendant failure-to-appear rates. A drug category is on the forms in which these items are classified.

**\*Publications are available upon request.**

## NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSES

National Institute of Justice NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Phone Number: (800) 851-3420

### Agency Description:

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) maintains the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), a central clearinghouse for criminal justice information. NCJRS maintains a vast repository of criminal justice and drug abuse research information and publications. NCJRS also maintains associated clearinghouses for specialized criminal justice information. The NCJRS document collection contains materials on TASC-relevant topics such as: AIDS, Alternatives to Institutionalization, Drug Testing, Drugs and Crime, Sentencing, and Prison/Jail Crowding.

NIJ publishes NIJ Reports every two months. This publication announces major additions to the NIJ/NCJRS collection of criminal justice documents and lists conferences of interest to the criminal justice community. Registered users of the clearinghouse receive NIJ Reports free.

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse  
Users Services Department 2  
Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Phone Number: (800) 732-3277

### Agency Description:

A part of NCJRS, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) maintains the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. This clearinghouse provides criminal justice statistical information.

BJS publishes BJS Bulletins and provides free single copies of BJS reports through the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse.

**Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse  
OJJDP  
1600 Research Boulevard  
Rockville, Maryland 20850**

**Phone Number:** (800) 638-8736

**Agency Description:**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) maintains the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, another part of NCJRS which provides juvenile justice information and data. OJJDP periodically publishes Juvenile Justice Bulletins and reports that can be obtained through its clearinghouse.

**Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime  
1600 Research Boulevard  
Rockville, Maryland 20850**

**Phone Number:** (800) 666-3332

**Agency Description:**

The Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and is directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The clearinghouse provides access to a large data base on drugs and crime.

The Data Center and Clearinghouse complements the other clearinghouses listed here and minimizes multiple phone calls by referring requests directly to the appropriate resource.

**Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network  
ICPSR  
Institute for Social Research  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106**

**Phone Number:** (313) 763-3486

**Agency Description:**

The Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) is funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and is housed within the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research. CJAIN is responsible for acquiring, processing, and distributing crime and criminal justice system database information. Members of ICPSR may obtain datasets free of charge while nonaffiliated researchers must pay an access fee to obtain the data.

**National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information  
Box 2345  
Rockville, Maryland 20850**

**Phone Number:** (301) 468-2600

**Agency Description:**

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) is operated under a contract with the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP). This clearinghouse combines the previously separate alcohol and drug clearinghouses to provide centralized information on alcohol and drug education and prevention. NCADI also has access to a network of similar State clearinghouses providing alcohol and drug information.

## Glossary

CCH (Computerized Criminal History) - A computerized criminal history is an individual offender's record of contacts with the criminal justice system. It reflects actions taken by the police, district attorneys, courts, probation, correction, and parole agencies concerning the offender and, in New York, is maintained on an automated data base at the Division of Criminal Justice Services. Entry of information into the automated file is contingent upon fingerprint verification of identity. Statistical information on the criminal justice system's processing of offenders is generated by computer programs run against the aggregated data base.

JD (Juvenile Delinquent) - is a status used in family court for a youth over 7 but under 16 years of age who is found by the family court to have committed one or more acts that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime.

JO (Juvenile Offender) - a juvenile, 14 through 15 years of age who is charged with any one of 15 specified offenses or a 13 year old charged with second degree murder.

Minimum/Maximum Sentence - the State prison terms are structured in such a manner that inmates are given minimum and maximum prison sentences. The time served by each inmate may not be less than the minimum sentence length nor more than the maximum sentence length with the exception of Shock Incarceration sentences where some inmates may be released prior to completing their minimum sentence term.

Median Minimum Sentence - the specific case of all minimum sentence lengths which falls above and below an equal number of cases.

Median Maximum Sentence - the specific case of all maximum sentence lengths which fall above and below an equal number of cases.

New York State Penal Law Article - criminal offenses are grouped in the Penal Law by article numbers. For example, PL 125 is the article number for all homicide offenses; article 160 covers Robbery.

NYSID Number - unique number assigned to an individual upon arrest and is used to link information in an individual's criminal history.

Offense Class (A-I, A-II, B, C, D, E) - penal law classification which separates criminal offenses by seriousness based upon the length of the sentence that can be imposed.

Part I Crimes (Offenses) - A class of offenses selected for use in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, consisting of those crimes which are most likely to be reported, which occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison, and which are serious crimes by nature and/or volume. Specifically, these offenses are murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault,

burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Part I offenses, minus negligent manslaughter, comprise the FBI national crime "Index" offenses.

Part II Crimes (Offenses) - A class of offenses selected for use in UCR, consisting of specific offenses and types of offenses which do not meet the criteria of frequency and/or seriousness necessary for Part I offenses.

PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision) - is a status used in family court for a youth who is under 16 years of age who is "an habitual truant or is incorrigible, ungovernable, habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of his parents, guardian, or lawful custodian, or who violated the law prohibiting the possession of marijuana." These behaviors are not considered crimes if committed by someone 16 years of age or over. These youth are often referred to as status offenders.

Information - A verified formal written accusation made by a prosecutor and filed in a court, alleging that a specified person(s) has committed a specific offense(s) commencing a criminal action and serving as a basis of a prosecution.

TNT (Tactical Narcotics Team) - street level law enforcement program designed to concentrate its efforts on combating the New York City drug problem.

#### SOURCES OF SOME DEFINITIONS:

Crime Dictionary, Ralph DeSola, Facts on File, Inc., 1982.

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: First Edition 1976, Search Group, Inc..

State of the Child in New York State, NYS Council on Children and Families, 1988.