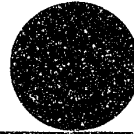


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The National Institute of Justice, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ was established to prevent and reduce crime and to improve the criminal justice system. Specific mandates established by Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 direct the National Institute of Justice to:

- *Sponsor special projects and research and development programs* that will improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent crime.
- *Conduct national demonstration projects* that employ innovative or promising approaches for improving criminal justice.
- *Develop new technologies* to fight crime and improve criminal justice.
- *Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice programs* and identify programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- *Recommend actions* that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments as well as private organizations to improve criminal justice.
- *Carry out research on criminal behavior.*
- *Develop new methods of crime prevention* and reduction of crime and delinquency.

The National Institute of Justice has a long history of accomplishments, including the following:

- Basic research on career criminals that led to development of special police and prosecutor units to deal with repeat offenders.
- Research that confirmed the link between drugs and crime.
- The research and development program that resulted in the creation of police body armor that has meant the difference between life and death to hundreds of police officers.
- Pioneering scientific advances such as the research and development of DNA analysis to positively identify suspects and eliminate the innocent from suspicion.
- The evaluation of innovative justice programs to determine what works, including drug enforcement, community policing, community anti-drug initiatives, prosecution of complex drug cases, drug testing throughout the criminal justice system, and user accountability programs.
- Creation of a corrections information-sharing system that enables State and local officials to exchange more efficient and cost-effective concepts and techniques for planning, financing, and constructing new prisons and jails.
- Operation of the world's largest criminal justice information clearinghouse, a resource used by State and local officials across the Nation and by criminal justice agencies in foreign countries.

The Institute Director, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, establishes the Institute's objectives, guided by the priorities of the Office of Justice Programs, the Department of Justice, and the needs of the criminal justice field. The Institute actively solicits the views of criminal justice professionals to identify their most critical problems. Dedicated to the priorities of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies, research and development at the National Institute of Justice continues to search for answers to what works and why in the Nation's war on drugs and crime.

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October 1994

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National Institute of Justice

Jeremy Travis
Director

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Program Monitor

The Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice is currently supported by Contract No. 92-IJ-CX-C004, awarded to the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan, by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. This directory reflects work conducted under previous awards by the National Institute of Justice, including that of the Sociometrics Corporation (89-IJ-CS-C008, Dr. James Peterson, project director) and the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland (84-IJ-CX-K046, Dr. Colin Loftin and Brian Wiersema, project directors). Points of view or opinions stated in the document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Foreword

The National Institute of Justice is committed to making the data from its supported projects publicly available. The NIJ Data Resources Program preserves data according to the highest standards of archival practice, data assessment and preparation, electronic and off-line storage, ease of access and distribution, and maintenance of original guarantees of confidentiality. Through this program, NIJ contributes to advances in archival storage and distribution technology and to the development of enhanced products for using the data. Data are increasingly delivered on media supporting personal or desktop computing, such as diskette or electronic network transfer (ftp). Special emphasis collections are being developed on CD-ROMs. Machine-readable data documentation allows for electronic text searching for comparable variables across multiple studies.

The seventh edition of Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice provides summary information about NIJ's data resources collection. A total of 211 datasets, contributed by 322 original principal investigators, are described in this collection. Researchers and criminal justice professionals are encouraged to take advantage of this national resource that grows in size and value every year. New analyses of existing data, whether academic, policy, or practical in focus, improve and expand our understanding of crime and its control.

Jeremy Travis
Director
National Institute of Justice

The Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice

The Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice ensures the preservation and availability of research and evaluation data collected with public funds. These data are available to researchers to verify, refine, or refute original findings; to pursue inquiries not addressed by original investigators; and to combine with data collected at other sites and times.

NIJ-sponsored researchers submit their data to the Data Resources Program at the conclusion of their projects. The machine-readable data, codebooks, and other documentation are reviewed for accuracy, completeness, and clarity; edited (if necessary); augmented with descriptive materials; and deposited with a public data archive. This archive, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), is supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, and distributes data, codebooks, and other materials to researchers around the world.

How to Use This Directory

This resource directory describes all NIJ-sponsored data available as of October 1994. Each abstract follows a common and consistent structure, providing information on the basic purpose and methodology of the original research, the unit of observation, the number of records, the number of variables, and the geographic and temporal coverage of the research. Information about the file structure and publications derived from the data is also provided.

The abstracts are organized alphabetically by principal investigator. The Contents should be consulted to identify data collected by specific researchers. A topical index is included at the back of this catalog, along with an index of all principal investigators.

How to Order Data

Machine-readable copies of NIJ-sponsored data can be obtained from the NACJD maintained by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. The data are available on diskette or magnetic tape. Each dataset is accompanied by a printed codebook and a *User Guide* that provide detailed information about the nature of the data.

Copies of codebooks and *User Guides* can be obtained free of charge from NACJD. Individuals at institutions that are members of ICPSR can order data through their campus ICPSR Official Representatives.

All other individuals should contact

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
ICPSR
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(313) 763-5011
(800) 999-0960

Further Information

Many of the data files listed in this directory have resulted in publications produced by the National Institute of Justice. Limited free copies of these publications are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). In addition, NCJRS may have in its library other research reports produced from the data files cited in this directory. These reports are available for minimal fees through interlibrary loan, microfiche, or copy reproduction. For additional information, write or call

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NIJ's Data Resources Program continues to develop programs to encourage the analysis of archived data. To obtain information on these programs or to provide comments and suggestions on the Data Resources Program, write or call

Dr. Pamela K. Lattimore
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Washington, DC 20531
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Use of Adjuncts to Supplement Judicial Resources in Six Jurisdictions, 1983–1986: [United States]

Alexander Aikman, Mary Elsnor Oram,
and Frederick Müller
National Center for State Courts
83-IJ-CX-0021
(ICPSR 8979)

Purpose of the Study

Six judicial adjunct programs, designed to use lawyers as supplemental judicial resources, were evaluated by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) over a 30-month period. This study evaluated the impacts of the program in six sites: Pima County (Tucson, Arizona), Multnomah County (Portland, Oregon), Hennepin County (Minneapolis, Minnesota), King County (Seattle, Washington), Phoenix, and the state of Connecticut.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data sources varied by site. In each site some data were collected from court case records. In some of the sites mailed questionnaires were completed by judges, adjunct attorneys, and litigating attorneys.

Sample:

Various sampling procedures and time frames were employed in the six jurisdictions.

In the **Pima County Superior Court** (Tucson, Arizona), all of the civil court-trial cases disposed of by judicial adjuncts or regular judges between January 1984 and March 1985 were selected. A sample from the civil jury-trial list (civil cases requesting a jury trial) was also drawn. The first 50 cases disposed of each quarter from January 1984 through June 1985 were selected.

In the **Multnomah County Circuit Court** (Portland, Oregon), 10 percent of the cases (252 cases) with motions for summary judgments heard by judicial adjuncts and regular judges between January 1983 and December 1985 were selected as the sample.

In the **Fourth Judicial District Court** in Hennepin County (Minneapolis, Minnesota), the sample consisted of all of the 1181 civil cases referred to arbitration hearings conducted by adjunct attorneys from September 1985 to June 1986.

In the **Superior Court of King County** (Seattle, Washington), the sample included 27 panelists (including regular judges and adjunct attorneys) and 44 litigating attorneys who responded to a mailed questionnaire.

In the **Arizona Court of Appeals** in Phoenix, the sample was the 1703 civil appeals (with and without oral arguments) that were disposed of by adjunct attorneys and judges between 1983 and 1985.

In the **Superior Court of Connecticut**, a sample was selected from all of the civil cases referred to the trial reference program in three superior courts (New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury) from January 1984 through June 1985. There is also a sample of regular judges, trial adjunct attorneys, litigating attorneys, and their clients who responded to mailed questionnaires.

Dates of data collection:
1983–1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This multisite study represents a major attempt to evaluate the impact of judicial adjuncts programs on the court system at the county and the state levels. The dataset is valuable in that it provides information on case processing variables and supplies

opinions from different kinds of program participants.

Description of variables:

The court data include information on type of case, date of trial, type of judge, type of disposition, date of disposition, etc. For the questionnaire data, information includes experience with the program, satisfaction, and ideas for changes.

Unit of observation:

There are three different units of observation in this study: (1) civil trial case, (2) trial judge, including regular judge and adjunct attorney, and (3) litigating attorney.

Geographic Coverage

Pima County (Tucson, Arizona), Multnomah County (Portland, Oregon), King County (Seattle, Washington), Hennepin County (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Phoenix, and state of Connecticut

File Structure

Extent of collection: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Hennepin County civil case data

rectangular file structure
1,181 cases
37 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Phoenix civil case data

rectangular file structure
1,703 cases
36 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Connecticut Superior Court data

rectangular file structure
217 cases
39 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Connecticut Superior Court referee data

rectangular file structure
31 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Connecticut Superior Court attorney data

rectangular file structure
16 cases
36 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Multnomah County Circuit Court data

rectangular file structure
252 cases
17 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

King County panelist data

rectangular file structure
27 cases
68 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

King County attorney data

rectangular file structure
44 cases
50 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

Pima County pro tem program

rectangular file structure
306 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

Pima County jury trial data

rectangular file structure
160 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Aikman, A.B., Oram, M.E., and Miller, F.G. (1987). *Friends of the court: Lawyers as supplemental judicial resources*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

Improving Prison Classification Procedures in Vermont: Applying an Interaction Model, 1983-1985

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Vermont State Department
of Corrections
84-IJ-CX-0027
(ICPSR 8933)

Purpose of the Study

The objective of this project was to develop and test an interactive model for classifying prisoners. The model includes person variables, environmental or situation variables, and prison-environmental interaction variables to predict offender behaviors such as risk of escape, misconduct, and risk of violence. The purpose of the model was to enhance the predictive validity of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) classification system which was being used in Vermont prisons.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were drawn from records of the Vermont State Department of Corrections, including inmates' demographic and sentencing information, prison characteristics, scores from the NIC custody classification and reclassification instruments, and scores from a needs assessment form.

Sample:

Data were collected from 982 inmates incarcerated in Vermont state

correctional facilities who had at least 30 days to serve and who appeared on a facility "headcount" between March 1983 and June 1985.

Head counts were entered into the Department of Corrections computer quarterly in 1983 and monthly thereafter, which resulted in underrepresentation of short-term inmates (i.e., those with sentences of less than 90 days) in 1983, but not in 1984 or 1985. The initial computer listing generated approximately 1200 names. Elimination of duplicate names due to aliases, cases for which no case file could be found, and cases with excessive missing data resulted in a final sample of 982 inmates. The median age of the sample was 25 with a range of 15 to 69. Males comprised 97.5 percent of the sample and exhibited a median minimum sentence of one year and a median maximum sentence of three years.

Dates of data collection:

January 1985-August 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset includes both person-specific and situational/environmental variables so that the interaction between individuals and their environments can be examined. The dataset also includes a repeated measures design component: reclassification data were collected approximately every 90 days on each inmate (up to a maximum of eight reclassifications after the initial one). Outcomes were measured by incidents of inmate misconduct (up to six disciplinary reports per inmate). Dates of events (classifications, assessments, disciplinary reports, and releases) were recorded so that construction and validation subsamples could be divided by a "cut-off" date method. This information also allows time-to-failure models to be constructed.

Description of variables:

The data file includes scores from the NIC custody classification and reclassification instruments, scores from a needs assessment, sentencing information, and characteristics of the prison in which the inmate was housed.

Person variables include a unique ID number, gender, date of birth, and dates of the initial and eight subsequent reclassifications. Scores from custody classification forms include items on institutional violence history, severity of current offense, prior assaultive offense history, escape history, alcohol/drug abuse, and prior felony convictions. Needs assessment information was collected in the following areas: academic, vocational, employment, financial management, family relationships, emotional stability, companions, alcohol, drugs, sexual behavior, mental ability, health, and use of leisure time.

Situational/environmental variables include sentencing data (minimum and maximum sentences, scheduled release date, proportion of minimum sentence served as of classification date), information on the facility, inmate's security level, freedom of movement, physical and social density of the facility, and inmate/staff ratio. Outcome variables include dates of each disciplinary report (up to a maximum of six reports), and seriousness of misconduct.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

Vermont

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

982 cases

617 variables

1,923-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Apao, W.K. (1987). *Improving prison classification procedures: Application of an interaction model*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

Prison Crowding and Forced Releases in Illinois, 1979-1982

James Austin
National Counsel on
Crime and Delinquency
83-JJ-CX-K026
(ICPSR 8921)

Purpose of the Study

Between July 1980 and December 1983 in response to a prison crowding crisis, approximately two-thirds of the inmates released by the Illinois Department of Correction (IDOC) were discharged prior to serving their expected sentences. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of this early release program on prisoners, prison populations, offense rates, local criminal justice systems, and the general public.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were drawn primarily from the inmate's institutional "jacket" and the FBI arrest rap sheet records routinely collected and maintained by local court, correctional, and law enforcement agencies.

Sample:

The sample consists of inmates released one year prior to the start-up of the early release program (June 1980) and for 30 months thereafter. A total of 1600 inmates were randomly selected from the IDOC automatic information system's records of inmates released between July 1979 and December 1982. Of these, in-

mate jackets were located for 1557 cases and arrest history information was available for 1430 of the cases. Of the 1557 inmates included in the study, 355 were released prior to June 1, 1980. The remaining 1202 inmates were released during the operation of the program. Not all of these were early releasees; some served their normal expected sentences.

Dates of data collection:
Circa 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:
The files contain extensive FBI arrest history information and other personal and social indicators of inmates released from a state prison system. These data are available for three comparison groups: a sample of prisoners who served their regular sentences prior to the "forced release" program; a group that served regular sentences after the implementation of the program; and a group of inmates who were released early under the program (i.e., before serving their full sentences).

Description of variables:
The inmate jacket file contains 94 variables for each inmate on social and personal characteristics, criminal history, risk scales, court decisions for each offense, institutional conduct, prior release and return records, method of release, condition of supervision, and parole violation records. The arrest file includes 22 variables which describe the type and number of charges at arrest, case disposition of each charge, probation length, incarceration length, admission and release dates, and release type.

Unit of observation:
Inmates in the releasee file; arrests in the arrest-level file

Geographic Coverage
Illinois

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Inmate jacket
rectangular file structure
1,557 cases
94 variables
310-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Arrest rap sheet
rectangular file structure
17,361 cases
22 variables
70-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Austin, J., Krisberg, B., and Litsky, P. (1984). Using early release to relieve prison crowding: Dilemma in public policy. *Crime and Delinquency*, 32, 405-502.

Reducing Prison Violence by More Effective Inmate Management: An Experimental Field Test of the Prisoner Management Classification (PMC) System in Washington State, 1987-1988

James Austin
National Council on
Crime and Delinquency
87-IJ-CX-0014
(ICPSR 9665)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the extent to which the Prisoner Management Classification (PMC) system improved prison operations and reduced violence between inmates. The PMC system classifies inmates into one of five categories: selective

intervention — situational (SI-S); selective intervention — treatment (SI-T); casework control (CC); environmental structure (ES); and limit setting (LS).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected continuously during each sampled inmate's first six months of residence in the correctional facility. Data were extracted from records kept by the Research and Planning Section of Washington's Department of Corrections (DOC). The Research and Planning Section of the DOC maintained a comprehensive tracking system for all DOC inmates, including various inmate characteristics, work assignment records, disciplinary records, assignment records, and housing assignment records. Data were also collected from a long and short version of the PMC questionnaire.

Sample:

The Department of Corrections received approximately 200 admissions per month, with roughly 20 percent (40 cases) eligible for inclusion in the experiment. Sample sizes, however, varied across data files. File 1 contains 500 cases. Files 2 through 7 contain multiple records for some inmates, and as a result, contain more than 500 cases. Data within these files can be linked using the DOC variable.

Dates of data collection:

September 1987–September 1988

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Eligible cases were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Because fewer inmates than expected met eligibility criteria in the early days of the study, steps were taken to increase the size of the sample. These steps introduced bias between the experimental and control

groups (i.e., differences in the percentage of people in each group classified into each PMC category). Further steps were taken to correct this bias. After six months, no significant differences in PMC classification existed between the experimental and control groups. The original method of randomization was then resumed.

Description of variables:

Files 1 through 5 contain outcome measures against which comparisons between the experimental and control group could be made. For each correctional facility, figures for 1986, 1987, and 1988 (36 months in total) were collected for the following items: number of staff-inmate assaults; number of inmate-inmate assaults; number of suicides and suicide attempts; number of escapes and escape attempts; number of "serious" disciplinary incidents (such as possession of weapons, rioting); number of total staff; number of total security staff; number of inmates; number of security staff vacancies; rated capacity of the facility; number of staff transfers with reasons for such transfers; and number of inmates involved in education, vocation, and work programs. Demographic variables include date of birth, sex, and race.

Files 6 and 7 contain items such as motivation behind the committed offense; prior offense severity; percentage of offenses while on drugs; attitude toward teachers; school performance; present feelings toward father/mother; whether or not the inmate was physically abused by his parents; the inmate's relationship with others; and family history.

Demographic variables include date of birth, education, and marital status.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Washington State

File Structure

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image and logical record length data format

Part 1

Inmate characteristic data

rectangular file structure

500 cases

14 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Work assignment data

rectangular file structure

840 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Disciplinary records data

rectangular file structure

759 cases

6 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Assignment records data

rectangular file structure

724 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Housing assignment data

rectangular file structure

1,384 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Long interview data

rectangular file structure

310 cases

90 variables

106-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Short interview form

rectangular file structure

317 cases

48 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Differential Use of Jail Confinement in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo Counties, 1981

James Austin and Barry Krisberg

National Council on

Crime and Delinquency

81-IJ-CX-0068

(ICPSR 8920)

Purpose of the Study

This is a study of a cohort of inmates in three California county jails: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo. Subsamples of (1) unsentenced inmates, (2) unsentenced inmates held more than 72 hours, and (3) sentenced inmates were followed from admission to final court disposition.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from jail, municipal court, and superior court records, California criminal history files, U.S. Department of Justice public use data files, FBI arrest rap sheets, and inmate interviews in Los Angeles.

Sample:

Sampling procedures vary by group and location:

- (1) Unsented inmates — Systematic sample drawn at the point of booking at jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdiction.
- (2) Unsented inmates held more than 72 hours — Systematic samples with sampling fractions that vary by jurisdiction were drawn at the point of booking. Those who had not been taken in the first sample and who met the 72-hour criterion were taken.
- (3) Sented sample — Inmates in the sentenced group were sampled at the time of release from

jail. Sampling fractions varied by jurisdiction.

A total of about 700 inmates were selected at each site over a 12-month period. Each sampled group contained between 200 and 300 inmates.

Dates of data collection:

1982–1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

For three groups of inmates, this study provides detailed information on inmates' characteristics, the length of time they stay in jail, methods of release, conditions of release, disciplinary violations, and types of program participation while in jail.

Description of variables:

The file contains 95 variables for each inmate, including information about the inmate's demographic characteristics, current offenses, prior records, confinement conditions, disciplinary problems, time and method of release, and nature and time of disposition.

A table in the codebook provides general information for each site: population characteristics, jail characteristics, crime and arrest rates, type of residency, average daily jail population, annual jail admission, proportion pretrial, FBI indexed crime rates, and felony arrest rates.

Unit of observation:

Individual inmates

Geographic Coverage

Three California counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
2,103 cases
95 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Austin, J., and Krisberg, B. (1984).

Differential use of jail confinement in California: Executive summary.

San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J., and Krisberg, B. (1984).

Differential use of jail confinement in California: Final report. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Supervised Pretrial Release Programs, 1979–1982: Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland

James Austin and Barry Krisberg
National Council on
Crime and Delinquency
80-IJ-CX-K014
(ICPSR 8919)

Purpose of the Study

This experiment, conducted in Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland, was designed to assess the effects of different types of supervised pretrial release (SPR). Four major types of effects were examined: (1) defendants' behaviors while awaiting trial—failure to appear and arrests for new offenses; (2) the costs of SPR to victims and the criminal justice system, (3) pretrial release practices, and (4) jail populations.

Methodology

The study produced four different databases:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS)
- (2) Arrest Database

- (3) Retrospective Database
- (4) Jail Population Database

Sources of information:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) — Based on intake and release forms completed by on-site evaluators trained by project staff
- (2) Arrest Database — Police reports
- (3) Retrospective Database — Intake and release forms
- (4) Jail Population Database — Information supplied by the three research sites

Sample:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) — 3232 felony defendants were selected from the three sites between 1980 and 1982 and included those who were unable to gain pretrial release due to the seriousness of their prior records, but were judged by the court to be suitable for release with supervision. Of these, 1692 cases entered the experimental program.
- (2) Arrest Database — 245 arrests involving 205 SPR defendants during the experimental period.
- (3) Retrospective Database — Random sample of approximately 400 felony defendants drawn from booking logs in each site for 1980 and again for 1981. The 1980 sample was drawn from a list of 1258 defendants in the 12-month period prior to project start-up. The 1981 sample was selected from 1040 defendants in the 12-month period the SPR program was in operation. This sample provides baseline data that can be compared with the SRIS database.
- (4) Jail Population Database — Monthly observations for periods

of time that vary by site:
 Miami: January 1979 to October 1981
 Milwaukee: December 1979 to August 1981
 Portland: January 1980 to November 1981

Dates of data collection:
 1980–1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides detailed information about criminal histories and arrest while awaiting trial for a selected group of defendants awaiting trial. Data on services provided between arrest and disposition are provided as well.

Description of variables:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) — The intake dataset contains information on current arrest, criminal record, socioeconomic status, ties with the community, contacts with mental health and substance abuse facilities, and pretrial release decisions. The release data sheet contains information on services provided, intensity of supervision, termination from program, personal characteristics at termination, criminal charges at disposition, and new charges resulting from arrests while under pretrial status.
- (2) Arrest Database — 115 variables including type and number of crimes committed by SRP defendants, property costs to victims, personal injury costs, and court disposition for each offense.
- (3) Retrospective Database — 52 variables including charges filed and method of release, personal characteristics, length of pretrial incarceration, bail, whether the defendant was re-

booked during the pretrial period, charge at disposition, sentence, total court appearances, and total FTAs.

- (4) Jail Population Database — Monthly counts of jail population and average daily population.

Unit of observation:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) — defendants
(2) Arrest Database — arrests
(3) Retrospective Database — defendants
(4) Jail Population Database — months

Geographic Coverage

Dade County (Miami), Florida; Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; Multnomah County (Portland), Washington.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 11 data files

Card image data format

Parts 1 and 2

Master intake and duplicated intake
rectangular file structure
3,232 and 8 cases
approx. 59 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Parts 3 and 4

Master release and duplicated release
rectangular file structure
1,699 and 2 cases
approx. 85 variables
80-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 5

Merged intake and release
rectangular file structure
1,672 cases
approx. 141 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Part 6

Arrest data
rectangular file structure
245 cases
approx. 115 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Parts 7 and 8

Retrospective data and duplicated retrospective data
rectangular file structure
2,415 and 28 cases
approx. 52 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 9

Miami jail data
rectangular file structure
34 cases
9 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

Milwaukee jail data
rectangular file structure
20 cases
4 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11

Portland jail data
rectangular file structure
23 cases
2 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Austin, J., Krisberg, B., and Litsky, P. (1984). *Evaluation of the field test of supervised pretrial release: Final report*. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J., Krisberg, B., and Litsky, P. (1984). *Supervised pretrial release test design evaluation: Executive summary*. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J., and Litsky, P. (1984). *Evaluation of pretrial supervised release program: Final evaluation design report*. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Robbery of Financial Institutions in Indiana, 1982-1984

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83-IJ-CX-0056
(ICPSR 9310)

Purpose of the Study

The goals of this study were to provide information on robbery-related security measures employed by financial institutions, to identify factors which contribute to robbery, and to study the correlates of case disposition and sentence length of convicted robbers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study contains two databases: the office-based data and the incident-based data. Data for financial offices were obtained through personal interviews with appropriate bank employees and field observations of each banking institution in the sample. Incident data were collected from personal interviews with appropriate bank employees of victim offices. Additional data on offender and offense characteristics were gleaned from the FBI report associated with each robbery incident. Data concerning the disposition of each case were collected in cooperation with the FBI and local law enforcement agencies.

Sample:

The office-based file included both victim and nonvictim banking institutions. Victim institutions included banks and savings and loans which were robbed in the state of Indiana between January 1, 1982, and June 30, 1984, which amounted to 223 robberies occurring in 163 offices. A comparison group of 200 financial institutions were randomly selected

from the remaining nonvictim offices in Indiana. Five of the 200 nonvictim sample were not included in the file because their data were not available. The resulting sample of 358 offices comprises 18 percent of the total 1963 financial institutions in the state of Indiana. The incident-based file included a population of all bank robberies that occurred between January 1, 1982, and June 30, 1984, in the 163 offices.

Dates of data collection:

Initial data collection on bank and offense characteristics was completed between June and October 1984. The incident disposition data were collected between January and June of 1985.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was designed to compare a group of banking institutions that had been robbed with another group of bank offices not victimized by robbery. Field observations were conducted at each financial office to gather observable information about the office site and surrounding environment. In addition to the data on banking institutions, the study also contains incident-related data on offense and offender characteristics and information on case disposition.

Description of variables:

The office-based file includes variables designed to measure general office characteristics, staff preparation and training, security measures, characteristics of the area in which the banking institution is located, and the robbery history of each institution. The incident-based file includes merged data of victim offices from the office-based file, robbery incident data, and case disposition data. The merged office data contain variables identical to those available in the office-based file. The robbery incident data include variables such as the robber's method of operation and

behavior, the employee's reaction, the characteristics of the office at the time of the robbery, and the apprehension of the offender(s). Variables in the disposition data include status of investigation, reasons involved in solving the robbery, reasons for cases not being solved, status of prosecution, ultimate prosecution, and sentence length in months.

Unit of observation:

Financial institutions and robbery incidents

Geographic Coverage

Indiana

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Bank office data

rectangular file structure

358 cases

194 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Robbery incident data

rectangular file structure

223 cases

364 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Reports and Publications

Baumer, T., Carrington, M.D., and Marshman, E. (1986). *The robbery of financial institutions* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

**Electronic Monitoring
of Nonviolent Convicted
Felons: An Experiment
in Home Detention in Marion
County, Indiana, 1986-1988**

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86-IJ-CX-0041
(ICPSR 9587)

Purpose of the Study

This project evaluated the use of different types of home detention monitoring systems. Specifically, manual versus electronic monitoring systems were evaluated for offenders who had been charged with nonviolent suspendable felonies or misdemeanors. Disciplinary reports, information on successful completion of sentence, subsequent arrest records, and interviews with offenders and their families were used to compare offenders using the manual monitoring system with offenders using the electronic monitoring system. Data were collected from November 1986 to December 1989, and are organized into five files. Each file contains 154 cases: 76 cases monitored through a manual system of telephone calls and field contacts and 78 cases monitored through an electronic "programmed contact" system.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This research used various sources of information. Files 1 and 4 use probationary records of the Marion County Probation Department and the Marion County Community Correction Records, respectively. Descriptions of offenders, including information about current and previous charges and convictions, were gathered from these sources. These agencies also provided documentation of the program

delivery, offender violations during the program, and field observations of the operation of the program. Files 2 and 3 contain data from personal interviews with the offenders, both before and after the monitoring program was implemented. File 5 was compiled from Indianapolis Police Department records and includes information on the criminal histories of the participants in the program for one year after the termination of the program.

Sample:

This study employed a randomized field experiment design in which 154 offenders participated in a program of home detention as a condition of their probation. Offenders eligible for the experiment were those who had been charged with nonviolent suspendable felonies or misdemeanors (nearly two-thirds had been charged with driving while intoxicated), had a median length of sentence of 180 days, were clients of the Marion County Community Corrections Agency, had suspended sentences assigned to home detention as a condition of probation, and had a telephone. The 154 offenders were randomly assigned to one of two methods of monitoring: half ($n = 76$) were monitored manually through a system of telephone calls and field contacts and half ($n = 78$) were monitored electronically with a "programmed" system of contacts.

Dates of data collection:

The data were collected in five separate waves corresponding to the five separate files. The basic offender information in File 1 was collected from May 1987 to March 1988. The intake interviews for File 2 were conducted from November 1986 to May 1988. The exit interviews for File 3 were conducted and the delivery information for File 4 was collected from March 1987 to December 1988. The criminal histories for File 5 were collected from January 1989 to December 1989, from records covering the

period from March 1, 1987, to December 1988.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

File 1 contains demographic information such as age, race, marital status, number of children, living arrangements, employment, and education for each offender. Also included is information on the offense leading to the current case. File 2 contains information collected in the intake interview with the offender, such as information on the offender's family, living arrangements, education, employment, past alcohol and drug use, and expectations for the home detention program and monitoring procedures. File 3 contains information collected in the exit interview with the offender similar to information in File 2 on current employment, alcohol and drug use, and both offenders' reactions and family and friends' reactions to the home detention program and its monitoring procedures. File 4 contains information on the program delivery (type of release from the program, violations of the program, results of tests for alcohol and drug use, errand time, payment, contacts with offenders, and the characteristics and results of the contacts with electronically monitored offenders). File 5 is a check of criminal histories of offenders for at least one year after their release from the program.

Unit of observation:

Individual offenders monitored either manually or electronically

Geographic Coverage

Marion County in Indianapolis, Indiana

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Basic offender and offense data

rectangular file structure
154 cases
145 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 2

Offender intake interview

rectangular file structure
154 cases
78 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 3

Offender exit interview

rectangular file structure
154 cases
59 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 4

Program delivery information

rectangular file structure
154 cases
57 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 5

Criminal histories

rectangular file structure
154 cases
154 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Baumer, T.L., and Mendelsohn, R.I. (1988). *Correctional goals and home detention: A preliminary empirical assessment*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology.

Baumer, T.L. and Maxfield, M. (1990). Home detention with electronic monitoring: Comparing pre-trial and postconviction programs. *Crime and Delinquency*, 36(4): 521-536.

Drugs, Alcohol, and Student Crime in the United States, April-May 1989

Carole R. Bausell, Charles E. Maloy, and Jan M. Sherrill
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for the Study and Prevention
of Campus Violence
88-IJ-CX-0040
(ICPSR 9585)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined the relationship between crimes committed by or against college students and the use of drugs or alcohol. A mail questionnaire administered to college undergraduates was designed to ask questions about incidents in which the student was either a victim or a perpetrator of a criminal or violent act. Information on specific criminal incidents, demographic and academic characteristics of the student, and the student's drug and alcohol use was used to compare three groups: students who had committed crimes, students who had been victimized, and students who had had no such experiences.

Data were collected from April 1989 through May 1989, from a random sample of 6,000 undergraduate college students. There were 1,872 completed questionnaires returned during this period. Also included in this dataset are three nonrandom samples of students from Towson State University used for pilot studies. There are a total of 2,207 cases from the four samples and 118 variables.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This research used information gathered through self-administered questionnaires sent by mail to 6,000 undergraduate students throughout the United States. Within three weeks, 1,857 completed question-

naires were returned and form the basis for this dataset. Also included are data gathered from 350 additional questionnaires that were parts of three pilot studies conducted with students at Towson State University.

Sample:

A random sample of undergraduate college and university students was selected from *The American Students List: College Students at Home or School Address*, which is published by the American List Council, Princeton, New Jersey. A sample of 6,000 student names and addresses was selected from the original list of 1,300,000. The sample size was determined by researchers to achieve a final sample of respondents that includes information on at least 100 student perpetrators.

Also included in this dataset are respondents who participated in pilot surveys and pretests. These cases have not been randomly selected, but are drawn from the student population at Towson State University, and should not be considered as part of the representative sample of current college students within the United States. There are three separate nonrandom samples in addition to the randomly selected sample described in the previous paragraph. Sample sizes for the three nonrandom surveys are: 268 cases in survey 2, 42 cases in survey 3, and 25 cases in survey 4. All respondents are included in the one data file, but the nonrandom survey respondents can be separated from the others.

Dates of data collection:

Data for the random sample of students from throughout the United States were collected during April and May 1989. The pilot data were collected earlier.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The data were collected through mail questionnaires. Variables include ba-

sic demographic information (such as date of birth, sex, and ethnic background); academic information (such as school, year in school, living arrangements, GPA, major area of concentration, and graduate school plans); drug use information (such as drugs used, including alcohol, and frequency of drug use); and experiences with crime since becoming a student (such as knowledge of crimes on campus, whether the student was ever a victim of a crime or an act of violence, and if so, questions about the incident, the perpetrator, and possible drugs involved, whether the student ever committed a crime or an act of violence while a student, and if so, questions about the incident, the victim, and possible drugs involved).

Unit of observation:

Individual undergraduate college students responding to the mail questionnaire

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected on college students attending U.S. colleges and universities.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
2,207 cases
118 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Bausell, C.R. (1990). *The links among drugs, alcohol, and student crime: A research report*. Unpublished report.

Effectiveness of Police Response: Denver, 1982

David H. Bayley
The Police Foundation
81-IJ-CX-0082
(ICPSR 8217)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate police behavior and response patterns in Denver, Colorado, during (1) domestic disputes, and (2) traffic disturbances.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data on police behavior during domestic disputes and traffic disturbances were collected by field observation.

Sample:

The data were collected from a sampling of officer patrol shifts, stratified by precinct and shift.

Dates of data collection:

June–September 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is unique in that it is a systematic study of the effect of different police responses to domestic and traffic disturbances.

Description of variables:

Variables in the domestic dispute file include type of disturbance, manner of investigation, designation of police response, and situational variables of setting and participants (victims, bystanders, suspects). In the traffic disturbance file variables include incident description, police contact, demeanor of participants, and situation resolution.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of domestic disputes and traffic disturbances

Geographic Coverage

Denver, Colorado

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Disturbances

rectangular file structure

93 cases

404 variables

80-unit-long record

11 records per case

Part 2

Traffic stops

rectangular file structure

164 cases

210 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Reports and Publications

Bayley, D.H. (1983). *The tactical choices of patrol policemen*. Unpublished manuscript, Police Foundation, Washington, DC.

Learning Deficiencies Among Adult Inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington

Raymond Bell, Elizabeth H. Conrad, Barbara Gazze, Scott C. Greenwood, J. Gary Lutz, and Robert J. Suppa
Lehigh University
81-IJ-CX-0014
(ICPSR 8359)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the relationships among learning disabilities, educational and intellectual achievement, and criminal activity.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were acquired from incarcerated adult prison inmates through personal interviews, questionnaires, and achievement tests.

Sample:

Initially, one state (Pennsylvania) was chosen for site visits and tests. Three institutions (two male and one female) were purposively selected on the basis of size, security status, and type of offender. Random samples of inmates were drawn from a list of all who were expected to be incarcerated through the end of 1982. Computer-generated random numbers were used to select the potential subjects. Participation was voluntary. Since the number of inmates who were identified as having learning deficiencies constituted greater than 25 percent of those tested, two additional states were added to the study. Louisiana and Washington were selected and the whole process was repeated, resulting in a total of nine institutions in the three states. The response rate ranged from a high of 73 percent in Pennsylvania to 23 percent in Washington. To ascertain whether any sampling bias was introduced, information was gathered on a randomly selected group of inmates who were in the original sample but who chose not to participate. These data were gathered from the institutional records, and comparisons were made with the participants in the study. It was found that it is likely that the report may underestimate the true numbers of learning deficient inmates in the population.

Dates of data collection:

January 1982—January 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study contains a wealth of data on the intellectual and achievement ability of adult inmates in three states. Psychological tests were used to measure academic achievement, and ability and disability in learning.

Description of variables:

The data describe adult prison inmates in terms of their personal histo-

ries (educational, family, criminal) and performance on ability tests and on tests designed to diagnose learning disabilities. The following seven groups of variables were collected: (a) demographic variables (age, sex, race, employment history); (b) criminal justice history variables (offenses committed, prior institutionalizations, juvenile commitments); (c) educational background variables (years of formal education, academic and vocational programming while incarcerated, previous diagnoses of learning disabilities, and prior achievement test results); (d) family background variables (childhood home situation, structure of childhood family, childhood problems); (e) academic achievement variables (as measured by the Test of Basic Education); (f) ability variables (as measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale); and, (g) disability variables (as measured by the Mann-Suiter Disabilities Screening Test).

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

1065 cases

111 variables

100-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Bell, R., Conrad, E.H., Gazze, B., Greenwood, S.C., Lutz, J.G., and Suppa, R.J. (1983). *The nature and prevalence of learning deficiencies among adult inmates*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982

Richard A. Berk
and Lawrence W. Sherman
The Police Foundation
80-IJ-CX-0042
(ICPSR 8250)
(Diskette D00120)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this field experiment was to examine the specific deterrent effect of arrest for domestic assault.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this field experiment involving police response to domestic disputes include interviews with the participants involved in the disputes and police arrest records.

Sample:

All calls to the police between March 17, 1981, and August 1, 1982, concerning misdemeanor domestic violence incidents where both parties were present, were randomly assigned to three treatments: (a) separation; (b) mediation; and (c) arrest. Cases with life threatening or severe injury were excluded. The study focused on 330 domestic violence incidents occurring in Minneapolis.

Dates of data collection:

March 1981-September 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data represent the results of a field experiment on the deterrent effects of different police responses to domestic disturbances. The specific deterrent effect of arrest for domestic assault was compared with two other police responses to domestic disturbances, advising the couple, or send-

ing the assaulter away from the scene for eight hours.

Description of variables:

There are nine data files included in the study: the initial police contact; initial interview with the victim; follow-up interview (up to 12 follow-up interviews were done); suspect information; repeat (initial interviews with victims of repeat incidents); CCNLog (more data from the police reports); recaplog (summarizing the cases where an arrest was made); dispatch; and rapsheet. Variables in the files include socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of suspect and victim, victim-offender relationship, nature of the domestic argument, presence or absence of weapons, presence of violence, alcohol use, and the nature and extent of police response.

Unit of observation:

Domestic assault incidents

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis, Minnesota

File Structure

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Variables: 15 to 347 per file

Cases: 330

Reports and Publications

Sherman, L.W., and Berk, R.A. (1984). The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. *American Sociological Review*, 49(2), 261-272.

Evaluating Alternative Police Responses to Spouse Assault in Colorado Springs: An Enhanced Replication of the Minneapolis Experiment, 1987-1989

Detective Howard Black, Richard Berk,
Deputy Chief James Lily, Captain Robert
Owenbey, and Giannina Rikoski
Colorado Springs Police Department
86-IJ-CX-0045
(ICPSR 9982)
(Diskettes D00125-D00126)

Purpose of the Study

This project sought to replicate an experiment in Minneapolis by studying the effects of alternative police responses to cases of spouse assault and subsequent incidents. The data address four questions: (1) Do arrest, referral to counseling, and a restore-order intervention reduce the recurrence of domestic violence individually? (2) How do these three police responses compare for effectiveness in preventing recurrence of domestic violence? (3) How do the victims feel about police response? and (4) How do suspects respond to counseling? Initial reports on incidents, personal interviews with victims and suspects, and counseling session forms obtained from therapists provided the basis for the data.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from (1) reports filed by police officers after the first contact, (2) follow-up interviews with victims at three- and six-month periods, (3) re-offense information from official police records, (4) counseling session forms filled out by suspects' therapists, (5) criminal history and victimization records, and (6) records from official court proceedings.

Sample:

All domestic violence calls made to the Colorado Springs Police Department were included in the sample. There were 1,202 cases in which the officer imposed a randomly assigned treatment, 315 cases in which the officer imposed a different treatment than the one assigned by the dispatcher, 31 cases that initially had multiple response data that were later clarified, and 110 cases that entered the project more than once during the six-month period. Two cases had multiple responses that could not be clarified.

Dates of data collection:

March 1987-April 1989

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study employed a factorial design whereby the police response to spouse assault acted as the independent variable. Models of domestic violence were developed using two competing theories: Victim Empowerment and Specific Deterrence. When an officer arrived at the scene of a domestic violence incident, a random treatment was assigned via radio dispatch. Officers had final authority over assignment and could assign another treatment at their own discretion. Treatments included arresting the suspect, issuing an emergency protection order, referring the suspect to counseling, separating the suspect and the victim, and restoring order only (no specific action). A unique four-digit project ID number was assigned to each subject. It was possible for an individual to appear several times: as a victim in one case and a suspect in another; as a victim or suspect in several cases with different partners; or as a repeat case that was not properly screened. Follow-up interviews were conducted with victims at three- and six-month periods. Recidivists were identified through extensive police and court

record checks, and victim empowerment data were collected with a validated survey instrument.

Description of variables:

Variables from initial incident reports include number of charges, date, location, and disposition of charges, victim and suspect demographics, weapon(s) used, victim injuries, medical attention received, behavior towards police, and victim and suspect comments. Data collected from counseling forms provide information on suspect demographics, type of counseling, topics covered in counseling, suspect's level of participation, and therapist comments. Court records investigate victim and suspect criminal histories, including descriptions of charges and their disposition, conditions of pretrial release, and the victim's contact with pretrial services. Other variables included in follow-up checks focus on criminal and offense history of the suspect.

Unit of observation:

Incidents, individuals, and court cases

Geographic Coverage

Colorado Springs, Colorado

File Structure

Extent of collection: 24 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Initial call implementation form data

rectangular file structure

1,660 cases

107 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 2

Final version of suspect counseling form data

rectangular file structure

244 cases

103 variables

80-unit-long record

24 records per case

Part 3

Second version of suspect counseling form Data

rectangular file structure

40 cases

80 variables

80-unit-long record

21 records per case

Part 4

Original version of suspect counseling form data

rectangular file structure

18 cases

38 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Part 5

Original version of initial victim interview data

rectangular file structure

6 cases

412 variables

80-unit-long record

40 records per case

Part 6

Second version of initial victim interview data

rectangular file structure

78 cases

416 variables

80-unit-long record

38 records per case

Part 7

Final version of initial victim interview data

rectangular file structure

1,170 cases

400 variables

80-unit-long record

27 records per case

Part 8

Original version of final victim interview data

rectangular file structure

6 cases

225 variables

78-unit-long record

13 records per case

Part 9

Final version of final victim interview data

rectangular file structure
1,078 cases
255 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Part 10

Initial suspect criminal history check data

rectangular file structure
1,548 cases
176 variables
80-unit-long record
14 records per case

Part 11

Initial victim criminal history check data

rectangular file structure
1,548 cases
165 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Part 12

Six-month suspect criminal history check data

rectangular file structure
1,548 cases
149 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Part 13

Six-month victim criminal history check data

rectangular file structure
1,548 cases
134 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Part 14

Initial suspect charge check data

rectangular file structure
5,447 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 15

Initial suspect victimization check data

rectangular file structure
1,560 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 16

Initial victim charge check data

rectangular file structure
2,906 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 17

Initial victim victimization check data

rectangular file structure
1,633 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 18

Six-month suspect charge check data

rectangular file structure
2,721 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 19

Six-month suspect victimization check data

rectangular file structure
1,583 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 20

Six-month victim charge check data

rectangular file structure
1,860 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 21

Six-month victim victimization check data

rectangular file structure
1,908 cases
10 variables
75-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 22

Final version of court penetration form data

rectangular file structure
340 cases
54 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 23

Second version of court penetration form data

rectangular file structure

316 cases

55 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 24

Original version of court penetration form data

rectangular file structure

278 cases

51 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Reports and Publications

Black, H., R. Berk, J. Lily, R. Owenbey, and G. Rikoski. *Evaluating Alternative Police Responses to Spouse Assault in Colorado Springs, CO: An Enhanced Replication of the Minneapolis Experiment, 1987-1989*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Buffalo, 1987

Howard T. Blane, Brenda A. Miller, and
Kenneth E. Leonard
Research Institute on Addictions
86-II-CX-0035
(ICPSR 9984)

Purpose of the Study

In the past two decades the relationship between alcohol use, drug use, and violence has received increasing attention. While past research has provided additional understanding of a broad range of issues, only recently have specific issues, such as the role of alcohol and drug abuse in domestic violence and the relationship between criminal violence and domestic violence, been addressed

systematically. There has also been a common assumption that alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and domestic violence should be considered within the context of their relationships to criminal violence.

This study assesses the interrelationships among criminal violence, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and domestic violence. It also investigates specific issues of the influence of parental alcohol use, drug use, and domestic violence on a parolee's own alcohol use, drug use, domestic violence, and current violent criminal behavior.

The data address the following questions: (1) What is the relationship between alcohol use, drug abuse, and domestic violence among the parents of parolees? (2) What are the relative contributions of parental alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and domestic violence in the prediction of parolee violence? (3) What is the impact of the parolee's experience with criminal violence, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse on current domestic violence?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from multiple sources. The data in File 1 and File 2 were abstracted from parole files at the New York State Division of Parole in Albany, New York, and from arrest records at the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The data in File 3 were collected from personal interviews with parolees and the spouses and partners of parolees.

Sample:

The subjects were drawn from all persons residing in the greater Buffalo, New York, area who were on parole from state correctional facilities between January 1987 and June 1987. The parolees were categorized into two sections for sample selection. The first category consisted of parolees whose last conviction was for a violent offense, and the second cate-

gory contained parolees last convicted for a nonviolent offense. Youthful offenders and individuals whose crimes could not easily be classified as violent or nonviolent were excluded. As might be expected, there were more parolees convicted of violent offenses. To ensure a sufficient range of violence, an equal number of names were selected at random from the two categories. After the selection process was completed, it was found that 37 percent of the prospective subjects had subsequently been removed from parole status; they were excluded. The remaining subjects who agreed to be interviewed and completed the interview were included in the sample for File 1 ($n = 196$). The sample for File 3 included the parolees who completed the interview and any male parolee's spouse or partner who agreed to be interviewed ($n = 285$). File 1 is a subsample of File 3 and parolees can be linked between files through the use of the identification number. The parolees and the spouses can be linked within File 3 through the use of the identification numbers. File 2 contains the data abstracted from the parole and arrest records for the portion of the original sample who declined to be interviewed or did not appear for their interviews, and a random sample of the individuals who could not be contacted ($n = 65$). Among parolees, almost all were male (the researchers discarded any female parolees for the purpose of their analysis), were mostly African American and Caucasian, and the mean age was 32 years. Among the spouses, all were female, the average age was 29 years, and most were African/American or Caucasian.

Dates of data collection:

February 1987–November 1987.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was a cross-sectional, nonexperimental investigation of

criminal violence, domestic violence, alcohol use, and drug use among parolees in the Buffalo, New York, area. Over a ten-month period all eligible parolees were contacted for an interview. All those who voluntarily agreed to be interviewed received \$30 and became subjects. Any spouses or partners of the parolees who volunteered to be interviewed were also included. The individual interviews were conducted at the Research Institute on Alcoholism by same-sex interviewers. In addition, official information about the parolees was abstracted from arrest and parole files for both the parolees who volunteered to be interviewed and for those that did not.

Description of variables:

File 1: The data abstracted from official records contains demographic information about the offender, arrest, conviction, and sentencing information; institutional transfers; disciplinary reports; and indications of psychiatric diagnosis or psychological disturbances. The file includes data concerning alcohol use, drug use, and criminal activity, alone and in combinations. Information about substance abuse while incarcerated and substance abuse treatment as a condition for release is also included.

File 2: The data in File 2 include the same variables that are contained in File 1, with the exception of information about psychiatric diagnosis, psychological disturbances, and disciplinary reports.

File 3: The interview data contain a childhood social history, including sociodemographics, childhood experiences of family violence as a victim and a witness, parental alcohol use, and parental drug use. The file includes self-reported criminal history; social history, which includes data concerning violence in current relationships; alcohol and drug use history; and information about the

parolees' and spouses' parental discipline styles.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation in File 1 and File 2 is the individual parolee. The unit of observation in File 3 is the individual parolee and the parolee's spouse or partner.

Geographic Coverage

Buffalo, New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Demographic file 1

rectangular file structure

196 cases

59 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

Demographic file 2

rectangular file structure

65 cases

47 variables

79-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 3

Interview file

rectangular file structure

285 cases

1,239 variables

80-unit-long record

26 records per case

Reports and Publications

Miller, B.A., Blane, H.T., Leonard, K.E., Nochajski, T.H., Bowers, P.M., and Gondoli, D. (1988). *Intra- and Inter-Generational Aspects to Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drugs*. Final report for the National Institute of Justice.

Miller, B.A., Nochajski, T.H., Leonard, K.E., Blane, H.T.,

Gondoli, D.M., and Bowers, P.M. (1990). Spousal violence and alcohol/drug problems among parolees and their spouses. *Women and Criminal Justice*, 1, 55-72.

Miller, B.A. (1990). The interrelationships between alcohol and drugs and family violence. In M. De La Rosa, E.Y. Lambert, and B. Gropper (eds.), *Drugs and violence: Causes, correlates, and consequences*. National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph 103 (DHHS Pub No. ADM-90-1721, pp. 177-207). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Deterrent Effects of Antitrust Enforcement [United States]: The Ready-Mix Concrete Industry, 1970-1980

Michael K. Block
and Frederick C. Nold
Rhodes Associates
80-IJ-CX-0105
(ICPSR 9040)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to explore the relationship between profit levels in the concrete industry and the U.S. Department of Justice's antitrust enforcement activities in 19 cities over an 11-year period. The project was undertaken to replicate a study of the deterrent effect of DOJ enforcement activities on price-fixing in the bread industry (see Block, Nold, and Sidak, 1981).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were compiled from published sources including the *Engineering News Record*; the Bureau of Labor

Statistics' Industry Wage Survey, Employment and Earnings, Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment, and Consumer Energy Prices; the *Oil and Gas Journal*; the Bureau of Census' Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts; and the *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.* Information on the number of antitrust criminal actions was taken from Clabault and Block (1981).

Sample:

The data collection is a pooled time-series of cross-sections: 19 cities over a period of 11 years (i.e., 1970–1980, although data for 1969 are available for a limited number of variables). Three files of varying units of time (months, quarter, and years) are available.

Dates of data collection:

1980–1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Composed mainly of published aggregate data on costs and prices, profits and estimates of collusive markups in an industry can be calculated and related to antitrust enforcement efforts with this dataset.

Description of variables:

Variables include measures of wages and materials costs, prices of concrete products, number of building permits issued, gasoline prices, the Consumer Price Index, number of laborers employed, unemployment rates, measures of change in the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division budget, change in the number of DOJ permanent enforcement personnel, and number of antitrust criminal actions initiated by DOJ against ready-mix users, producers of related products, producers of substitutes for ready-mix products, and ready-mix producers.

Unit of observation:

Year: repeated annual measures of cities (city-years)

Quarter: repeated quarterly measures of cities (city-quarters)

Month: repeated monthly measures of cities (city-months)

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Birmingham, AL; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Kansas City, MO; Los Angeles, CA; Minneapolis, MN; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; St. Louis, MO; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Month, City-month data

rectangular file structure
2,736 cases
32 variables
166-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Quarter, City-quarter data

rectangular file structure
863 cases
37 variables
158-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Year, City-year data

rectangular file structure
228 cases
35 variables
153-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Clabault, J.M., and Block, M.K. (1981). *Sherman Act indictments, 1955–1980*. New York: Federal Legal Publications.

Block, M.K., Nold, F.C., and Sidak, J.G. (1981). The deterrent effect of

antitrust enforcement. *Journal of Political Economy*, 89(3), 429-445.

[Note: These publications are listed for use as background sources of information, but neither reports analyses based on the Ready-Mix Concrete data.]

Adult Criminal Careers in Michigan: 1974-1977

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen
Carnegie-Mellon University
79-NI-AX-0121
(ICPSR 8279)

Purpose of the Study

These data were collected to develop estimates of the extent and variation of 39 criminal offense patterns by individual offenders. The data summarize the arrest histories of Michigan adults for the years 1974-1977.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data are taken from computerized criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sample:

The sample consists of the adult criminal records of all individuals 17 years of age or older arrested in Michigan from 1974 to 1977. The primary criterion for inclusion in the sample was at least one arrest in Michigan for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The organization of this dataset by the individual allows the opportunity to conduct longitudinal analyses of individual offending patterns. For each case included in the sample, the arrest history was recorded, including data on all recorded arrests through

1977, regardless of offense type. The full dataset includes records for 41,191 individuals for a total of 200,007 arrests. The data are organized by individual, including demographic data on the individual, followed by information from the individual's arrest record in chronological order.

Description of variables:

The data include descriptive information on all arrests through 1977 for each individual in the sample. Variables include birth date, birth place, sex, and race. The arrest variables include the date of the arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence.

Unit of observation:

Individual adult offenders

Geographic Coverage

Michigan

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

41,191 cases

57 variables

204-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Blumstein, A., and Cohen, J. (1987).

Characterizing criminal careers.

Science, 237 (August), 985-991.

Blumstein, A., and Cohen, J. (1982).

Analysis of criminal careers from an incapacitative perspective.

Unpublished working paper,

Carnegie-Mellon University,
Pittsburgh, PA.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Hsieh, P.

(1982). *The duration of adult criminal careers.*

Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Adult Criminal Careers in New York, 1972-1983

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen
School of Urban and Public Affairs,
Carnegie-Mellon University
82-IJ-CX-0062
(ICPSR 9353)

Purpose of the Study

The objectives of the study were (1) to develop prediction criteria for career criminals based solely on offense-related variables, and (2) to evaluate the potential incapacitative effects of sentencing.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were obtained from the Computerized Criminal History file maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Sample:

There are two samples that include adult offenders aged 16 or older who were arrested in New York State between 1972 and 1976. The first includes all adults arrested for the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, or burglary in the general areas of New York State during the sample years (for selected high-density counties in the New York City metropolitan area, the sampling fraction was .5). The second includes all adults arrested for larceny or auto theft in Albany or Erie counties during the sample years. Data are available for both samples through April 1983, when data collection was terminated.

Dates of data collection:

1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset provides information on prior record and follow-up records for

a large sample of adults arrested in New York State.

Description of variables:

The files contain information on arrestees (person level) and descriptions of each arrest (arrest level) through April 1983. At the person level, 14 variables are available on items such as sex, race, age, and number of arrests. At the arrest level, 16 variables are available including date and place of arrest, arrest charged, number of multiple counts, court disposition of charges, and type and length of sentence (if any).

Unit of observation:

Persons and arrests

Geographic Coverage

New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Arrests for serious crimes

hierarchical file structure

129,010 cases

30 variables

166-unit-long record

Part 2

Arrests for larceny or auto theft

hierarchical file structure

12,555 cases

30 variables

166-unit-long record

Note: The data are organized hierarchically in two levels: (1) a person record, and (2) one or more arrest records. Each of the two data files has a variable number of records per case. The number of records is dependent on the number of arrests an arrestee had.

Effects of Foot Patrol Policing in Boston, 1977-1985

William J. Bowers, Jon Hirsch,
Jack McDevitt, and Glenn L. Pierce
Northeastern University
84-IJ-CX-K035
(ICPSR 9351)

Purpose of the Study

The Boston Police Department implemented a new foot patrol plan in March 1983. This study attempted to evaluate its impact on incidents of crime and neighborhood disturbances.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Monthly data on "911" calls for police services were obtained from the records of the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system maintained by the Boston Police Department.

Sample:

The sample consists of all calls for service and police activity data recorded in the Boston Police Department's CAD system for relatively small geographical reporting areas (GRAs) in the city of Boston between January 1977 and July 1985.

The data are stored in four separate files according to type of data, time period, and set of reporting areas. The first file contains monthly data on calls for service in 886 geographical reporting areas (GRA) over the period January 1977 to October 1984 (94 months x 886 areas = 83,284 cases). The second file contains police activity logs for 738 GRAs in a 25-month period (March 1981 to March 1983) prior to the foot patrol intervention. The third file covers police activity for a period following the foot patrol intervention (March 1983 through October 1984) for 388 GRAs. The fourth file includes police activity

data in 94 areas across the period May 1978 to July 1985.

Dates of data collection:

1984 to 1985 (approximately)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Crime report data and police patrol activity data were collected on a large number of relatively small geographic units both before and after a change in foot patrol staffing in Boston.

Description of variables:

The first file includes information on service calls by types of criminal offenses, types of community disturbances, and response priority of the incidents. The second and third files contain information on patrol time used in each of the three daily shifts during the pre- and post-intervention periods. The fourth file contains information similar to that in the pre- and post-intervention files, but its coverage period is longer than Files 2 and 3. Variables in the patrol activity files (Files 2-4) are identical.

Unit of observation:

Geographical reporting area by month

Geographic Coverage

Boston, Massachusetts

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Monthly calls for service data

rectangular file structure

83,284 cases

25 variables

140-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police activity reports data file 1

rectangular file structure

18,450 cases

10 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3
Police activity reports file 2
rectangular file structure
7,760 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Police activity reports data file 3
rectangular file structure
8,178 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Bowers, W.J., and Hirsch, J.H.
(1987). The impact of foot patrol staffing on crime and disorder in Boston. *American Journal of Police*, 6(1), 17-44.

Fraud Victimization Survey, 1990: [United States]

John M. Boyle
Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.
OJP-90-N-247
(ICPSR 9733)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to conduct a pretest and refinement of a proposed Fraud Victimization Supplement to the National Crime Survey (NCS) that would be comparable to the NCS Victim Risk Supplement and the NCS School Crime Supplement.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected through interviews with adults in the sample. Interviewing was carried out using a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing system.

Sample:

The sample for the full pretest included 400 respondents. It was chosen to be representative of the

general population of U.S. adults 18 years or older, as reflected in the NCS.

Dates of data collection:

May 24, 1990-June 22, 1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Two groups of variables may be found in the dataset: those pertaining to the individual respondent and those pertaining to the fraud incident. Personal information includes demographics and information about experiences as a victim of crimes other than fraud. For each type of fraud the respondent had experienced, a series of questions was asked.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation was the individual person. However, the data have been structured into two files. The first uses the person as the unit of analysis. The second uses the fraud incident as the unit of analysis.

Geographic Coverage

The sample was drawn from the general population as reflected in the NCS.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Card image data format

Part 1

Person file
rectangular file structure
400 cases
320 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2

Incident file
rectangular file structure
260 cases
99 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Cross-Validation of the Iowa Offender Risk Assessment Model in Michigan, 1980-1982

Richard Alfred Bradshaw
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85-IJ-CX-0035
(ICPSR 9236)

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to cross-validate the 1984 and 1985 versions of the Iowa model for assessing risk of offending while on parole by applying it to a Michigan sample of male parolees over a follow-up period of two and a half years.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data on parolees' characteristics and criminal histories were obtained from criminal files maintained by the Program Bureau of the Michigan Department of Corrections (DOC). When DOC data on the criminal records were not available for parolees, they were collected from the state police rap sheet records.

Sample:

A simple random sample of 676 male parolees was selected from the population of 4084 inmates released on parole by the Michigan Parole Department during calendar year 1980.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data allow for the actuarial prediction of felonious recidivism of male parolees over a two and a half year follow-up parole period. Different measures of predictors such as prior criminal history, current offense, substance abuse history, age, and recidivism on parole are available.

Description of variables:

The first file contains parolee's information on demographics, drug use history, prior criminal history, risk scores, and parole history. The second file records parolees' detailed criminal histories for all violent and nonviolent felony arrests and dates, and charges and dispositions of each arrest with a maximum of eight arrests.

Unit of observation:

Parolees

Geographic Coverage

Michigan

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Parolees file

rectangular file structure
676 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Crimes file

rectangular file structure
617 cases
112 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Reports and Publications

Bradshaw, R.A. (1986). *Multivariate actuarial prediction of felonious recidivism of male parolees: Comparative cross-validation of two risk assessment models on a Michigan sample*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University.

Evaluation of Arizona Pretrial Services Drug Testing Programs, 1987-1989

Chester L. Britt III
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Michael R. Gottfredson
University of Arizona
John Goldkamp
Temple University
88-II-CX-K003
(ICPSR 9807)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this evaluation was to examine the relationship between drug use and pretrial misconduct in two counties in Arizona. Three studies at each site were undertaken as parts of the evaluation program: A nonexperimental study of the predictive validity of drug test information for the problems of pretrial crime and failure to appear at trial, and two drug monitoring experiments to assess the specific deterrent effects of periodic drug testing with sanctions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Pretrial misconduct data were drawn from police records, including warrants issued for failing to appear at required court appearances and records of rearrest. Some background information on demographics was gathered during interviews with the defendants. Drug test results were obtained from urine samples.

Sample:

Pima County. The sample for File 1 comprises 523 individuals in Pima County who were booked on felony charges from October 1987 through December 1987, who agreed to be given a drug test, and who were released prior to their trial.

The sample for File 2 comprises 231 pretrial supervised releasees in

Pima County. These individuals were arrested on felony charges and released between the dates of May 1988 and October 1988. Defendants were randomly assigned to supervised release with drug testing (experimental group, $n = 153$), or to supervised release without drug testing (control group, $n = 78$).

The sample for File 3 comprises 138 additional releases in Pima County (experimental group, $n = 74$; control group, $n = 64$). These individuals were arrested on felony charges and released between the dates of April 1989 and June 1989.

Maricopa County. The sample for File 4 comprises 311 felony defendants in Maricopa County who were arrested between October 13, 1988, and November 3, 1988, who agreed to be given a drug test, and who were released prior to their trial.

The sample for File 5 comprises 945 individuals in Maricopa County, who were booked on felony charges, who agreed to be given a drug test, and who were released prior to their trial. Defendants were randomly assigned to the monitoring program (experimental group, $n = 339$) or to release on their own recognizance (control group, $n = 606$).

The sample for File 6 comprises 234 additional releasees in Maricopa County. These individuals were on pretrial release and were randomly assigned to the drug monitoring program (experimental group, $n = 118$) or to normal treatment without drug monitoring (control group, $n = 116$).

Dates of data collection:

Data from all files were collected in the late 1980s. Urine samples were collected and interviews were conducted shortly after the time of arrest, and police records were accessed shortly after the defendant's court appearance.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The six files each contain variables related to demographics, results of urinalysis tests, prior criminal history, and pretrial misconduct. In addition, Files 2, 3, 5, and 6 contain variables related to drug monitoring for those included in the experimental group.

Unit of observation:

For each of the six files, the unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Geographic Coverage

Pima County, Arizona, and Maricopa County, Arizona

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Raw data for nonexperimental study in Pima County

rectangular file structure
523 cases
58 variables
76-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2

Raw data for first experimental study in Pima County

rectangular file structure
231 cases
99 variables
76-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 3

Raw data for second experimental study in Pima County

rectangular file structure
138 cases
99 variables
76-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 4

Raw data for nonexperimental study in Maricopa County

rectangular file structure
311 cases
87 variables
77-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 5

Raw data for first experimental study in Maricopa County

rectangular file structure
234 cases
103 variables
77-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 6

Raw data for second experimental study in Maricopa County

rectangular file structure
945 cases
103 variables
77-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Gottfredson, M.R., Britt III, C.L., and Goldkamp, J. (1991). *Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs*. Final report for the National Institute of Justice.

Reexamining the Minneapolis Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP) Experiment, 1986-1987

Michael E. Buerger
Crime Control Institute
91-IJ-CX-0029
(ICPSR 6172)
(Diskettes D00135-D00137)

Purpose of the Study

This study reexamines Repeat Complaint Address Policing: Two Field Experiments in Minneapolis, 1985-1987 (ICPSR 9788), conducted by the Minneapolis Police Department and Lawrence W. Sherman of the Crime Control Institute. Several features of the original data distort the one-to-one correspondence between a 911 call and an event, such as the occurrence of multiple versions of the same call in the databases. The current study identifies and attempts to correct these occurrences by apply-

ing multiple levels of data cleaning procedures to establish a better one-to-one call-to-event correspondence. Using this data collection, researchers should be able to determine if the conclusions of the original study should be modified after the distortions in the original data have been addressed.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from archived computer tapes of 911 calls to the Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center during 1986–1987.

Sample:

The original RECAP study employed the following sampling methods: (1) Calls to 911 during the period 1986–1987 were identified. (2) Addresses to which these calls referred were ranked in order of frequency. (3) The 2,000 most active addresses were listed. (4) From that list, 500 addresses were randomly selected and assigned to either a control or an experimental group. Each group consisted of 125 commercial and 125 residential addresses. The current study contains some variations in the counts due to the data cleaning procedures that were used.

Dates of data collection:

1986–1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The original RECAP study was designed as a randomized controlled field experiment to study the strategy of problem-oriented policing. It used individual geographic addresses in the city of Minneapolis as the unit of analysis and compiled a database from archived 911 computer tapes created by the Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center (MECC). Addresses were then ranked according to the frequency with which they appeared in the data-

base. Five hundred addresses were chosen for the experiment and were randomly assigned to control and experimental groups, each consisting of 125 commercial and 125 residential addresses. The current study identifies three types of distortion in the original databases: True Mirrors, Contemporaneous Calls, and Migrating Calls. True Mirrors are multiple versions of a single call that are created by the idiosyncrasies of the MECC computer system. Contemporaneous Calls are multiple calls to MECC regarding a single event. Migrating Calls are calls that are associated with one address, but then are reassigned to another address, while the original address remains in the database. The data in this study are recreations of the original RECAP databases, which were then modified. (The actual databases of the original study were not available, and consequently it was necessary to reconstruct them.) The sixteen data files are organized such that each file corresponds to either an "A", "B", "C", or "D" level of data cleaning. Each file contains either commercial or residential addresses from either the baseline or experimental years. The "A" level data is a close approximation of the databases used in the original RECAP study. The "B" level data is a subset of the "A" level data created by deleting True Mirrors. The "C" level data are a subset of the "B" level data without concurrent calls regarding a single event. The "D" level data contain only dispatched calls to an address.

Description of variables:

The sixteen data files use the same variables. Each record contains information regarding a specific 911 call. Data were collected on the volume of calls to an address, the date and time of the 911 call, the nature of the call (i.e., domestic disturbance, traffic accident), and the disposition of the call.

Unit of observation:

Geographic addresses in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis

File Structure

Extent of collection: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

"A" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
20,505 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

"A" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure
19,730 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

"A" level, residential addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
20,326 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

"A" level, residential addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure
19,229 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

"B" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
19,221 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

"B" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure
18,512 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

"B" level, residential addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
18,890 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

"B" level, residential addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure
17,649 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

"C" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
18,993 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

"C" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure
18,232 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11

"C" level, residential addresses, baseline year

rectangular file structure
18,433 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
"C" level, residential addresses,
experimental year
rectangular file structure
17,211 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
"D" level, commercial addresses,
baseline year
rectangular file structure
18,004 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
"D" level, commercial addresses,
experimental year
rectangular file structure
17,277 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
"D" level, residential addresses,
baseline year
rectangular file structure
17,274 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
"D" level, residential addresses,
experimental year
rectangular file structure
16,225 cases
12 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Burger, Michael E. *Convincing the
Recalcitrant: Reexamining the Min-
neapolis RECAP Experiment* (Final
report). Washington, DC: National
Institute of Justice, 1993.

Calls for Service to Police As a Means of Evaluating Crime Trends in Oklahoma City, 1986-1988

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Delinquency, and Social Control
86-IJ-CX-0076
(ICPSR 9669)

Purpose of the Study

This study reports on the use of calls for service to police to look at two phenomena: the effect of on-site clearance (i.e., an arrest by police during their initial response to a crime) of a crime on subsequent rates of that crime, and the use of calls for service data as an alternative means for predicting crime trends. In the first part of the study, the investigators were interested in ecological models of deterrence of crime. In particular, they were concerned with the issues of determining the appropriate level of data aggregation, and specifying the appropriate lag time for the model. Calls for service data from robberies were used to test their models.

The second part focuses on a more general use of calls for service data to estimate crime trends. Estimates of crime trends have often been made from the Uniform Crime Reports or from the National Crime Survey. The investigators believed that problems with both these sources made it difficult to get reliable estimates with them. They argued for the use of calls for service data to compensate for some of these problems and therefore produce better estimates.

Methodology

Sources of information

The data were abstracted from computer-recorded logs of all the

emergency calls for service to the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Police Department. The data have been corrected so that each call reflects a discrete incident, i.e., in situations where multiple calls for the same incident were received, only one call is recorded in the data. All cases in which the report of a crime was determined to be unfounded were eliminated from the data.

Sample:

The data were selected from all calls for service which occurred during the period June 1986 to June 1988. For the first data file, only calls for service involving the crime of robbery were used. For the second data file, calls for service for 18 categories of crime were used: aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, simple assault, fraud, child molestation, other sex offense, domestic disturbance, disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, vice and drugs, petit larceny, shoplifting, kidnapping/hostage-taking, and suspicious activity. All calls during the period that met the above criteria were included in the files.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected for a 100-week period beginning June 1, 1986. The neighborhood robbery trends data file covers the period July 1986 through June 1988. The calls for service data file covers the period July 1986 through April 1988.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The dataset on neighborhood robbery trends contains four variables: (1) the police district from which the call came; (2) the time interval (in days) between the robbery call in question and the immediately preceding robbery call; (3) whether the immediately preceding call was cleared by an on-site arrest or not; and (4) the number of robbery calls

cleared on-site by arrest from the beginning of the observation period to that point (i.e., from the beginning of data collection to the current time).

There are 20 variables in the calls for service dataset. These include: (1) the date (month and year, coded as one variable) for which the data were obtained; (2) the total number of calls for service of all types for that date; and (3) for 18 categories of crimes, the percent of the total number of calls comprised by that particular category.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation in the robbery trends data file is a call for service to the police department in which robbery was the crime reported. The unit of observation in the calls for service data file is a one-month reporting period.

Geographic Coverage

The area studied was Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length (Part 1) and card image (Part 2) data format

Part 1

Neighborhood robbery trends data
rectangular file structure

617 cases

4 variables

10-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Calls for service data
rectangular file structure

22 cases

20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Bursik, R.J., Jr., Grasmick, H.G., and Chamlin, M.B. (1990). *The effect of longitudinal arrest patterns on the development of robbery trends at*

the neighborhood level (Revised version of a paper presented to the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Reno, Nevada). Norman, Oklahoma: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Social Control, Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma.

Bursik, R.J., Jr., and Grasmick, R.J. (1990). *An alternative database for the determination of crime trends in American cities: A research note*. Norman, Oklahoma: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Social Control, Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma.

Bursik, R.J., Jr., Grasmick, H.G., and Chamlin, M.B. (1990). The effect of longitudinal arrest patterns on the development of robbery trends at the neighborhood level. *Criminology*, 28, 431-450.

Evaluation of the Implementation and Impact of the Massachusetts Intensive Probation Supervision Project, 1984-1985

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85-IJ-CX-0036
(ICPSR 9970)

Purpose of the Study

Intensive probation supervision (IPS) programs are characterized by increased surveillance and control of high-risk offenders. Supervision of offenders by probation officers is increased, and the response to violations results in swift revocation of probation, and incarceration. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of IPS programs on rehabilitation of high-risk offenders in the

areas of employment, substance abuse, marital/family relationships, and subsequent recidivism. The investigators also studied whether the additional caseload of the probation officers who implemented the IPS program reduced the number of supervision contacts with non-IPS probationers under normal minimum, moderate, and maximum supervision regimens.

The data address the following questions: (1) How did IPS probationers compare to probationers who were eligible for, but not included in, the IPS program in the areas of recidivism, employment, substance abuse, and marital/family relationships? (2) What were the changes in supervision rates for non-IPS probationers undergoing minimum, moderate, and maximum supervision after implementation of the IPS program? (3) Did recidivism increase among non-IPS probationers in experimental courts compared to non-IPS probationers in control courts?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from risk classification forms; needs/strengths classification forms; probation case files, including sentencing data and supervision chronologies; and criminal history data from the state's probation central field.

Sample:

Fifteen courts were originally selected for the experimental program, but two were subsequently dropped from the study. The 13 remaining pilot sites provided a cross-section of the state's probation system, including courts covering urban, suburban, rural, and mixed (urban/suburban/rural) areas of the state.

IPS eligibility was determined by a score of less than 10 on the state's risk/needs assessment form. The experimental group comprised all offenders who met this criterion and

were included in the IPS program between April 1 and December 31, 1985 (n = 277). All IPS-eligible offenders who were placed on regular probation between April 1 and December 31, 1984, were used for pre/post comparisons within the experimental courts (n = 242).

The total population of IPS-eligible offenders in the 13 control courts for the periods of April 1 to December 31, 1984, and April 1 to December 31, 1985, were included in the control group (n = 365).

Finally, a random sample of all other offenders in experimental and control courts who were placed on probation during the same time periods in 1984 and 1985 was drawn (n = 2534).

Dates of data collection:

Pre-test data include offenders placed on probation between April 1, 1984, and December 31, 1984. Post-test data include information on offenders who were placed on probation between April 1, 1985, and December 31, 1985.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

For each offender, a full range of data were collected on (1) offender risk characteristics at initial, four-month, ten-month, and termination assessment, (2) offender needs characteristics at initial, four-month, ten-month, and termination assessment, (3) probation officer/offender contact chronologies for the entire one-year follow-up period, and (4) offender prior criminal history and recidivism during a one-year follow-up period.

The two data files are identically structured and contain the same set of variables. Variables include:

1. Identification variables — case ID number, court, date of birth, offense, date probation began and ended

2. Risk variables — prior record and probation, age at first offense, residence, employment, family structure, alcohol/drug use, attitude, arraignment date
3. Needs/strengths variables — education, employment, marital/family relationships, social adjustment, alcohol and drug usage, counseling, health, financial management, motivation/ability to address problems; levels of supervision; dates of initial, four-month, ten-month, and termination assessments
4. Probation agreement variables — restitution, support payments, special conditions, split sentences, incarceration
5. Supervision variables — date of disposition, disposition, length of supervision, current status, total number of contacts, types of contacts, frequency of contacts, contacts for each month of supervision, number of surrenders, outcome of revocations, referrals for high needs areas, offender compliance with referrals, administrative reviews
6. Face-to-face contact variables — description of each face-to-face, PO response to offender, date of contacts
7. Criminal history form variables — description of each offense, court costs, appeals, disposition of appeals, revocations, reduction of offense, split sentences, most serious offense type, adult or juvenile status
8. Surrender variables — reason for surrender, outcome of revocation hearing, type of technical violations

Unit of observation:

Individual offenders placed on probation

Geographic Coverage

The data cover 26 courts representing a cross-section of urban, sub-urban, rural, and mixed areas across the state of Massachusetts.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Pre-test group

rectangular file structure

1,581 cases

637 variables

80-unit-long record

19 records per case

Part 2

Post-test group

rectangular file structure

1,787 cases

637 variables

80-unit-long record

19 records per case

Reports and Publications

Byrne, J.M., and Kelly, L.M. (1989).

Restructuring probation as an intermediate sanction: An evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts Intensive Probation Supervision Program. Final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Influence of Sanctions and Opportunities on Rates of Bank Robbery, 1970-1975: [United States]

George M. Camp and LeRoy Gould
Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.
79-NI-AX-0117
(ICPSR 8260)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to explain variations in crime and to examine the deterrent effects of sanctions

combining the effects of economic and sociological independent variables. The study concentrated primarily on bank robberies, but it also examined burglaries and other kinds of robberies over the period 1970-1975.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from many sources: (1) FBI's Uniform Crime Reports; (2) National Crime Survey data; (3) FBI Bank Robbery Division — state statistics; (4) FBI Bank Robber Unit — individual statistics; (5) U.S. Census; (6) *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*; (7) FBI's NCIC CCH data file tape; (8) Federal Regulatory Agencies — FDIC and Federal Home Loan Bank Board; (9) data collected by Thomas F. Pogue, Department of Economics, University of Iowa, **Deterrent Effects of Arrests and Imprisonment in the United States, 1960-1977** (ICPSR 7973), supported by NIJ grant #79-NI-AX-0015, and (10) *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.

Sample:

The data collection is a pooled cross-sectional time-series of bank robberies in 50 states over a period of six years (1970-1975), resulting in 300 observations.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The research design combined variables from three different perspectives to examine the effects of sanctions on robberies: (1) economic — certainty, severity, immediacy of criminal sanctions; (2) sociological (anomie) — urbanization, population mobility, rigid class structure, economic means-ends discontinuities; and (3) opportunity — exposure, guardianship, and attractiveness of object.

Description of variables:

Variables include (1) demographic information about population, including population changes and growth, percent nonwhite, urbanization, income, and unemployment; (2) characteristics of banks, bank robberies, assets; and, (3) criminal justice information about crime clearance rates, arrests, and sentences.

Unit of observation:

State by year (i.e., repeated annual measures of states)

Geographic Coverage

50 U.S. states

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

300 cases

56 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Gould, L.C., Camp, G.M., and Peck, J.K. (1983). *Economic and sociological theories of deterrence, motivation and criminal opportunity: A regression analysis of bank robbery and other property crimes*. Unpublished report, Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., South Salem, NY.

Survey of American Prisons and Jails, 1979

Ken Carlson
Abt Associates
77-NI-AX-C018
(ICPSR 7899)

Purpose of the Study

This study was mandated by the Crime Control Act of 1976. It includes counts of facilities by age of facility

and rated capacity; counts of the inmate population by confinement variables, security class, age, sex, race, and offense type; and prison staff counts by age and gender.

Methodology

Sources of information:

A mail questionnaire was used to collect data from 539 state and federal adult correctional facilities and 402 community-based pre-release facilities. Telephone queries were made to facilities failing to complete the questionnaire.

Sample:

Included in the sample were all state and federal adult correctional facilities (539) and community-based pre-release facilities (402).

Dates of data collection:

1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study included a survey of all state and federal correctional facilities and their staffs. The return rate from the surveys and telephone follow-ups was 100 percent. The dataset includes details on the facility, staff, and population characteristics of correctional institutions and pre-release facilities.

Description of variables:

Variables describing inmates include race, age, and offense type. Facility characteristics were measured by variables such as spatial density, hours confined to quarters, age of facility, and rated capacity. Demographic variables such as race, age, and sex were also collected on the prison staff.

Unit of observation:

Correctional, community, or pre-release facility

Geographic Coverage

State and federal correctional institutions in the United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1

Survey of state and federal adult correctional facilities

rectangular file structure

558 cases

291 variables

987-unit-long record

15 records per case

Part 2

Survey of community-based and pre-release

rectangular file structure

405 cases

208 variables

596-unit-long record

9 records per case

Reports and Publications

Abt Associates, Inc. (1983). *Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979*. Washington, DC: Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Gooding, W. (1983). The influence of capacity on prison population: A critical review of some recent evidence. *Crime and Delinquency*, 29(1), 1-51.

Carlson, K., Evans, P., and Flanagan, J. (1980). *American prisons and jails, Vol. 2. Population trends and projections*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Dejong, W. (1980). *American prisons and jails, Vol. 5. Supplemental report: Adult pre-release facilities*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Ku, R. (1980). *American prisons and jails, Vol. 4. Supplemental report: Case studies of new legislation*

governing sentencing and release. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Mullin, J. (1980). *American prisons and jails, Vol. 3. Conditions and costs of confinement*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Mullin, J., Carlson, K., and Smith, B. (1980). *American prisons and jails, Vol. 1. Summary and policy implications of a national survey*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

National Assessment of Criminal Justice Needs, 1983: [United States]

Kent J. Chabot and Lindsey Stellwagon
Abt Associates
80-IJ-CX-0001
(ICPSR 8362)

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to identify and prioritize the need for operational and management improvements in the criminal justice system.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from mail questionnaires and telephone interviews.

Sample:

Questionnaires were mailed to 2377 respondents from the six response groups (judges, trial court administrators, correctional officials, public defenders, police, prosecutors, and probation and parole officers) in both small and large criminal justice agencies nationwide. Each state government's coordinating board or planning agency for criminal justice also participated in the survey. Within most respondent groups, subgroups

were identified and sampled. A census was taken of all the respondents in the smaller subgroups, whereas random samples were drawn from the larger subgroups. A total of 1447 questionnaires were returned.

Dates of data collection:

Questionnaires were mailed out during March of 1983; in September of 1983 telephone contacts were made.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study summarizes the position of leading criminal justice administrators regarding problems confronting criminal justice agencies and the plans and resources necessary to solve them. Criminal justice officials (judges, trial court administrators, corrections officials, public defenders, police, prosecutors, probation and parole officials) completed mail or telephone survey instruments. The surveys addressed five main issues: (1) the adequacy of financial resources in criminal justice departments and programs; (2) the most important problems confronting these departments and programs; (3) the most important problems facing state criminal justice agencies; (4) assessment of the needs for operational and management improvement; and, (5) the technical assistance and research strategies needed to meet these needs. Each component of the criminal justice system received identical surveys.

Description of variables:

The variables describe the background of the respondent and the respondent's agency, financial resources available to the agency, technical assistance available, research and initiative programs used, and areas in need of improvement.

Unit of observation:

Criminal justice practitioners (court, public defenders, corrections, police, probation and parole, and prosecutors)

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Courts

rectangular file structure

234 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Public defenders

rectangular file structure

78 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 3

Correctional institutions

rectangular file structure

275 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Police

rectangular file structure

403 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 5

Probation and parole officials

rectangular file structure

184 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 6

Prosecutors

rectangular file structure

273 cases

18 to 19 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Chabotar, K. (1984). *Assessing needs in the criminal justice system* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Selecting Career Criminals for Priority Prosecution, 1984-1986: Los Angeles County, California, and Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Marcia R. Chaiken
National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives,
Brandeis University
84-IJ-CX-0055
(ICPSR 8980)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study, conducted in Los Angeles County, California, and Middlesex County, Massachusetts, was to develop offender classification criteria that could be used to select career criminals for priority prosecution.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data sources are (1) official records from the Los Angeles County Superior Court and the Office of the Middlesex County District Attorney, (2) interview data with prosecutors in Los Angeles, (3) case review forms completed by priority prosecution attorneys in Middlesex County, and (4) survey data from defendants' self-reports.

Sample:

Potential respondents were selected from (1) priority prosecuted defendants and (2) a random subset of male defendants not prosecuted as career criminals but originally charged with the same type of crime as priority prosecuted defendants

such as homicide, robbery, and burglary. These potential respondents were asked to fill out the self-report questionnaires. The self-report surveys resulted in a sample of 298 respondents in Los Angeles and 202 respondents in Middlesex County.

(Note: The original investigator analyzed fewer cases than the actual number in the files because unreliable cases were excluded based on the assessment of multiple indicators.)

Dates of data collection:

1984-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In addition to the crime records obtained from official sources and defendants' self-reports, information about prosecutors' discretionary judgments on sampled cases was obtained from interviews of prosecutors and case review forms completed by attorneys. In the self-report surveys of defendants, multiple indicators were included to assess reliability of responses. Data on nonrespondents were also collected to examine possible response bias.

Description of variables:

The official record file contains information on respondents' and nonrespondents' current and past records of offenses committed, arrests, dispositions, sentences, parole and probation histories, substance use records, juvenile court appearances, criminal justice practitioners' assessments, and demographic characteristics.

The prosecutor interview file contains variables relating to opinions about the seriousness rating of the defendant, subjective criteria used to decide suitability for prosecution, and case status at intake stage.

In the file obtained from prosecutors' case review forms, information includes judgments of LA and MA

prosecutors on the MA anonymous cases, reasons for priority prosecution stated by prosecutors, selection decisions for priority prosecution, defendants' prior records, and situational variables related to current offense.

In the self-report file, information includes each inmate's demographic characteristics, employment history, substance use and criminal records, sentencing and confinement history, age of onset of criminal activity, and frequencies of committing specific types of crimes, such as burglary, robbery, assault, and thefts.

Unit of observation:

Defendants

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California, and Middlesex County, Massachusetts

File Structure

Extent of collection: 9 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Respondents: Los Angeles County 1

rectangular file structure
84 cases
399 variables
80-unit-long record
53 records per case

Part 2

Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 1

rectangular file structure
1 case
416 variables
80-unit-long record
53 records per case

Part 3

Respondents: Los Angeles County 2

rectangular file structure
200 cases
399 variables
80-unit-long record
51 records per case

Part 4

Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 2

rectangular file structure
26 cases
399 variables
80-unit-long record
51 records per case

Part 5

Respondents: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure
190 cases
391 variables
80-unit-long record
51 records per case

Part 6

Prosecutors: Los Angeles County

rectangular file structure
298 cases
7 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

Prosecutors: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure
181 cases
48 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 8

Self Response: Los Angeles County

rectangular file structure
298 cases
377 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 9

Self Response: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure
202 cases
377 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Reports and Publications

Chaiken, M.R., and Chaiken, J.M. (1987). *Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution*. Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Alternative Procedures for Reducing Delays in Criminal Appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983-1984

Joy A. Chapper and Roger A. Hanson
Justice Resources
85-IJ-CX-0051
(ICPSR 9965)
(Diskette D00073)

Purpose of the Study

Justice Resources conducted this study in response to the growing caseload backlog in state criminal appellate courts. The criminal appeals process is a vital feature of the legal system because it challenges lower court convictions, thereby further ensuring due process. Recently, the volume of appeals has been increasing at a much higher rate than crime, arrests, and prosecutions. Criminal appellate courts have been forced to modify their procedures in response to increasing caseloads. Since very little was known about these modified procedures, this study was conducted to examine three alternatives that have become settled policy in the courts that employ them. The purpose of the study was to clarify problems with such procedures and to gauge the prospects for further successful appellate reform. A procedure called "case management," used in the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield, was chosen as a subject for this study. With this process, every appeal was given an achievable time frame. Deadlines were made clear in a scheduling order which was strictly enforced. Also selected was the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento, for its procedure of "staff screening for submission without oral argument." This process was meant to reduce the amount of time spent on nonargued appeals. Time prior to briefing was not af-

ected. Each case was reviewed by a three-judge panel which recommended a waiver of argument if it felt argument was not necessary. If argument was waived, the appeal was simply submitted to the same panel for decision. All other cases were tried on a regular argument calendar. The Rhode Island Supreme Court was selected because it employed "fast-tracking procedures," which focused on cases that did not require full briefing. Cases that did not require full briefing were identified by individual justices. After counsel was consulted, these cases were put on a "show-cause" calendar. These cases were submitted for decision with limited written statements and argument on a motions calendar. The other cases proceeded with briefing and argument in a normal fashion. Participants from each court were interviewed, and case data were collected from their court records.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with judges, attorneys, court clerks, and other court staff in the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield; the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento; and the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Further data were collected from court records in these three districts.

Sample:

The three court districts in this study were chosen because they employed alternative procedures to reduce delays in criminal appeals, because the different approaches were succeeding, and because the approaches were representative of alternatives in dealing with criminal appeals. Attempts were made to interview individuals in varying positions in the appeals courts.

Dates of data collection:

1983-1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Interviews were conducted with judges, attorneys, court clerks, and other court staff from the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento; the Illinois Appellate Court, Third District, in Springfield; and the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Letters were sent to each of these courts requesting interviews. Interviews were then conducted in person and lasted 45 minutes to an hour. Twenty individuals were interviewed from the Rhode Island Supreme Court, 69 from the court in Sacramento, and 38 from the Springfield court, yielding a total of 127 individuals. Case data were collected from court records in each of these courts. A total of 1,059 cases were chosen, 138 from Rhode Island, 587 from Sacramento, and 334 from Illinois.

Description of variables:

Interviews covered opinions concerning the alternative procedures as they affected the quality of justice, the amount of time these procedures saved, and the possible benefits and deficiencies of modified appeals processes. Case data variables include the dates upon which various steps of the appeals process were completed, decisions and outcomes of cases, and length of briefs filed for individual appeals.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Appellate questionnaire data

rectangular file structure
127 cases
138 variables
79-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 2

Case data

rectangular file structure
1,059 cases
65 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson.
Managing the criminal appeals process. Washington, DC: Justice Resources, 1987.

Assessing Local Legal Culture: Practitioner Norms in Four Criminal Courts, 1979

Thomas W. Church, Jr.
National Center for State Courts
78-MU-AX-0023
(ICPSR 7808)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the attitudes of court practitioners (judges and attorneys) to determine whether and in what ways these attitudes affected the handling of criminal cases.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were administered to state court judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys.

Sample:

A purposive sample of the criminal courts in four cities was selected (Bronx, New York; Detroit, Michigan;

Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The primary selection criterion was that previous research had indicated that the courts in these cities processed their criminal cases in quite different fashions (differences in speed, proportion of cases disposed with guilty pleas, and sentencing practices). Within these courts, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys were sampled. Sample size for each city and category of practitioner varied from 5 (Miami judges) to 42 (Miami prosecutors).

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

For this research, a questionnaire consisting of 12 hypothetical criminal cases was created to explore the attitudes and opinions of court personnel and their perceptions of the best method for processing cases in a properly functioning court. The questionnaire was completed by 242 judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys, and the data summarize each court's "culture" of legal processing.

Description of variables:

The variables include attitudinal information on judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel in four urban courts. Variables include respondent's years in the criminal justice system, preferred mode of disposition of the hypothetical case, preferred sentence type, and assessment of probability of conviction.

Unit of observation:

Court practitioners: judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel

Geographic Coverage

Bronx, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
242 cases
111 variables
187-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Church, T.W., Jr. (1982). *Examining local legal culture: Practitioner attitudes in four criminal courts*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Church, T.W., Jr. (1981). Who sets the pace of litigation in urban trial courts. *Judicature*, 65, 76-85.

Alaska Plea Bargaining Study, 1974-1976

Stevens H. Clarke
Alaska Judicial Council
76-NI-10-0001
(ICPSR 7714)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to determine the effect of a statewide ban on plea bargaining in Alaska on case processing and sentencing.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data sources include police booking sheets, public fingerprint files, and court dockets from August 1974-1976.

Sample:

Cases from the criminal courts of Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks, Alaska, were sampled over the period August 1974-August 1976.

Dates of data collection:

1976-1977 calendar year

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is one of the first attempts to examine the effects of the abolition

of plea bargaining on the administration of felony justice.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic information on criminal offenders, social characteristics, criminal history, nature of the offense for the current offense, evidence, victim characteristics, and administrative factors concerning case outcome.

Unit of observation:

A single felony charge against a single defendant

Geographic Coverage

Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks, Alaska

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure
3,586 cases
193 variables
422-unit-long record
7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Iliff, C.H., Mock, M.A., Rubenstein, M.L., Simpson, S.S., and White, T.J. (1977). *Alaska judicial council interim report on the elimination of plea bargaining*. Unpublished report, Alaskan Judicial Sentencing Commission, Anchorage, AK.

Rubenstein, M.L., White, T.J., and Clarke, S.E. (1978). *The effect of the official prohibition of plea bargaining on the disposition of felony cases in the Alaska criminal courts*. Unpublished report, Alaskan Judicial Sentencing Commission, Anchorage, AK.

Rubenstein, M.L., and White, T.J. (1979). Alaska's ban on plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 367-383.

Felony Prosecution and Sentencing in North Carolina, 1981-1982

Stevens H. Clarke
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill
80-IJ-CX-0004
(ICPSR 8307)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to assess the impact of a determinate sentencing law that became effective July 1, 1981, in North Carolina. The primary objective of the study was to describe the judicial decision-making process and the patterns of felony sentencing prior to and after the statute became operational.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Statewide data were collected on felony cases from police departments, arrest reports, police investigation reports, and District and Superior Court files from 12 North Carolina counties during a three-month period in 1979 and again in 1981.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 12 North Carolina counties was selected. These counties were selected on the basis of three dimensions: (1) region; (2) urbanization; and (3) workload of court.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected during a three-month period in 1979 and again in 1981.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data permit analysis of the effect of a large-scale judicial reform, the introduction of North Carolina's determinate sentencing scheme. The data describe in detail court activities in 12 representative counties. With

this dataset, it is possible to trace individual defendants through the criminal justice system from arrest through disposition.

Description of variables:

Variables include information from official court records about witness testimony and quality of the evidence, information from prison staff and probation/parole officers, and social, demographic, and criminal history data for defendants. Information is also provided on the defendant's entry point in the system, charge and charge reduction information, arraignment status, and type of disposition.

Unit of observation:

Individual defendants

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SAS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS data definition statements

Part 1

1979 data

rectangular file structure

1,378 cases

279 variables

80-unit-long record

27 records per case

Part 2

1981 data

rectangular file structure

1,280 cases

321 variables

80-unit-long record

25 records per case

Reports and Publications

Clarke, S.H., Kurtz, S., Rubinsky, K., and Schleicher, D. (1982). *Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina: A report to the governor's crime commission and the National Institute of Justice*. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, NC.

Clarke, S.H., Kurtz, S., Lang, G.F., Parker, K.L., Rubinsky, E.W., and Schleicher, D.J. (1983). *North Carolina's determinate sentencing analysis: An evaluation of the first year's experience*. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, NC.

Clarke, S.H. (no date). *North Carolina's fair sentencing act: What have the results been?* Unpublished report, University of North Carolina, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, NC.

Clarke, S.H., and Kurtz, S.T. (1983). *The importance of interim decisions to felony trial court dispositions*. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, NC.

Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning As an Alternative Sentence, 1981-1982: Washington, DC, and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George Counties

William H. Clements
University of Delaware
85-IJ-CX-0047
(ICPSR 8943)

Purpose of the Study

This study is an evaluation of the Client Specific Planning (CSP) program of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA). The CSP program offers nonincarcerative sentencing options and alternatives prepared for judges and presented by an NCIA caseworker.

The study estimates the impact of the program on sentence length and severity, and gauges the effective-

ness of the program at diverting serious felony offenders from incarceration. The rate, type, seriousness, and timing of recidivism in a 24-month post-sentence risk period are also recorded.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from court case files, presentence investigation (PSI) reports, and official police records.

Sample:

Cases for the CSP group (n = 121) were selected from NCIA log entries between October 1, 1981, and September 30, 1982, for adult felony cases in the four metropolitan jurisdictions: Washington, DC, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. In all cases there was a request for CSP service prior to original sentencing.

The comparison group (n = 137) selected from felony cases filed during the study year in each jurisdiction was matched to the CSP group in terms of offense, criminal history, age, sex, and race.

Dates of data collection:

1985-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset provides detailed information on criminal history, sentencing, and recidivism for the two groups. It is one of the few datasets available for evaluating this type of program.

Description of variables:

The file contains 436 variables for each defendant on demographic characteristics, criminal history, prior counseling experiences, prior incarceration, charges and dispositions of the recidivist arrests, and types of sentencing alternatives recommended in CSP.

Unit of observation:

Adult felony offenders

Geographic Coverage

Washington, DC; Fairfax County, Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

258 cases

436 variables

80-unit-long record

15 records per case

Reports and Publications

Clements, W.H. (1987). *The effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Delaware.

Illegal Corporate Behavior, 1975-1976

Marshall B. Clinard and
Peter C. Yeager

University of Wisconsin, Madison
77-NI-99-0069
(ICPSR 7855)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined corporate law violations of 582 of the largest publicly-owned corporations in the U.S. The research focused on enforcement actions initiated or imposed by 24 federal agencies, the nature of these activities, the internal structure of the corporations, and the economic settings in which the illegal activities occurred.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from the COMPUSTAT service of Investors Management Sciences, Inc.; Moody's series of manuals, corporations' annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and *Fortune* magazine.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 582 of the largest publicly-owned corporations in the U.S. was selected. The sample includes 477 manufacturing, 18 wholesale, 66 retail, and 21 service corporations, and covers enforcement actions and economic data during 1975 and 1976.

Dates of data collection:

1977-1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study represents one of the few large-scale studies of white collar crime in America. The dataset contains information on the law enforcement actions taken against these corporations by federal agencies. To determine the conditions conducive to corporate violations of law, economic data on the corporate and industry level were also gathered.

Description of variables:

Variables include information about economic data at the corporate and industry level for manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and service corporations. There is also information about the operating and financial difficulties of the corporations. Data were also collected on industry-level characteristics that may relate to commission of illegal corporate acts, violations, sanctions, and other law enforcement activities directed at these corporations.

Unit of observation:

Large, publicly-owned American business corporations

Geographic Coverage

The continental United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1

Economic analysis data

rectangular file structure
461 cases
128 variables
632-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2

Violations/sanctions

rectangular file structure
2,230 cases
175 variables
366-unit-long record
6 records per case

Reports and Publications

Clinard, M.B., and Yeager, P.C. (1979). *Final report of the white collar crime study*. Unpublished report, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

Clinard, M.B., and Yeager, P.C. (1979). *Final report of the white collar crime study*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Clinard, M.B., and Yeager, P.C. (no date). *Illegal corporate behavior*. Washington, DC: Law Enforcement Administration.

Termination of Criminal Careers: Measurement of Rates and Their Determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974-1977

Jacqueline Cohen and Alfred Blumstein
School of Urban and Public Affairs,
Carnegie-Mellon University
86-IJ-CX-0047
(ICPSR 9666)

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to examine the length of criminal careers of criminal offenders. Through the use of a maximum-likelihood method, the investigators estimated the average rate at which certain groups of offenders terminate their

criminal activities. The study also sought to find out the differences in termination rates across selected offender attributes.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from the computerized criminal history file maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI file is a central, national depository of all arrest records in several states.

Sample:

The sample consists of official records of adult individuals, aged 17 years and over, who were arrested at least once for the criterion offense of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft during the period January 1, 1974, to December 31, 1977, in the Detroit SMSA. Records from the FBI file pertaining to these individuals' criminal histories (arrest charges, court actions, and custody arrangements) were studied from their first arrests at the age of 17 and all their other subsequent arrests up until the end of the study observation period in June 1982.

Dates of data collection:

While the sample was defined in terms of arrests from 1974 through 1977, the arrest history data span times as early as 1926 (depending on the arrestee's age) and as late as 1982.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study made use of available FBI data on the officially recorded offending history (criminal careers) of adult individuals who were arrested in the Detroit SMSA for certain offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft) during the period January 1974 to December 1977. The individual's arrest history before and after the target ar-

rest (the offender's first arrest for one of these offenses in the Detroit SMSA during 1974 to 1977) consisted of data on the arrest event, a list of offenses charged at the arrest, the final disposition of the arrest (whether convicted or not), the terms of the corresponding sentence, and custody arrangements, if any. Each offender's history included arrests from age 17 (the age of adult jurisdiction in Michigan) through the end of the observation period in June 1982.

Description of variables:

There are two types of records in this hierarchical file. The first and higher level record pertains to the individual and contains seven variables describing the person. The second level record pertains to the arrest and contains 53 variables describing the arrest and subsequent court proceedings.

The first record type includes the following demographic information: birth month, birth year, birth place, sex, and race.

The second record type contains variables that describe a complete cycle of events related to an arrest: dates, charges, court actions, sentences, and custody arrangements for every arrest incident for each individual offender. This record is repeated for as many arrest events as are recorded for an offender from age 17 to the year 1982. All individuals in the sample have been arrested at least once. Therefore there is at least one arrest record following each person record.

The arrest segment of the data record includes the following variables: month and year of arrest, county of arrest, arrest charges, and disposition of arrest.

The variables contained in the court action segment of the record include court disposition month and year, offense type charged in court, court disposition, minimum suspended sentence, maximum suspended sentence, minimum confinement sen-

tence, maximum confinement sentence, minimum probation sentence, maximum probation sentence, fine, and other court sentences.

The custody status segment of the record describes the individual's admission to and release from correctional custody associated with the arrest. The variables include month and year custody took place and the supervision status of the subject. These variables were repeated up to five times for five possible custody supervision events for each arrest.

Unit of observation:

The data file is organized as a hierarchical file composed of two record types. The unit of observation for Record Type 1 is the individual offender. The unit of observation for Record Type 2 is the arrest incident.

Geographic Coverage

The collected data pertain to criterion arrests for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft made in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) during the period January 1974 to December 1977 (the first arrest of this type is called the target arrest). Arrest events before and after the target arrest may have occurred anywhere in the United States.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure

Record type 1: 21,004 cases

Record type 2: 123,535 cases

Record type 1: 7 variables

Record type 2: 53 variables

204-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Barnett, A., Blumstein, A., and Farrington, D.P. (1989). A prospective test of a criminal career model. *Criminology*, 27, 373-388.

Blumstein, A., and Cohen, J. (1985). *Estimating the duration of adult criminal careers*. Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute. Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Golub, A. (1989). *The termination rate of adult criminal careers*. Working paper, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Golub, A. (1989). *Estimation of rates of termination of criminal careers*. Paper presented at the 1989 annual meeting of American Society of Criminology. Reno, Nevada.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Hsieh, P. (1982). *The duration of adult criminal careers*. Final report to the National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC.

Age-by-Race Specific Crime Rates: 1965-1985: [United States]

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Richard Rosenfeld
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86-IJ-CX-0083
(ICPSR 9589)

Purpose of the Study

These data examine the effects on total crime rates of changes in the demographic composition of the population and changes in criminality of specific age and race groups. The collection contains estimates from national data of annual age-by-race specific arrest rates and crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary over the 21-year period 1965-1985. The data address the following questions: (1) Are the crime rates reported by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

data series valid indicators of national crime trends? (2) How much of the change between 1965 and 1985 in total crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary is attributable to changes in the age and race composition of the population, and how much is accounted for by changes in crime rates within age-by-race specific subgroups? (3) What are the effects of age and race on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (4) What is the effect of time period on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (5) What is the effect of birth cohort, particularly the effect of the very large (baby-boom) cohorts following World War II, on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (6) What is the effect of interactions among age, race, time period, and cohort on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (7) How do patterns of age-by-race specific crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary compare for different demographic subgroups?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from the annual Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sample:

All arrests and crimes reported to police in the United States during the period 1965-1985.

Dates of data collection:

1965-1985

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The variables in this study fall into four categories. The first category includes variables that define the race-age cohort of the unit of observation. The values of these variables are directly available from UCR and in-

clude year of observation (from 1965-1985), age group, and race.

The second category of variables were computed using UCR data pertaining to the first category of variables. These are period, birth cohort of age group in each year, and average cohort size for each single age within each single group.

The third category includes variables that describe the annual age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. These variables were estimated for race, age, group, crime type, and year using data directly available from UCR and population estimates from Census publications.

The fourth category includes variables similar to the third group. Data for estimating these variables were derived from available UCR data on the total number of offenses known to the police and total arrests in combination with the age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the cohort defined by age, race, and year.

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Data file

rectangular file structure
294 cases
12 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Rosenfeld, R. Trend and deviation in crime rates: A comparison of UCR and NCS data for burglary and robbery. *Criminology*, 29 (May 1991), 237-263.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., and Rosenfeld, R. (1989). *Compositional and contextual effects of age on crime rates*. Paper presented at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, 1989.

Rosenfeld, R. (1989). *Economic inequality and age-by-race specific crime rates: A cross-section time-series analysis*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Reno, Nevada, 1989.

Techniques for Assessing the Accuracy of Recidivism Prediction Scales, 1960-1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles Counties, and the State of California]

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and Stephen King
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86-IJ-CX-0039
(ICPSR 9988)

Purpose of the Study

Successful prediction has both theoretical uses as a test of criminology theory and operational uses in criminal justice decisions. A good statistical prediction method can provide information, for instance, about an offender's future expected behavior, thus helping officials make critical de-

isions at different stages in the judicial process. Predictive instruments can have the capacity to classify past offenders into groups according to the level of risks they pose with respect to selected outcomes, such as recidivism.

The usefulness of any statistical prediction device, however, rests upon its validity, or the accuracy of its predictions. The validity of predictive instruments is traditionally measured by applying the instrument to a sample obtained from a target population (which is different from the sample from which these scales were constructed) and then measuring the predictive efficiency of the instrument by assessing the number of its correct predictions relative to the number of correct predictions expected by chance. While this method of assessing validity is widely used, it has several limitations. In particular, levels of both the actual accuracy achieved and random accuracy are highly sample-dependent, and so this method does not allow the comparison between different predictive instruments or between populations of offenders.

The purpose of this study was to measure the validity or accuracy of four predictive instruments or scales by using a method that overcomes the limitations posed by other validity measures. The four predictive instruments include the INSLAW, RAND, SFS81, and CGR scales. These scales, respectively, estimate the probability that criminals will commit a subsequent crime quickly, that individuals will commit crime frequently, that inmates who are eligible for release on parole will commit subsequent crimes, and that defendants awaiting trial will commit crimes while on pretrial arrest or detention. The investigators also sought to examine the Relative Improvement over Chance measure as an indicator of the accuracy of criminal behavior predictive instruments. The RIOC meas-

ure is a standardized statistical measure that simultaneously reflects Type I, Type II, and total errors of measurement. The researchers used longitudinal data from five existing, independent studies to assess the validity of the four predictive measures in question.

The data address, in part, the following questions: (1) To what extent does each of the four predictive scales, the INSLAW, RAND, SFS81, and CGR scales, correctly predict future criminal behavior? (2) To what extent does each of the four predictive scales correctly predict the absence of future criminal behavior? (3) How well does each of the four predictive scales rate (in terms of Type I and Type II errors) in applications on new data varying across populations of offenders, offense types, and criminal justice contexts?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data in File 1 were originally collected by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City for the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Labeled as DOL by the investigators, the data were derived from an experimental evaluation of a job training program called the Alternative Youth Employment Strategies Project implemented in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City.

The prison and probation (PNP) data for File 2 were collected in 1986 by the RAND Corporation of Santa Monica for the study, **Effects of Prison Versus Probation in California, 1980-1982** (ICPSR 8700).

Data for Files 3 through 5 pertain to serious juvenile offenders who were incarcerated during the 1960s and 1970s in three institutions of the California Youth Authority (CYA). These institutions are the Fricot Ranch, Preston School of Industry, and two institutions participating in the Youth

Center Research Project (YCRP). The data were brought together in 1982 and 1988 as part of a long-term study on criminal career patterns by the CYA. From the CYA original data files, the investigators extracted subsamples as described below, resulting in the study, **Early Identification of the Chronic Offender, [1976-1980: California]** (ICPSR 8226).

Sample:

File 1: From the DOL sample of job-training participants identified as "high risk youths," aged 16 to 21, in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City, aged 16 to 21 in the DOL study, the investigators selected 771 individuals who had an arrest sometime prior to their participation in the DOL job-training program. This arrest preceding participation in the training program was marked as the target event for the application of the prediction scales. The mean age of the samples at the time of the target event was 17.3 years, and they were followed for an additional average period of 1.8 years after the target event.

File 2: The samples for the PNP study consisted of matched samples of convicted felons who were sentenced either to prison or to felony probation. The 1,022 offenders in the samples were convicted in Alameda and Los Angeles Counties and they comprised about a third of California's total felony convictions in 1980. The arrest associated with this 1980 conviction was used as the target event for applying the prediction scales. Individuals in the PNP sample were on average older than the DOL samples, with a mean age of 26.7 years. The samples were followed for at least 24 months (mean follow up time: 2.6 years) after release to the community from any incarceration resulting from the target event.

Files 3-5: The CYA samples chosen by the investigators for this study

were male juveniles in the original CYA study who were subsequently arrested after their 18th birthdays. The first arrest as an adult was marked by the investigators as the target event on which the predictive scales were applied. The samples were followed for an additional 8 to 11 years after the target event. A total of 177, 1,602, and 911 offenders were chosen for this study from the Fricot, Preston, and YCRP samples, respectively.

In general, the FRICOT and YCRP samples of offenders were younger when first institutionalized as juveniles, and were exposed to various experimental treatment options, while the PRESTON sample contains youths who were older when incarcerated, had more extensive prior records, and were committed to a more traditional juvenile training school (Preston School of Industry). Also, the follow-up period for the Preston sample was somewhat longer than that available in the YCRP and FRICOT samples, and the recidivism rates were somewhat higher.

Dates of data collection:

File 1: Data in the DOL job training program study was collected by the Vera Institute of Justice in 1983.

File 2: The RAND Corporation collected data for their study in 1986.

Files 3-5: The data for the California Youth Authority study pertain to juvenile offenders who were incarcerated in the 1960s and 1970s. The study, however, was conducted in 1982 and 1988.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The researchers used data from five existing, independent studies to assess the validity of the four predictive measures in question. Each data file was originally produced by different institutions and contained longitudinal data on unique samples. The

data files were chosen based on several criteria. First, the files were selected to represent various geographical areas in the United States and different stages of processing in the criminal justice system (arrest, incarceration, parole). Also, it was necessary that the files contained sufficient numbers of cases to allow the researchers to assess predictive measures by offense type. Finally, the files were chosen on the basis of their rich longitudinal information on individual background and offending history, which are essential inputs for developing predictive scales.

Longitudinal data necessary to construct and assess the four predictive scales were chosen and extracted from each of the original studies. The resulting five data files do not contain all the variables in the original studies. Because there were differences in the specific items and coding schemes among the original data sources, a series of data recodes was undertaken to operationalize the scale items as consistently as possible across all the data files.

The longitudinal data on each file were divided into three segments. A specific event was chosen as the "target event" (for example, the first arrest of an offender as an adult) upon which the predictive scale was applied. Arrest data prior to the target event were considered background data and were used to measure the background characteristics that entered the individual's scale score. Data after the target event were classified as follow-up data and were used to define follow-up outcome variables.

Description of variables:

1. Dataset-Specific Variables. Variables chosen and extracted directly from the original source of data, the DOL, PNP, and CYA studies, include demographic and socioeconomic variables that describe the background profile of the individual, such as birth

information, race and ethnicity, education background, work and military experience, and the individual's criminal history, including involvement in criminal activity such as drug addiction, arrests, arrest charges, disposition, and incarceration history. These variables differ among the five data files.

2. Background and Follow-Up Variables. From the original extracted variables, standard variables across all data files were constructed. Constructed variables include background variables used to construct the four predictive scales (such as drug use, arrest, conviction, and incarceration history, employment and educational background), and follow-up variables concerning arrest and incarceration history (such as number of arrests, and months free and months incarcerated after a specific arrest). These variables are identical and are located at the same column positions in all five data files. Descriptions of variable names, value labels, and column positions, as well as detailed information about how the variables were constructed from each of the original datasets, are contained in a single codebook for standard variables.

3. Instrument Scores. From the constructed variables, scores for the INSLAW, RAND, SFS81, and CGR scales were estimated. In addition, recodes of these variables indicating prediction categories are included. Again, these variables are identical across the five data files and are located in the same column positions. Descriptions of variable names, value labels, and column positions are contained in a single codebook for standard variable.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation for all five data files is the individual offender.

Geographic Coverage

The geographic coverage differs across data files. Data in the DOL file (File 1) pertain to individuals who participated in a job training program conducted in Miami, Albuquerque, and New York City. Data in the PNP file (File 2) pertain to offenders who were convicted in Alameda and Los Angeles Counties in California. Data from the CYA files (Files 3–5) pertain to offenders incarcerated in California Youth Authority institutions in California.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Job training evaluation data

rectangular file structure

771 cases

552 variables

80-unit-long record

22 records per case

Part 2

Prison and probation data

rectangular file structure

1,022 cases

450 variables

80-unit-long record

22 records per case

Part 3

Fricot Ranch youth data

rectangular file structure

117 cases

554 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Part 4

Preston School of Industry youth data

rectangular file structure

1,602 cases

573 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Part 5

Youth Center research project

rectangular file structure

911 cases

574 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Reports and Publications

- Greenwood, P., with Abrahamse, A. (1982). *Selective incapacitation*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
- Haapanen, R., and Jesness, C.F. (1982). *Early Identification of the Chronic Offender*. Report prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, by the California Department of Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA.
- Haapanen, Rudy, and Carl F. Jesness. **Early Identification of the Chronic Offender, [1978-1980: California]** [Computer file]. Sacramento, CA: California Youth Authority [producer], 1981. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1985.
- Hoffman, P.B. (1983). Screening for risk: A revised salient factor score. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 11:539-547.
- Petersilia, J., and Turner, S., with Peterson, J. (1986). *Prison versus probation in California: Implications for crime and offender recidivism*, Report #R-3323-NIJ, prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.
- RAND Corporation. **Effects of Prison Versus Probation in California, 1980-1982** [Computer file]. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation [producer], 1984. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1987.
- Rhodes, W., Tyson, H., Weekley, J., Conly, D., and Powell, G. (1982). *Developing criteria for identifying career criminals*. Report to the Department of Justice. INSLAW Inc., Washington, DC
- Sadd, S., Kotkin, M., and Friedman, S.R. (1983) *Alternative youth employment strategies project: Final report*. Report prepared for the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, by Vera Institute of Justice, 377 Broadway, New York, NY 10013.

Fines As a Criminal Sanction: Practices and Attitudes of Trial Court Judges in the United States, 1985

George F. Cole and Barry Mahoney
University of Connecticut
84-IJ-CX-0012
(ICPSR 8945)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to determine the practices and views of state trial court judges with respect to the use of fines as a criminal sanction.

Methodology

Sources of information:

A mailed questionnaire survey

Sample:

A national sample of full-time U.S. judges who handled felony or criminal misdemeanor cases in the two years preceding the survey were selected. The target population included state court judges of general jurisdiction and judges of courts of limited (but not special) jurisdiction. The sample was stratified by region and type of jurisdiction.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In addition to questions concerning the judges' use of fines and other

sanctions, the questionnaire presents the judges with hypothetical cases.

Description of variables:

Respondents were asked about the composition of their caseloads; sentencing practices (including the amounts of fines that would be imposed in a variety of circumstances); the availability of information about the offender at the time of sentencing; enforcement and collection procedures in their courts (including whether they believed system-related or offender-related factors to be responsible for collection problems); attitudes toward the use of fines; and views concerning the desirability and feasibility of a day-fine system.

Unit of observation:

Trial court judges

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,265 cases

144 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Cole, G.F., Mahoney, B., Thornton, M., and Hanson, R.A. (1987). *The practices and attitudes of trial court judges regarding fines as a criminal sanction*. Unpublished executive summary prepared for the National Institute of Justice.

Cole, G.F., Mahoney, B., Thornton, M., and Hanson, R.A. (1987). *The practices and attitudes of trial court judges regarding fines as a criminal sanction*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

**Alternative Probation
Strategies in Baltimore,
Maryland**

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and Jay R. Williams
Research Triangle Institute
81-JJ-CX-0005
(ICPSR 8355)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to assess the cost-effectiveness of three alternative probation strategies: unsupervised probation, regular supervised probation, and a community-service work order program.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Baseline data about probationers were collected from intake forms from the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation. Criminal history data were gathered from the Maryland State Police "rapsheets" and interviews with the probationers. In addition, each respondent completed a survey instrument concerning economic, general demographic, and job history information.

Sample:

In a field experiment, 371 nonviolent, less-serious offenders who normally would have been given probation sentences of one year or less were offered randomly selected assignments to one of three probation treatments over a five-month period. All offenders came from Baltimore County, Maryland.

Dates of data collection:

March 1981–August 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Probationers were experimentally assigned to one of three treatment conditions, varying in the amount of

supervision exercised and type of activity required. At the halfway point of the experiment, a recidivism assessment was conducted for each probationer. In addition to official arrests, probationers were interviewed about their recent criminal activity and employment history. Six months after the end of the probation period, each participant completed a survey designed to report any changes in socioeconomic circumstances or involvement with criminal justice agencies. Additional data on arrests and outstanding warrants were also obtained at this time and at a follow-up conducted 12 months after the probation period. In addition, a separate analysis of the general administrative procedures of each probation program was also conducted to produce a cost-effectiveness assessment model.

Description of variables:

The data contain criminal history, sanctions, and economic data on three groups of probationers in an experimental probation program in Baltimore County, Maryland. Variables include age and race of probationer, offense resulting in probation, type and length of probation supervision, living conditions, employment situation, kinds of physical and mental problems, involvement with drugs and alcohol, and attitude towards supervision.

Unit of observation:

Probationers

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Data files: 8

Variables: 887

Cases: 371

Reports and Publications

Collins, J.J., Usher, C.L., and Williams, J.R. (1984). *Research on alternative probation strategies in Maryland*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Relationship of Mental Disorder to Violent Behavior in the United States, 1983-1984

James J. Collins, Susan L. Bailey, Charles D. Phillips, and Amy Craddock
Research Triangle Institute
1-R01-MH34885-01A1 and
86-15-CX-0034
(ICPSR 9973)
(Diskette D00084)

Purpose of the Study

The Research Triangle Institute conducted this study to investigate the relationship between mental disorder and the propensity to engage in violent behavior. This work continues a stream of research on mental disorder and violence. However, in contrast to previous research, the authors gathered data on specific mental disorders. Interviews were conducted with male felons recently admitted to the North Carolina prison system. A major focus of the interviews was a detailed psychological assessment of each respondent. This was accomplished by use of the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, Version III, and specialized computer software. Attention was given to conditions such as schizophrenia, mood disorders (depression and dysthymia), traumatic stress syndrome, and alcohol disorders. The authors investigate the relationship between these disorders and violent behavior occurring before an inmate's current incarceration. In addition, the authors gathered data to explore the relationship between mental disorder and an

inmate's behavior while incarcerated. The dataset is comprised of both self-report data and criminal records.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The dataset contains information from both self-reported sources and North Carolina criminal records. Interviews were conducted with 1,149 male felons. Psychological data were gathered by use of the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, Version III. Health status information was gathered by using a brief version of the General Health Questionnaire. The North Carolina Department of Corrections provided records regarding inmates' current incarceration. Inmates' cumulative arrest histories were provided by the North Carolina Bureau of Investigations.

Sample:

The investigators attempted to interview all male felons admitted to North Carolina prisons between March and June 1983.

Dates of data collection:

March 1983–September 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Interviews were conducted at the five reception centers that process all male felons entering the North Carolina prison system. Interviews were conducted within a few days of the inmates' arrival by 14 professional survey interviewers and lasted approximately 90 minutes each. In order to make a psychological assessment of each respondent, the National Institute of Mental Health's Diagnostic Interview Schedule, Version III (DIS-III) was used in the interviews. The DIS-III was designed to be used by nonclinical personnel to aid in making psychiatric diagnoses. Official records were obtained detailing each respondent's arrest history prior to the current incarceration and rule violations while

in prison subsequent to the current incarceration.

Description of variables:

A major portion of the interviews was devoted to gathering data for a psychological assessment of each respondent. Psychological conditions of interest were schizophrenia, mood disorders, traumatic stress syndrome, and alcohol disorders. Additional topics covered in the interviews included general health status, criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and demographic information. Arrest records provided information on the nature and timing of previous police contacts.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Raw data file

rectangular file structure
1,149 cases
2,029 variables
5,455-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Raw data file for PC users

rectangular file structure
1,149 cases
2,029 variables
950-unit-long record
6 records per case

Modeling the Crime Reduction Effects and Economic Benefits of Drug Abuse Treatment, 1979-1981: [United States]

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Mary Ellen Marsden, Robert L. Hubbard,
Susan L. Bailey, J. Valley Rachal,
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Studies, Research Triangle Institute
85-IJ-CX-0023
(ICPSR 9991)

Purpose of the Study

The well-established relationship between drug use and crime is an important justification for public investment in drug abuse treatment. Drug abuse treatment may be considered a crime control technique in that it can significantly reduce the criminal activities of individuals who are undergoing or have undergone treatment. While in treatment, individuals may eliminate or reduce their drug use, and at the same time, they are monitored by caretakers in these treatment programs. Accordingly, clients may lose incentive as well as the opportunity to commit crimes. Many studies have confirmed the crime-suppression effects of drug abuse treatment, and the reductions of criminal activity are found to be more sizeable during treatment and modest after treatment. The Treatment Outcomes Prospective Study (TOPS), from which data for this study were drawn, found the same pattern. Briefly, TOPS was designed to provide valid, current, nationally based information describing drug abuse treatment clients, treatment programs, and client behavior before, during, and after treatment in publicly funded drug abuse programs. Using these data, the investigators examined the behaviors of individuals who were undergoing or who had undergone drug abuse treatment, thereby

seeking to identify predictors of favorable treatment outcomes.

A secondary purpose of this study was to evaluate the monetary costs and benefits of drug treatment programs. Drug treatment costs include program facilities, staff, overhead, and treatment modalities. Crime costs entail costs to the victim, the economic system, and the criminal justice system. How costly are drug treatment programs compared to the cost otherwise engendered by crime in the absence of drug treatment programs? This study sought to analyze the comparative costs and benefits of drug abuse treatment programs as strategies for crime prevention and reduction.

The data address the following questions: (1) What factors concerning a client's criminal and demographic background and the duration of drug treatment are associated with crime reduction during and after treatment? (2) How does drug treatment affect clients who have been legally involved, compared with clients who are not legally involved? (3) How does the cost of drug abuse treatment compare to the costs of crime before, during, and after treatment?

Methodology

Sources of information:

For both the Intreatment and Follow-up studies, data were obtained through interviews with drug treatment clients. Full-time, program-based data collectors were employed to interview TOPS clients in each participating program. TASC agency staff interviewed those TASC clients who were not referred to a TOPS program.

Sample:

Sites. The TOPS study interviewed a small number of individuals who were TASC clients but who were not referred to a TOPS drug treatment program. These individuals entered the study through TASC programs in

Chicago, Des Moines, Miami, Phoenix, and Portland. In addition, the TOPS study selected individuals who had been admitted to TOPS drug treatment programs from 41 treatment programs in the cities of Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, and San Francisco. These cities and programs were purposively selected (1) to represent large- and medium-sized urban areas with certain types of drug problems, (2) to include programs that had all the major treatment modalities (outpatient methadone, residential, outpatient drug-free, and outpatient detoxification), and (3) because they were believed to have effective approaches to treatment.

Clients, Intake Interviews. When conducting intake interviews, the Intreatment study employed a census rather than a sample of clients in each participating program except one detoxification program, in which clients were selected randomly among eligible clients. Clients were defined as eligible for an intake interview if they (1) physically visited the program seeking admission or readmission, (2) appeared eligible for the drug treatment program, (3) had not previously participated in TOPS in any program, and (4) had not previously been contacted by a program researcher in any program about participating in TOPS. Those clearly not eligible for a drug treatment program included alcoholics with no other drug problem, individuals with overriding psychiatric problems, and those not meeting any program criteria such as age or having previously abused drugs. In addition, some TASC clients who had not been referred to a TOPS program completed intake interviews (approximately 568).

Clients, Intreatment Interviews. Of all who had completed an intake interview, subsequent intreatment interviews were scheduled and

conducted until a client (1) refused or missed two consecutive intreatment interviews, (2) refused further participation in TOPS, (3) died or was rendered not capable of participating in TOPS, or (4) terminated treatment at the participating drug treatment program. Clients were defined as terminated from treatment if a record of discharge and no readmission was filed, or the client made no physical contact with the program for 30 days prior to a scheduled intreatment interview. Unfortunately, a large proportion of those who had contacted the TOPS treatment center and had completed an intake interview could not be recontacted for subsequent interviews. In addition, intreatment data from the 1981 cohort are not available. Across the 1979 and 1980 cohorts, 1,631 cases completed one-month intreatment interviews, and 1,123 cases completed three-month intreatment interviews.

Clients, Follow-up Study. All TASC clients who were assigned to one of the outpatient drug-free and residential modalities and who completed intake interviews were selected to be interviewed for the Follow-up Study. Samples of TASC clients who received intake interviews at TASC agencies who were not assigned to one of the TOPS programs were also selected (1979: $n = 32$; 1980: $n = 78$; 1981: $n = 0$). Finally, three sample cohorts, one for each year, were selected from the non-TASC clients who had completed intake interviews. All clients in the Follow-up study had received intake interviews.

Dates of data collection:

Data for the TOPS study were collected from 1979 to 1984.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

All subjects across the four data files have a unique identification number (IC1_INID). The four files do not contain unique subjects; there is consid-

erable overlap among the files. The relationship of cases among the files can be described as follows:

All cases in Files 1, 2, and 3 are also found in File 4, but File 4 contains 8,344 additional cases beyond the 3,406 unique cases among Files 1, 2, and 3.

All of the 2,794 cases in File 1 can be found in File 2.

All but 18 cases of the 2,812 cases in File 2 can be found in File 1.

None of the 594 cases in File 3 can be found in either File 1 or File 2.

File 1 contains selected intake, in-treatment, and follow-up data available for all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 cohorts who completed one-year follow-up interviews ($n = 2,794$). In particular, File 1 consists of variables pertaining to the drug treatment clients and the following related data: (1) demographic characteristics of these clients; (2) pertinent data about the drug treatment program the clients have been enrolled in; (3) activities and behaviors of clients during in-treatment, particularly those related to drug involvement, criminal involvement, employment, and income; (4) activities and behaviors of clients during the three-month follow-up, especially those related to drug and criminal involvement; and (5) activities and behaviors of clients during the 12-month follow-up, particularly those related to drug involvement, drug treatment involvement, and educational involvement.

File 2 contains all cost analysis data about all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 cohorts ($n = 2,812$). In particular, File 2 consists of variables regarding the criminal activities of drug treatment clients up to one year before treatment, during treatment (at one month and three months into treatment), and after treatment, and variables estimating the cost of crime as a result of the respondent's activi-

ties (victim cost, criminal justice system cost, and crime career/productivity cost).

File 3 contains supplementary follow-up data about all respondents in the 1981 cohort ($n = 594$). Except for File 4, which contains intake data, File 3 is the only file that contains information about the 1981 cohort. File 3 consists of variables pertaining to the criminal activities of drug treatment clients three to five years after treatment and the estimated resulting cost of these criminal activities (victim cost, criminal justice system cost, and crime career/productivity cost).

File 4 is composed of variables pertaining to the initial intake interviews of all the samples in the study ($n = 11,750$). Intake data about all unique subjects in File 1 through File 3, as well as the 8,344 subjects who were not included in the in-treatment or Follow-up Study for any year, are contained in File 4. The variables are classified as follows: (1) interview reference variables; (2) demographic and background characteristics of the clients; (3) drug treatment center admission variables; (4) clients' living arrangements; (5) clients' alcohol use; (6) clients' drug use; (7) clients' drug treatment history; (8) clients' criminal and illegal involvement; (9) clients' illegal activities; (10) clients' employment; (11) clients' income and expenditures; (12) conditions of interview; and (13) intake contact sheet created variables.

Unit of observation:

Individual drug treatment clients

Geographic Coverage

The TOPS study pertains to individuals who received treatment at selected drug treatment programs in the following cities: Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, and San Francisco. Also, for the small number of individuals

who were TASC clients but who were not referred to a TOPS drug treatment program, the geographic coverage includes TASC programs in Chicago, Des Moines, Miami, Phoenix, and Portland.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Analysis data

rectangular file structure

2,794 cases

1,146 variables

95-unit-long record

40 records per case

Part 2

Cost analysis data

rectangular file structure

2,812 cases

266 variables

164-unit-long record

15 records per case

Part 3

Supplementary cost analysis data, 1981

rectangular file structure

594 cases

154 variables

81-unit-long record

9 records per case

Part 4

Full sample of initial intake interview data

rectangular file structure

11,750 cases

805 variables

83-unit-long record

29 records per case

Reports and Publications

Collins, J.J., Harwood, H.J., Marsden, M.E., Hubbard, R.L., Bailey, S.L., Rachal, J.V., and Cavanaugh, E.R. (1987). *Crime control and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment*. National Institute of Justice Summary Report.

Harwood, H.J. (1987). *The costs of crime and benefits of drug abuse treatment: a cost benefit analysis*.

National Institute of Justice
Summary Report.

Hubbard, R.L., Rachal, J.V., Craddock, S.G., and Cavanaugh, E.R. (1984) Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS): Client characteristics and behaviors before, during, and after treatment. In F.M. Tims and J.P. Ludford (eds.), *Drug abuse treatment evaluation: Strategies, progress, and prospects* (Research Monograph 51). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. (DHHS Publication No. ADM 84-1329).

Helping Crime Victims: Levels of Trauma and Effectiveness of Services in Arizona, 1983-1984

Royer Cook, Barbara Smith,
and Adele Harrell
Institute for Social Analysis
82-IJ-CX-K036
(ICPSR 9329)

Purpose of the Study

This study, conducted in Tucson, Arizona, was designed to estimate the impact of a victim service program on the behavior and attitudes of victims and to evaluate the program, as assessed by police and prosecutors.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Four types of data files were generated by the study: (1) initial victim interview files, (2) follow-up victim interview files, (3) police survey files, and (4) prosecutor survey files. Data in the first two sets of files were obtained from personal interviews with victims one month after the crime and four to six months later. Data for the third and the fourth sets of files

were obtained from interviews with police and prosecutors.

Sample:

The sample of 323 victims of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary consists of two major groups. First, 223 victims were selected from victim assistance program records (109 had received immediate—i.e., on-the-scene—crisis intervention services and 114 had received delayed—i.e., walk-in or call-in—services from the program). Second, a matched control group of 100 victims who had received no program services was selected. (See the final report's methodology appendix for details regarding the matching procedure.) The sample of 148 police officers was drawn randomly, stratified by "team" (the four teams were located in the four geographical quadrants of the city). The survey of 36 deputy county attorneys represented a sample of all prosecutors in the city with the exception of two prosecutors used for the pretest and three who did not return their questionnaires.

Dates of data collection:

Victim (Initial): 1983

Victim (Follow-up): 1983–1984

Police: 1983

Prosecutors: 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data were collected before and after victims were treated by the victim assistance program. Impacts of the program can be assessed by examining the change in psychological, social, and financial conditions of the victims following the service intervention. Program impacts can also be assessed by comparing three types of victim service conditions: crisis intervention service, delayed assistance service, and no service. Finally, impressions of criminal justice professionals about such assistance programs can be gauged.

Description of variables:

The victim files contain information on the victim's demographic characteristics, various kinds of psychological indicators, and stress symptoms following the incident; assessments of impacts of victimization on social activity, family, job, and financial condition; reactions to the victimization; attitudes toward the victim assistance service rendered; and opinions about the case processing.

In the follow-up files items cover further problems with the suspect of the incident, satisfaction with the outcome of the case, emotional state and stress symptoms since last interview, reactions to the victimization, financial conditions after last interview, and opinions about the victim assistance service.

The police files include respondent's personal background, types and frequency of victim-witness services used, opinions about the usefulness of the victim-witness service, satisfaction with the assistance service, and opinions about the victim-witness crisis unit.

The prosecutor files includes variables relating to personal background, types and frequency of victim-witness services used, opinions about the usefulness of the victim-witness service, and satisfaction with the assistance service.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage:

Tucson, Arizona

File Structure

Extent of collection: 26 data files

Card image data format

- Part 1: Victim, initial interview data
- Part 2: Victim background
- Part 3: Victim feelings
- Part 4: Victim stress
- Part 5: Victim social life and family
- Part 6: Victim reactions file 1
- Part 7: Victim reactions file 2
- Part 8: Victim finances
- Part 9: Victim assistance
- Part 10: Victim crisis
- Part 11: Victim direction
- Part 12: Victim criminal justice
- Part 13: Victim follow-up
- Part 14: Victim follow-up feelings
- Part 15: Victim follow-up stress
- Part 16: Victim social life and family follow-up
- Part 17: Victim reactions 1 follow-up
- Part 18: Victim reactions 2 follow-up
- Part 19: Victim finance follow-up
- Part 20: Victim assistance follow-up
- Part 21: Police data file 1
- Part 22: Police data file 2
- Part 23: Police data file 3
- Part 24: Prosecutor data file 1
- Part 25: Prosecutor data file 2
- Part 26: Prosecutor data file 3

rectangular file structure
 35 to 323 cases per part
 7 to 36 variables per part
 80-unit-long record
 1 record per case

Note: Each of the four main file types (victim, follow-up, police, and prosecutor) is composed of several individual files. A total of 26 files are supplied; all these files contain an ID number that can be used to merge different files into a single record for each subject.

Reports and Publications

Harrell, A., Cook, R., and Smith, B. (1986). *The social psychological effects of victimization* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Cook, R., Smith, B., and Harrell, A. (1987). *Helping crime victims: Level of trauma and effectiveness of service* (Executive summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Smith, B., Cook, R., and Harrell, A. (1986). *Evaluation of victim service* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Wirtz, P., and Harrell, A. (1987). Assaultive vs. nonassaultive victimization: A profile analysis. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 2*(3), 264-277.

Wirtz, P., and Harrell, A. (1987). The effects of threatening vs. nonthreatening previous life events on fear levels in rape victims. *Violence and Victims, 2*(2), 89-97.

Wirtz, P., and Harrell, A. (1987). Victim and crime characteristics, coping response, and short- and long-term recovery from victimization. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 55*(6), 866-871.

Wirtz, P., and Harrell, A. (1987). Police and victims of physical assault. *Journal of Criminal Justice and Behavior, 14*(1), 81-92.

Wirtz, P., and Harrell, A. (1987). Effects of exposure to attack-similar stimuli on long-term recovery of victims. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 55*(1), 10-16.

Evaluating Network Sampling in Victimization Surveys in Peoria, Illinois, 1986

Ronald Czaja and Johnny Blair
 University of Illinois
 85-IJ-CX-0032
 (ICPSR 9968)

Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of this research was to evaluate the advantages of network sampling over traditional methods in conducting crime and victimization surveys. Network sampling has been found to be more efficient than traditional probability sampling when the characteristic of interest is rare or skewed in the population, as is the case with crime victimization.

The importance of network sampling in enhancing the technical procedures in local crime and victimization surveys is that the use of an appropriate multiplicity rule will greatly reduce the sample size necessary to locate a specific number of crime victims.

The researchers conducted a victimization survey in Peoria, Illinois, covering three crimes: robbery, burglary, and assault. These victimizations vary in the degree to which they are reported to the police and in their likelihood of being mentioned to friends, co-workers, or relatives. They also would seem to differ in their levels of sensitivity, which may affect the willingness not only of relatives and friends but of the victims themselves to report the incidents.

The researchers conducted a reverse record check survey (RCS) of victims and a network survey with a random sample of victims' relatives and close friends. The research examined the extent to which crime victims reported their victimization experiences in a general crime and victimization interview and the extent to which a randomly selected relative, close friend, and co-worker of each victim reported the victim's same experience in the same type of interview. In addition, the researchers investigated whether there were significant reporting differences by type of crime and by various demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The data address the following questions: (1) Are there differences in survey response rates by friend, co-worker, and relative respondents? (2) Are there differences in victimization reporting rates by victim, friend, co-worker, and relative respondents? (3) Do reporting rates differ by type of crime or by demographic characteristics of respondents?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected primarily by telephone interview. Face-to-face interviews were done with a few respondents who were not reachable by telephone. Additional data were obtained from Peoria Police Department records.

Sample:

The sample was selected by using a disproportionate stratified probability sample with systematic random sampling within strata. The stratification was by type of respondent (victim, network member, and decoy) and by type of victimization (robbery, burglary, and assault).

The sample frame for the seeded victimization respondents consisted of two parts. Researchers first used a tape of 2,640 robbery, assault, burglary, and petty theft cases that had occurred in the jurisdiction of the Peoria Police Department from February through September 1986. Actual police records were gathered for all sample cases. In addition a decoy sample of 160 telephone numbers was selected from current Peoria (Metropolitan Area) telephone directories.

A sample of 1,144 crime victims from Peoria, Illinois, were selected from police records. These seeded respondents had either been burglarized, robbed, or assaulted between February and September 1986. Of these cases, 688 were eligible to be interviewed. The eligible cases include 307 burglary victims, 148 robbery victims, and 233 assault victims.

Of those who were interviewed ($n = 559$), 375 were considered in-scope cases and the remaining 184 cases were considered out-of-scope. A case was classified as in-scope if the correct household was contacted, the respondent was the crime victim according to the police record, and the crime occurred within a desig-

nated recall period. An out-of-scope classification was determined by any of the following: (1) the respondent was victimized in a commercial location such as a bank or gas station; (2) the interview was conducted in the wrong household; (3) the interview was conducted with the wrong person; (4) when asking about the target crime, it was discovered that the question was not appropriate to elicit the desired response; (5) the reference period did not encompass the date of the incident. The data file contains the total number of in-scope cases ($n = 375$).

Dates of data collection:

The researchers used data from the Peoria Police Department recording events that occurred from February through September 1986. Interviews were conducted during the period October 1986 through 1987.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study employs a nonexperimental design to investigate the differences in survey response rates by friend, co-worker, and relative respondents. For each household contacted, the interviewer was provided with a basic demographic description of the type of respondent (such as female, between 20 and 25 years old) that the researchers wanted to interview in that household. This was done to increase the likelihood of enumerating and interviewing the crime victim, without letting the interviewer know in which households the researchers expected to find victims. The same procedure was used for decoy households.

Description of variables:

The variables provided in the data file include demographics, date of incident, type of crime reported (burglary, robbery, and assault), type of weapon used, type of property taken from the victim, value of the property taken, technique victim used to search memory for details about the

crime, relationship victim had with the offender, whom the victim talked with about the crime, and number of friends, co-workers, and family members told about the crime.

Unit of observation:

The individual victim, and the individual friends, co-workers, and relatives of the victims are the units of observation.

Geographic Coverage

Crime victim records were chosen from the Peoria, Illinois, Police Department. Victimization surveys were conducted in Peoria, Illinois.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

375 cases

222 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Reports and Publications

Czaja, R., and Blair, J. (1989). *Evaluating network sampling in victimization surveys*. Final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976-1980

Judith Dahmann
Mitre Corporation, McLean, VA
81-IJ-CX-K004
(ICPSR 9038)

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this system performance study were (1) to describe the problems of gang violence in Los Angeles and the ways that incidents of gang violence have been handled by the Los Angeles criminal justice

system; (2) to document the activities of the special gang prosecution unit (Operation Hardcore), and the criminal justice handling of the cases prosecuted by that unit; and (3) to evaluate the extent to which Operation Hardcore affected criminal justice handling of gang violence.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Police records of gang homicides, prosecutorial case files, court records, and case processing information from criminal court were the primary sources of information. Supplementary data sources included the automated Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) maintained by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, court records in the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles, and the local felony court.

Sample:

Incidents involving gang-related murders were selected from a population of homicide cases in Los Angeles that involved a known gang member as the victim or suspect. The cases were selected for the sample based on the time the incidents occurred and were cross-referenced with police records and records of the District Attorney's office.

Dates of data collection:

January 1979–December 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study evaluates a special prosecutorial program, Operation Hardcore, that was developed and implemented by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office to examine the effectiveness of law enforcement and prosecutorial activities in dealing with the problems of gang violence. This study provides data which can be used to evaluate the performance of criminal justice agencies and their

handling of incidents of gang-related violence.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic information on victims, suspects, and defendants; incident characteristics; and information about court involvement, sentencing, and charge descriptions.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation in this study depends upon the particular data file. Observations include incidents of gang-related homicides, court cases, victims, suspects, defendants, and charges.

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1

Incident-based file

rectangular file structure

526 cases

14 variables

30-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Case-based file

rectangular file structure

223 cases

16 variables

36-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Victim-based file

rectangular file structure

659 cases

14 variables

31-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Suspect-based file

rectangular file structure
1,016 cases
17 variables
45-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Defendant-based file

rectangular file structure
319 cases
17 variables
65-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Charge-based file

rectangular file structure
722 cases
19 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Dahmann, J.S. (1983). *Final report evaluation of operation hardcore: A prosecutorial response to violent gang criminality*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Dahmann, J.S. (1983). *Prosecutorial response to violent gang criminality: An evaluation of Operation Hardcore*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Providing Help to Victims: A Study of Psychological and Material Outcomes in New York City, 1984-1985

Robert C. Davis
Victim Services Agency
83-IJ-CX-0044
(ICPSR 9479)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the effectiveness of a New York agency's attempt to lessen the negative emotions that result from victimization. The Victim Services Agency offered and tested the effectiveness of three

treatments: traditional crisis counseling, cognitive restructuring, and material assistance. A fourth, no-treatment condition was also included. Three standardized psychometric scales were used: Derogatis' Symptom Checklist 90-R (SCL-90R); Horowitz's Impact of Event Scale (IES); and Derogatis' Affect Balance Scale (ABS). Measures of self-blame, selective evaluation, and control assessed how victims perceived their victimization.

Data were collected from two interviews. Wave 1 data were collected from an interview conducted approximately one month after the victimization incident. Wave 2 data were collected from an interview conducted three months after treatment. Wave 1 data include 272 cases and 288 variables. Wave 2 data include 196 cases and 256 variables.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from two interviews. The initial interviews were conducted prior to treatment and within the first month following the victimization incident. Follow-up interviews were conducted three months after the treatment.

To solicit participation, letters were mailed (twice a week) to victims who had filed complaints of robbery, burglary, felonious assault, or rape. The letter encouraged victims to participate in a research project by contacting their local precincts to arrange an interview. VSA services are intended to mitigate the psychological problems of victimization. Therefore, to obtain a sample of victims comparable to those receiving services from VSA, the letter requested that only those victims experiencing crime-related psychological problems participate in the study. After one week, attempts were made by phone to contact victims who had not responded to the letter.

Sample:

Approximately 4,950 letters were sent to victims in the eligible crime categories. Phone contact was made with about 1,900 victims, and 421 agreed to schedule interview appointments. A total of 285 kept the appointments and were interviewed. Thirteen of these individuals were excluded from the sample because they appeared psychotic, had been previously institutionalized, resided in a group home for the emotionally disturbed, or were under the age of 17. In addition, 196 of those who completed the first interview also completed a second.

Dates of data collection:

July 7, 1984–March 8, 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The random assignment to treatments coupled with a no-treatment control group are two characteristics not found in previous efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of counseling on victims of crime. Among the three treatment groups, the investigator highlights the uniqueness of the inclusion of a treatment group that received material assistance without counseling. This makes it possible to test whether material assistance alone can ameliorate the psychological effects of victimization.

Description of variables:

Three standardized scales were used: Derogatis' Symptom Checklist 90-R (SCL-90R); Horowitz's Impact of Event Scale (IES); and Derogatis' Affect Balance Scale (ABS). In addition to these standardized scales, the initial assessment battery included two indices constructed by the investigator. Both indices were designed to reflect changes in adjustment expected to occur through counseling. The first was an index of fear of crime. The second created index measured behavioral adjustment.

Another set of measures assessed how victims perceived their experience of victimization. Measures of victims' perceptions included self-blame (Do you feel responsible for what happened?); selective evaluation (What happened to me wasn't that bad compared to what some victims go through); and control (Since the crime, do you feel less control over your life?).

In addition, the initial assessment battery also included questions about the crime and precautions taken to guard against revictimization. Finally, the following demographic variables are included in the data: sex, age, marital status, education, income, and race.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected from four VSA offices in the Kingsbridge area of the Bronx; Jamaica, Queens; Harlem, Manhattan; and VSA's main office in lower Manhattan.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Wave I interview data

272 cases
288 variables
310-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Wave II interview data

196 cases
256 variables
259-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Davis, R.C. (1986). *Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes*. Draft report

to the National Institute of Justice.
New York: Victim Services Agency.

Davis, R.C. (1987). *Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes: Executive summary*. Final report to the National Institute of Justice. New York: Victim Services Agency.

Victim Impact Statements: Their Effects on Court Outcomes and Victim Satisfaction in New York, 1988-1990

Robert C. Davis, Madeline Henley,
and Barbara Smith
Victim Services Agency
88-IJ-CX-0004
(ICPSR 9588)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the effects of victim impact statements on sentencing decisions and on victim satisfaction with the justice system. Victims of felony crimes were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions. In Condition 1, victims were interviewed to assess impact, and an impact statement was written and immediately distributed to the prosecutor, defense attorney, and judge on the case. In Condition 2, victims were interviewed to assess impact but no statement was written. In Condition 3, the control condition, no interview was conducted and no statement was written. All victims were interviewed one month after assignment to a treatment condition and again after disposition of the case to assess satisfaction with the justice system. Case data including sentences and special conditions of sentences were recorded from criminal justice files.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information used in the analysis came from two different sources, the crime victims and the court records associated with their cases. The researchers interviewed victims to obtain biographical data, information on the way they were affected by the crime, and their reactions to the criminal justice proceedings. Additional information on the handling of the victim impact statements and the case disposition for each case was obtained from the files kept by the district attorney's office. Further information on the criminal history of the defendants and whether the victim and defendant(s) were acquainted was gathered from unspecified sources.

Sample:

The subjects of the study were individuals who had testified before the grand jury at the Bronx Supreme Court, Bronx, New York, between July 1988 and April 1989. The population eligible for inclusion in the study were those who had been victims of robbery, physical assault or attempted homicide, or burglary. There were 293 individuals whose cases were tracked to the end of the study. They were randomly assigned to treatment conditions with the resulting distribution: 104 were in the condition in which victim impact statements were prepared; 100 were in the condition for which there was an interview only; and 89 were in the control condition.

Dates of data collection:

July 1988-February 1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

There are 90 variables in this dataset. Standard demographic information (age, education, occupation) was gathered. The remaining variables fall primarily into two catego-

ries. The first category includes questions about the defendant(s) in the case. This information included the defendant's status with the criminal justice system, e.g., number of prior convictions and number of open cases against the defendant. Information on whether the victim and defendant were acquainted was also recorded.

The second category includes information about the victims' reactions to the crime and the criminal justice system. Victims were asked to assess the impact the crime had on them in terms of physical injury, financial losses, psychological effect, and behavioral effect (i.e., changes in behavior resulting from the experience). They were also questioned about their experiences with the criminal justice system. Finally, the researchers investigated whether the victims believed that going to court was a waste of time.

Unit of observation:

The dataset is organized with the individual victim as the unit of analysis; the data on up to six defendants associated with the victim are included in the victim's data record.

Geographic Coverage

The sample was drawn from crime victims in Bronx, New York.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

293 cases

90 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Henley, M., Davis, R.C., and Smith, B. (forthcoming). The reactions of prosecutors and judges to victim impact statements. *International Review of Victimology*.

Reporting of Drug-Related Crimes: Resident and Police Perspectives in the United States, 1988-1990

Robert C. Davis, Barbara E. Smith,
and Susan W. Hillenbrand
Criminal Justice Section,
American Bar Association
88-IJ-CX-0032
(ICPSR 9925)
(Diskette D00079)

Purpose of the Study

The American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section conducted this study to determine how police use reports of drug-related crimes provided by residents of high-drug crime areas, and how willing residents of these areas are to make such reports. The project was designed to take a careful look at citizen reporting of drug activity. The study attempts to answer three key questions. First, how important to the police are citizen reports of drug activity, which types of reports are most useful, and what can be done on the basis of citizen reports? Second, what is the extent to which residents of high drug-crime neighborhoods are reluctant to make reports to the police, and are they more willing to report other types of crime? Third, what reasons do they give for their reluctance? The study finds its theoretical basis in the literature available on bystander intervention in crime, crime reporting by victims, and community crime prevention. In order to gather the information, interviews were conducted with the supervisors of police

narcotics units in 46 cities. Interviews were also conducted with 100 residents of high drug-activity neighborhoods in each of the four cities chosen for in-depth investigation. Site visits and interviews with other officials in these cities were also undertaken. Answers to the questions were expected to help the authors in recommending steps to the police.

Methodology

Sources of information:

A telephone survey was conducted with police representatives of the 50 largest cities in the United States. These interviews were designed to obtain information on whether citizen reports of drug activity are useful to police, what kinds of reports police find most useful, and what actions police take based on such reports. Four cities, Newark, Chicago, El Paso, and Philadelphia, were chosen for intensive study. The various systems used for citizen reporting were examined. These included "911", drug hotlines, and direct calls to police departments. Residents in two neighborhoods with serious drug problems were administered in-depth personal interviews.

Sample:

Interviews were sought with police departments in the nation's 50 largest cities. Letters and questionnaires were sent to the chief of police in these cities with instructions for the most appropriate respondent to be named. In most instances, the heads of narcotics units or the chief and another designee were the respondents. Interviews were conducted via telephone and lasted from 30 to 45 minutes. Interviews in 46 of the 50 cities were completed. Four cities were chosen for intensive study. The study staff observed citizen reporting procedures in each city, and spent four days in each of the designated high drug-crime neighborhoods. Structured and unstructured interviews were held with police officers

assigned to the high drug-crime neighborhoods. A door-to-door sampling plan was used for the resident surveys conducted in the neighborhoods. The sampling method employed was random area sampling. Five neighborhood blocks and two alternate blocks were chosen on a random basis in the high drug-crime areas of the four cities. Area probability sampling was then used to select households. Each housing unit in the area had a chance of being selected for interview. Listings of all housing units were made by the interviewers. The Bureau of the Census standard definition of a housing unit was used. Businesses and other nonresidential buildings, such as churches and schools, were excluded from the sample. Using a sampling point map and specially designed listing sheets, the interviewer began at a designated point in the area and listed the housing units. Two residential blocks contained approximately 60 housing units. The interviewers counted the total number of housing units on the blocks and divided the total by 30. The resulting number was used as the listing interval. Every second or third house was chosen from this list for interviews.

Dates of data collection:

1988-1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The four cities were chosen on the basis of geographic diversity, level of cooperation of the police departments, and travel costs. The police officials in each city then selected two precincts with high incidences of drug-related crime. Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. then used a selection grid to randomly choose five neighborhood blocks and two alternate blocks from each precinct as sampling units. Using a calculated interval based on the total number of housing units, specific definitions of what a housing unit consists of, and specific boundaries for each

block, housing units in each block were then systematically listed. Following similar guidelines, a listing was made for each building and then for each household interviewed. The interviews were then conducted from scripted questionnaires by trained personnel.

Description of variables:

Interviews covered topics including the perceived effectiveness of the police department, the quality of police-community interaction, the conditions of the neighborhoods visited, the nature of drug activity in the neighborhoods, reporting options for citizens, and police response to reports, as well as reasons governing reporting or reluctance to report.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Citizen survey data

rectangular file structure
402 cases
168 variables
272-unit-long record
1 records per case

Part 2

Drug-related crimes data

rectangular file structure
46 cases
62 variables
63-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand.

Reporting of drug-related crimes: resident and police perspectives. 1990.

Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. *A national survey on neighborhood reporting of drug crimes: Methodology report.* New York, NY: Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc., 1990.

Research on Minorities, [1981]: Race and Crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC

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Criminal Justice Institute,
Atlanta University
80-NI-AX-0003
(ICPSR 8459)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to investigate factors within the Black family or community that may contribute to high crime rates and high victimization rates. Community and family structures within Black communities were evaluated to determine which social processes or structural conditions were conducive to crime among Blacks.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were administered to household members in four communities within Atlanta, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. Additional qualitative data were also collected from ethnographic studies of family life in Washington, DC, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The qualitative information has not been archived.

Sample:

Four communities within Atlanta and the District of Columbia were purposely selected based upon socioeconomic characteristics, racial density, and community-level crime

rate criteria. Two communities were selected as high crime areas and two were selected as low crime areas of low and middle income neighborhoods in the two cities. The sample was stratified by age based upon age group representation in nationwide crime statistics for 1979. Household members falling in three age categories were selected: 15-18 years of age, 19-24 years of age, and 25 years and over.

Dates of data collection:
Summer 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study attempts to address the fact that Blacks are disproportionately overrepresented in arrest rates and victimization rates. It examines this issue by investigating the community structure within Black communities, concentrating on neighborhood social organization.

Description of variables:

The variables include respondents' opinions on neighborhood problems, fear of crime, victimization experiences, police contact, attitudes about police, and individual characteristics (such as gender, religion, and recreational activities). The ethnographic studies provide information on alcohol and drug habits and purchases, assault incidents, and theft and stolen property.

Unit of observation:

Household members in low or middle income neighborhoods, with low or high crime rates

Geographic Coverage

The community sites selected were Washington, DC, and Atlanta, Georgia. The sites for the ethnographic studies were the District of Columbia and two communities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

621 cases

434 variables

84-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Debro, J. (1982). *Final report of the research on minorities: Toward a relationship between race and crime, Vol. 1*. Unpublished report, Atlanta University, Criminal Justice Institute, Atlanta, GA.

Drug Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youth in Florida, 1986-1987

Richard Dembo
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86-IJ-CX-0050
(ICPSR 9686)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the relationship between drug/alcohol use and childhood sexual or physical abuse and encounters with the juvenile justice system. Urine tests and questions about past sexual and/or physical abuse from youths in a Tampa juvenile detention center were used to identify high-risk youth. Six-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up official record searches were also conducted to measure later encounters with the criminal or juvenile justice system.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from initial interviews conducted 48 hours after admission to the detention center. Each youth was interviewed in a private location within the center and

also voluntarily provided a urine specimen. Follow-up data at 6, 12, and 18 months were collected from official records of contact with the juvenile justice system, adult arrests, or involvement with the Florida Department of Corrections.

Sample:

Initial interviews were completed with 398 Florida resident detainees admitted to a regional detention center in the Tampa Bay area who agreed to participate and were not transferred to the center from another secure facility. All female detainees and a random sample of half of the male detainees were invited to participate in the study. Follow-up data were collected from official records 6, 12, and 18 months after the initial interview.

Dates of data collection:

Initial interviews were conducted between December 1, 1986, and April 21, 1987.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The investigators employed a longitudinal research design that enabled them to address causal and developmental questions. In particular, the investigators wanted to determine the time sequence of events, thereby making it easier to identify causal order.

In a few cases, it was not possible to determine whether an arrest charge was a felony or misdemeanor. In those cases where such a determination was not possible (most often due to the amount of drugs in possession or the amount of money involved in the offense, e.g., the cost of a stolen item), the offenses were counted as half in each of the two relevant measures.

Moreover, the difference between no offense and one offense was not the same as the difference between 10 and 11 offenses, with regard to

the extent of involvement in criminal activity. To account for this conceptual difference, and to adjust for the skewed distribution of number of offenses, the investigators used log transformations on the data. The number of offenses for each scale was transformed using logs to base 10.

The scoring of the official arrest data were complicated by differences in youths' time at risk of being arrested. Procedures were adopted so that reduced time at risk generated scores with smaller magnitude than could have been generated from observation of behavior at the same rate for longer periods of time.

Description of variables:

The investigators used the youths' urine test results as the primary measure of drug use. On the basis of their review of Florida's statutes, the investigators developed outcome measures for the following offense categories: violent felonies (murder/manslaughter, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault); property felonies (arson, burglary, auto theft, larceny/theft, stolen property offenses); damaging property offenses; drug felonies (drug offenses); violent misdemeanors (sex offenses, nonaggravated assault); property misdemeanors (larceny/theft, stolen property offenses, damaging property offenses); drug misdemeanors (drug offenses); and public disorder misdemeanors (public disorder offenses, and trespassing offenses).

Other variables measured physical and sexual abuse, emotional and psychological functioning, and prior drug use. The following demographic variables are contained in the data: sex, race, age, and education.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in Tampa, Florida.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

398 cases

1,403 variables

80-unit-long record

46 records per case

Reports and Publications

Dembo, R. (1989). *Urine testing of juvenile detainees: A prospective study* (Final report to the National Institute of Justice). Tampa, Florida: University of South Florida, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Department of Criminology.

Dembo, R., Williams, L., Wish, E.D., and Schmeidler, J. (1990). *Urine testing of detained juveniles to identify high-risk youth*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Longitudinal Study of Biosocial Factors Related to Crime and Delinquency, 1959-1962: [Pennsylvania]

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University of Pennsylvania
81-IJ-CX-0086(S1)
(ICPSR 8928)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to measure the effects of family background and developmental variables on school achievement and delinquency within a "high risk" sample of Black youths followed from birth to late adolescence.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from three sources: the Collaborative Perinatal Project (CPP), a prospective data collection which was part of a separate research project conducted at the University Pennsylvania Hospital, the Philadelphia public schools, and the Philadelphia Police Department.

Sample:

The 987 subjects were selected from a sample of 2958 Black children whose mothers participated in the Collaborative Perinatal Project at Pennsylvania Hospital between 1959 and 1962. The original sample of 2958 reflects self-selection on the part of the subjects' mothers who were interested in receiving inexpensive maternity care. The 987 subjects of the subsample used in this study were selected because they met specified criteria of data availability (See Denno 1985: 714 for criteria).

Dates of data collection:

The CPP data were collected prospectively during the first seven years of life. Data collection began in 1959 and continued through 1969 when the 1962 cohort reached its seventh birthday. The school and police department data were collected retrospectively by the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law between 1978 and 1980.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study offers an unusual opportunity to examine biological and environmental interactions developmentally in a large sample of violent subjects.

Description of variables:

Variables describing the mother include prenatal health, pregnancy and delivery complications, and socioeconomic status at time of CPP registration.

Variables describing the child include birth order; physical development and laterality (hand, eye, and foot preferences) at age 7; family constellation (family size, husband or father in the household, and marital status) at age 7; socioeconomic status at age 7; verbal intelligence; spatial intelligence (Bender Gestalt Test, Goodenough-Harris Draw a Man Test, and picture arrangement); achievement; and number of offenses.

Unit of observation:

Children

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

987 cases

200 variables

360-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law (1981). *Collection and coding of offense data for the biosocial project*. Unpublished manuscript, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

Denno, D. (1982). *Sex differences in cognition and crime: Early developmental, biological, and sociological correlates*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

Denno, D.W. (1985). Sociological and human development explanations of crime: Conflict or consensus? *Criminology*, 23(4), 711-741.

Denno, D. (1986). Victim, offender, and situational characteristics of violent crime. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 77(4), 1142-1158.

**Mentally Disordered
Offenders in Pursuit of
Celebrities and Politicians**

Park Elliot Dietz and Daniel A. Martell
Threat Assessment Group, Inc.

83-NI-AX-0005

(ICPSR 6007)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to provide detailed quantitative information on harassing and threatening communications to public figures. The investigators found little available information on such communications or on related phenomena such as obscene phone calls, product tampering threats, or terrorist threats. Although threats of this nature are many, actions based on such threats are few; thus the opportunities for scientific study are rare. There was little information available to develop a method for predicting when threats would turn into actual violence or other action. There was also little information available to predict more generally what characterized individuals who were more likely to be or become dangerous or violent, or to define the kinds of behavior most likely to occur (e.g., self- vs. other-directed actions). This study was designed to provide the kind of data needed to formulate predictive typologies.

The data address the following questions:

1. What aspects of written communications to public figures are predictive of future (dangerous) behavior?
2. Given that a physical approach generally is necessary in order to

harm a public figure, how can written communications be used to determine who is and who is not likely to approach?

3. What psychological, behavioral, and background characteristics are shared by those mentally disordered individuals who pursue public figures?

4. Are there differences between subjects who physically approach those they pursue and those who do not approach?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from the files that had been collected by the sample sites about each of the subjects. The materials in the files that had been sent by the subjects were used as one source of information. In addition, any case file information that had been gathered about the subject was also coded. The case file information had been drawn from a variety of sources. They include department of motor vehicle records, official criminal history (where publicly available), and newspaper stories about the subjects. In some cases interviews with the subjects, their family members or friends, or law enforcement or mental health professionals familiar with them were in the files. Direct observations of subjects were also in the files if records had been made of approaches. Finally, in some cases psychiatric reports, hospital records, or police reports had become available for inclusion in the file because they had become public as the result of legal proceedings.

Sample:

The investigators used a complex procedure to sample from among the cases available in the files. They were interested in working with both subjects who were known to have approached a public figure and those who were not known to have approached. The procedure used to de-

termine the characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

There is no central repository for the kinds of threatening or otherwise inappropriate communications described by these data. There is also no central resource of information on the kinds of people who send them. Because of this there was no way to randomly sample such communications and individuals. The investigators decided therefore to set three criteria for choosing sites from which to draw the sample:

1. Storage of over 1,000 case files of harassing and threatening communications.
2. Centralized storage of original letters from a subject and any investigative information developed about that subject, preferably in the same file.
3. Willingness to participate in the study.

The Capitol Police and Gavin de Becker, Inc. fit all three of these criteria. The actual procedure used to select a sample of subjects is described below.

Description of variables:

Several types of data were gathered about the subjects from the case files. Demographic information, family history, and background information such as school and work records, military history, and criminal history were gathered. Counts were made of the number of communications and the number of threats contained in a file. Descriptive information was recorded about the content of communications and threats. Information on the subjects' physical appearance was recorded. Psychological and emotional evaluations of the subjects were made, and information on mental health history recorded. The investigators also re-

corded information on the travel/mobility patterns of the subjects, and on approaches made by the subjects for those who were approach positive.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the mentally disordered individual in pursuit of a public figure.

Geographic Coverage

The individuals described in the data set are not representative of any geographic area. They reside all over the United States and the rest of the world. They are believed by the investigators to be representative of mentally disordered subjects who pursue leading Hollywood celebrities and members of the U.S. Congress.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Sample data from Gavin de Becker, Inc. and Capitol Police files

rectangular file structure

300 cases

576 variables

81-unit-long record

9 records per case

Part 2

Sample data from Capitol Police files

rectangular file structure

14 cases

576 variables

81-unit-long record

9 records per case

Reports and Publications

Dietz, P.E., Matthews, D.B.,
Van Duyne C., Martell, D.A.,
Parry, C.D.H., Stewart, T.,
Warren, J., and Crowder, J.D.
(1991). Threatening and otherwise
inappropriate letters to Hollywood
celebrities. *Journal of Forensic
Sciences*, 36(1), 185-209.

Dietz, P.E., Matthews, D.B.,
Martell, D.A., Stewart, T.,
Hrouda, D.R., and Warren, J.

(1991). Threatening and otherwise
inappropriate letters to members of
the United States Congress.
Journal of Forensic Sciences,
36(5), 1445-1468.

Dietz, P.E. (1989). Defenses against
dangerous people when arrest and
commitment fail. In Simon, R.I.
(ed.) *American Psychiatric Press
Review of Clinical Psychiatry and
the Law, Volume 1*. Washington,
DC: American Psychiatric Press,
205-219.

Martell, D.A. (1989). *Predicting poten-
tially dangerous approaches toward
public figures from the writings of
mentally disordered individuals* (Un-
published Ph.D. dissertation). Uni-
versity of Virginia, Charlottesville:
Department of Psychology.

Automated Reporting System Pilot Project in Los Angeles, 1990

David Doan and Bronston T. Mayes
ARS Task Force
Los Angeles Police Department
89-IJ-CX-0008
(ICPSR 9969)

Purpose of the Study

Automation has provided many sys-
tems designed to make sense of crime
and arrest data for the goal of provid-
ing information needed to prevent
crime and to catch and convict crimi-
nals. The primary source of this infor-
mation is the preliminary investigation
report (PIR) filed by a patrol officer.
Usually, these reports are filled out by
hand, reviewed by a supervisor, cor-
rected as needed by the original offi-
cer, and eventually entered into a
database by a clerk. The purpose of
this pilot project was to determine if re-
port data could be collected in laptop
computers using software versions of
the PIR in such a manner as to allow
the direct input of that data into the

LAPD crime and arrest database without adversely affecting the personnel taking or using the reports.

The data address the following questions: (1) Did officers and supervisors prefer the ARS or handwritten PIRs? (2) Did the ARS affect job satisfaction or morale for officers and supervisors? (3) Did the automated report system (ARS) reduce the amount of time that patrol officers, supervisors, and clerks spent on paperwork? (4) Did the ARS affect the accuracy of information contained in the PIRs? (5) Did detectives and prosecuting attorneys find the ARS a more reliable source than handwritten PIRs?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The sources of information include the General Information Questionnaire, the Job Performance Rating, the Time Study Sheet of the Existing (or Automated) Reporting System, the Evaluation of the Existing (or Automated) PIR System, the Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire, the Hollywood Detective Division Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire, and the PIR Content Evaluation, all of which were self-administered questionnaires. The Los Angeles Police Department Preliminary Investigation Report, in its paper and software forms, was measured by the Time Study Sheet questionnaires and the PIR Content Evaluation questionnaire.

Sample:

The sample consisted of patrol officers, first line supervisors, sergeants, lieutenants, and data entry clerks of the Hollywood and Wilshire divisions of the LAPD. Also included were the detectives of the Hollywood division, and prosecuting attorneys from the Office of the District Attorney.

In addition, the actual PIRs submitted during two-week periods in June 1990 and December 1990 were used for the PIR Content Evaluation.

Dates of data collection:

April 1990–December 1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The purpose of the study was to compare handwritten and automated PIRs. Unfortunately, there was no effective way of downloading the contents of automated PIRs to the department database, requiring that the automated PIRs be entered by hand by data entry clerks. This eliminated the possibility of evaluating a significant time-saving aspect of the ARS.

Description of variables:

Following is a list of the instruments used and the topics covered in each:

General Information Questionnaire.

Rank, assignment, watch, gender, age, years with LAPD, formal education, job morale, job demands, feelings at work, work activities, self-esteem, computer anxiety, anxiety, role conflict and ambiguity, relationship with supervisor, commitment to LAPD.

Job Performance Rating. Officer and supervisor initiative, work efforts, depth of job knowledge, work quality, oral and written skills, capacity to learn, time utilization, overall performance.

Time Study Sheet of the Existing (or Automated) Reporting System. Investigation time, writing and editing time, travel time, approval and correction time, review time, errors by type, data input time, correction time, photocopy and distribution time, filing time, PACMIS reverification time.

Evaluation of the Existing (or Automated) PIR System. Ease of use, frustration with system, productivity loss due to system, system satisfaction.

Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire. Ease of use, typing skills, computer skills, preference for handwritten reports, occurrence of lost reports, changes in work efficiency, comfort with equipment, satis-

faction with training, support for continued use department wide.

Hollywood Detective Division Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire. Ease of use, task improvement, support for continued use, preference for system.

PIR Content Evaluation. Quality of officer observations, organization and writing style, physical evidence, completeness of investigation, statements of victims, witnesses, and suspects, correct classification of offense.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual responding to the questionnaire for the General Information Questionnaire, Job Performance Rating, Evaluation of the Existing (or Automated) PIR System, Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire, and Hollywood Detective Division Automated Reporting System Use Questionnaire and PIR Content Evaluation.

The unit of observation is the PIR for the Time Study Sheet of the Existing (or Automated) Reporting System.

Geographic Coverage

The divisions surveyed were the Hollywood and Wilshire divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + data collection instrument

Card image data format

Part 1

Hollywood detective division ARS use questionnaire

rectangular file structure

35 cases

13 variables

13-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Hollywood time study sheet of the existing and automated forms

rectangular file structure

281 cases

35 variables

77-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 3

Hollywood ARS use questionnaire

rectangular file structure

139 cases

57 variables

68-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Evaluations of the existing and automated forms

rectangular file structure

354 cases

23 variables

73-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 5

Prosecuting attorneys PIR content evaluation form

rectangular file structure

103 cases

37 variables

73-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 6

General information questionnaires, evaluations of the existing and automated forms, job rating performance form, time study sheets, and Caplan scales

rectangular file structure

738 cases

177 variables

80-unit-long record

13 records per case

Reports and Publications

Mayes, B.T., Wiseman, R., and Barton, M.E. (1991). *Comparative analysis of the Los Angeles Police Department's crime report writing systems: A research report*. Unpublished manuscript. California State University, Fullerton, School of Business Administration and Economics.

Validating Prison Security Classification Instruments in Hawaii, 1984-1985

George W. Downs and David M. Rocke
University of California, Davis
84-IJ-CX-0029
(ICPSR 9921)
(Diskette D00088)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to develop and to validate a reliable and accurate method for measuring the effectiveness of offender classification systems to improve the management of correctional facilities. In the early 1980s, the state of Hawaii began classifying its prisoners with a newly developed Federal Bureau of Prisons classification instrument. The goal of this study was to estimate the validity of this new classification instrument using Cox's Proportional Hazards model. The results were then compared to a more traditional statistical procedure to demonstrate the advantage of the new method in predicting violence. Two prediction models, one at intake and one after six months in prison, were used to evaluate the difference between the traditional and the new methods. The first model, initial classification (security total), used the sum of four variables and was the only method that would be used for classification purposes for the first six months. This security total was taken to be predictive of violence. After this time, the reclassification prediction model (custody total) was applied, using the sum of seven different variables. This custody total variable was used as a major determinant of reclassification. The two groups of inmates used were (1) infractors, all inmates who had committed an act of violence while in the institution from 1977 to September 1980, and (2) noninfractors, a sample selected from the group of individuals who did not com-

mit major violations during the time period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Active and inactive case files at the Hawaii State Prison (now called the Oahu Community Correctional Center).

Sample:

Two samples of prison inmates were used, one group of 57 inmates who had committed infractions and another group of 106 inmates who had no reported infractions. This second sample was drawn using a table of random numbers and was proportionally allocated across the time period.

Dates of data collection:

1984-1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Two inmate samples were drawn from the Hawaii State Prison case files. The infractors group was composed of 57 inmates who had committed acts of violence while in the institution. A noninfractors group of 106 inmates were selected from the individuals who had not committed major violations during their incarceration. For the infractors, a classification form was filled out for the semiannual evaluation period immediately preceding each incident, and for the evaluation period after the last incident. For the noninfractors, one form was filled out for the semiannual evaluation period immediately preceding the sampled time. The variable SECTOT (the sum of the four initial classification variables) was the major predictor of violence and was used to fit a proportional hazards model to predict the initial incident of violence. In addition, a stepwise analysis was run using the original variables rather than the SECTOT variable as a further check.

Description of variables:

Research variables include (a) initial classification: offense (severity), expected length of incarceration (sentence), type of prior commitments, and history of violence, and (b) reclassification: percentage of time served, involvement with drugs/alcohol, mental/psychological stability, most serious disciplinary report, frequency of disciplinary reports, responsibility that the inmate demonstrated, and family/community ties. In addition, the collection supplies information on race and sex of inmates; sentence limitation; history of escapes or attempts; previous infractions; entry, reclassification, and termination dates (month and year); and custody level.

Unit of observation:

Inmates at the Hawaii State Prison

Geographic Coverage

Hawaii

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Prisoner data

rectangular file structure

300 cases

35 variables

85-unit-long record

1 record per case

Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987

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and Delbert S. Elliott
Institute of Behavioral Science
85-IJ-CX-K435, 85-IJ-CX-K035
(ICPSR 9481)
(Diskette D00132)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the deterrent effects of police intervention on future incidents of domestic violence. Two experiments were performed using domestic violence cases in Omaha, Nebraska. When both suspect and victim were present when officers arrived, cases were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions: mediate, separate, or arrest. If the suspect was not present, domestic violence cases were randomly assigned to one of two experimental conditions: warrant or no warrant. Arrest recidivism, continued complaints of crime, and victim-reported repeated violence were outcome measures used to assess the extent to which different types of police intervention decreased the likelihood of future domestic violence.

Data were collected in three waves. Wave 1 data were collected from an interview with the victim conducted one week after the domestic violence incident. Waves 2 and 3 data were collected six and 12 months later, respectively. The police report of the domestic violence incident is included. Police record searches (of the suspect's and victim's criminal records) at six and 12 months were also conducted.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The Omaha experiments are based on three data sources: victim reports, Domestic Violence Report forms, and

police and court records. Data for victim reports were collected from three interviews with the victims conducted one week, six months, and 12 months after the domestic violence incident. In the first interview, victims were asked about prior experiences with domestic violence and about the current offense. The follow-up interviews measured subsequent feelings about and experiences with the suspect. Police officers filled out a Domestic Violence Report that provided the second source of data. Finally, the records of the Police Record bureau, the jail, and the court were searched at six and 12 months to determine the incidence of arrests, complaints, and victim reports of old and new offenses.

Sample:

The research design comprised two experiments. The first involved domestic violence calls within the "C" shift, which were randomly assigned mediation, separation, or arrest status. Assignment to one of these three groups required that both victim and suspect be present at the time police arrived on the scene. The second experiment involved those calls where no suspects were present at the time police arrived on the scene. Such cases were assigned warrant or no warrant status.

A total of 577 domestic violence incidents comprise the analytical sample, with 330 and 247 cases contained in Experiments 1 and 2, respectively. In Experiment 1, 115 cases were assigned mediation, 106 were assigned separation, and 109 were assigned arrest. In Experiment 2, 111 cases were assigned to the warrant treatment and 136 cases were assigned to the no warrant treatment.

Dates of data collection:

Victim-reported data were collected between March 1986 and September 1987.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

To prevent violations of random assignment, the investigators established four categories within which each condition was measured: Treatment as Assigned (TA), Treatment as Recorded (TR), Treatment as Immediately Delivered (TID), and Treatment as Ultimately Delivered (TUD). Treatment as Assigned was the treatment randomized by computer and relayed to officers in the field through the Information Unit of the Omaha Police Division: mediate, separate, arrest, warrant, or no warrant. Treatment as Recorded comprised the officer's assessment of the domestic assault situation and the recording of the disposition taken by the officer (mediate, separate, arrest, warrant, or no warrant). Treatment as Immediately Delivered reflects estimates of the initial treatment delivered at the scene of the eligible incident. The estimate of the initial treatment was determined by comparing victims' responses to questions about the treatment delivered to suspects with what police officers recorded on the Domestic Violence Report form about the treatment delivered. Finally, Treatment as Ultimately Delivered was determined by three comparisons. First, the investigators compared TA cases with what victims reported as actually happening. Second, TA cases were compared with what police officers recorded on the Domestic Violence Report forms as ultimately happening. Third, the investigators compared the Arrest and Warrant treatments with official records of the police, prosecuting attorney, and court. A comparison of these four measures revealed Treatment as Assigned as the most appropriate measure of treatment.

Description of variables:

The investigators established outcome measures with the intent of assessing the extent to which treatments prevented subsequent

conflicts. Two types of outcome measures were used. First, the investigators used official recidivism. This was measured by new arrests and complaints for any crimes committed by the suspect against the victim. The second outcome measures comprised the victim's report of three forms of repeated violence: fear of injury, pushing-hitting, and physical injury.

Other variables include self-esteem, locus of control, welfare dependency, changes in the relationship between suspect and victim, the characteristics of the police action taken, the extent of the victim's injury, and the extent of drug use by the victim and suspect. The following demographic variables are included in the data: race, age, sex, income, occupational status, and marital status.

Unit of observation:

In Files 1 through 4, the domestic violence incident is the unit of observation. In Files 5 and 6, the suspect or victim is the unit of observation.

Geographic Coverage

Omaha, Nebraska

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Logical record length data format

Part 1

One-week data file

rectangular file structure

577 cases

506 variables

705-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Six-month data file

rectangular file structure

577 cases

690 variables

912-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Twelve-month data file

rectangular file structure

577 cases

704 variables

895-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Police report data file

rectangular file structure

577 cases

45 variables

73-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Six-month police record search data file

rectangular file structure

1,154 cases

1,034 variables

949-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 6

Twelve-month police record search data file

rectangular file structure

1,154 cases

1,034 variables

949-unit-long record

2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Dunford, F.W., Huizinga, D., and Elliott, D.S. (1989). *The Omaha domestic violence police experiment*. Final report to the National Institute of Justice. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado at Boulder, Institute of Behavioral Science.

Dunford, F.W., Huizinga, D., and Elliott, D.S. (1990). The Omaha domestic violence experiment. *Criminology*, 28, 183-206.

State Strategic Planning Under The Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program in the United States, 1990

Terence Dunworth and Aaron J. Saiger
RAND Corporation
89-IJ-CX-0034
(ICPSR 9748)

Purpose of the Study

This study evaluated the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, which was established to provide federal aid for state and local drug control programs. The study focused on the federal-state relationship and on the strategies that states must develop to receive federal aid. It had the following objectives: to describe the strategic planning processes that states have established; to evaluate the states' strategies; to report on state reactions and responses to the Program; and to make recommendations about ways in which the strategic planning function might be improved.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The investigators used the following sources: state strategies submitted to the Formula Grant Program, interviews with state-level personnel who plan the control of drug crime, interviews with officials involved with drug treatment and prevention, descriptions of the Program and its current status, meetings with Bureau of Justice Assistance personnel, and the Survey of States and Territories.

Sample:

The sample for both Files 1 and 2 consists of all states and territories participating in the Formula Grant Program: 49 of the 50 states (Massachusetts excepted), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the

Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Dates of data collection:

Data obtained through the mail survey were collected in August 1990.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Not all respondents were asked to answer all questions. Some questions were relevant for only a subgroup of the states.

File 1. Includes all items from the mail survey for which state identifiers were permitted to be included in the data file. The variables included relate to the role the Formula Grant Program Agency plays in the state and its relationship with other agencies, policy boards, and working groups; the roles these agencies, policy boards, and working groups play in particular parts of BJA strategy; the amount of funds allocated to local criminal justice programs; and criteria used in selecting geographical areas of greatest need.

File 2. Includes all items from the mail survey for which state identifiers were not permitted to be included in the data file. Variables include items relating to various types of criminal justice data the state obtains, use of the data, and difficulties in obtaining the data; the state's criminal justice planning and the relationship of this planning to BJA grants, BJA strategy, and federal requirements; the allocation of subgrants; the input of other individuals and agencies in the state at various stages in the development of BJA strategy; and how certain federal restrictions may limit the state's capacity to direct funds.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual state or territory.

Geographic Coverage

The 50 states comprising the U.S. (except Massachusetts), the District

of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Logical record length (Part 1) and Card image data format

Part 1

State data

rectangular file structure

55 cases

64 variables

109-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

National data

rectangular file structure

55 cases

202 variables

89-unit-long record

5 records per case

Reports and Publications

Dunworth, T., and Saiger, A.J.

(1991). *State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program*.

Santa Monica, California: RAND, N-3339-NIJ, 1991.

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Synthetic Drug Users in San Diego and Washington, DC, 1990

Robert L. DuPont, Keith E. Saylor, and Eric D. Wish

Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc.

90-IJ-CX-0011

(ICPSR 9737)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to identify common behavioral factors, such as frequency and method of in-

take, as well as socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, among synthetic drug users. A secondary purpose was to evaluate the likelihood of a future synthetic drug epidemic. An attempt was made to isolate factors that prompt drug users to begin to use synthetic drugs or to switch from agricultural drugs to synthetic drugs.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The researchers gathered information through anonymous personal interviews with self-identified drug users. Interviews were conducted by trained interviewers.

Sample:

This study gathered information from a nonrandomized sample of drug users from treatment programs and criminal justice pretrial facilities in San Diego County, California, and in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. From Washington, DC, 23 (7 female, 16 male) respondents were from treatment programs, and 56 (29 female, 27 male) from a criminal justice pretrial facility. In San Diego County, 44 (23 female, 21 male) respondents were from treatment programs and 37 (6 female, 32 male) were from the criminal justice system. The respondents' age ranged from 13 to 59, the majority between 20 and 30.

Dates of data collection:

June 1990–September 1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The data file contains demographic information and information about patterns of use for the following drugs: alcohol, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, crack, PCP, ice, ecstasy, and speed.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual drug user.

Geographic Coverage

San Diego County, California, and Washington, DC, metropolitan area

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

161 cases

172 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Reports and Publications

DuPont, Robert L., Saylor, Keith E., and Wish, Eric D. (1991). *Methamphetamine, PCP, and other synthetic drugs: Anticipating the challenges of the future*. Unpublished manuscript.

Organized Crime Business Activities and Their Implications for Law Enforcement, 1986-1987

Herbert Edelhertz and
Thomas D. Overcast
Northwest Policy Studies Center
87-IJ-CX-0053
(ICPSR 9476)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined organized criminal groups and the types of business activities in which they engage. Researchers looked at how organized crime is often conducted in much the same way as a legitimate business. Focusing on business activities and the methods used to carry them out, researchers described 167 cases investigated by agencies dealing with organized crime. Indict-

ments and civil complaints issued from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1987, were selected by organized crime law enforcement agencies and inventoried by the researchers for organized crime business-type practices. Recorded descriptive information on each case ranges from offenses actually charged in the indictments or complaints to judgments requested by law enforcement agencies as a result of the crime. Also included is an inventory of both illegal and legal business-type activities engaged in by the organization, why the organization engaged in such activities, and how these activities were accomplished.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This research used criminal indictments, civil complaints, and other public record data as sources of information. Data collection sites were government agencies chosen on the basis of the following criteria: the agency included an active, organized crime prosecution program; its focus was on RICO or similar prosecutions which could provide details of organized crime business-type activities; and the sites involved different jurisdictions (federal, state, and local) that would confront different aspects of organized crime. Sites which met these criteria included the Organized Crime Strike Forces (supervised by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice), the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, other United States Attorneys' Offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices working closely with federal prosecutors, and state attorneys general offices with experience in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime.

Sample:

Criminal indictments, civil complaints, and other public record data were provided by agencies at the data collection sites. Researchers selected cases according to a predetermined set of criteria; this was not, however, a representative sample. Cases in the dataset were selected for their "rich" descriptions of business-type activities, unique characteristics of the activities, unusual combinations of business-type activities and the means of implementing them, and unusual combinations of legal and illegal activities. Criminal groups involved solely in drug trafficking were excluded from the sample of cases. Information on these selected cases comprise the dataset.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected from indictments and complaints filed mainly from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1987.

A few of the cases collected fell outside this time period. These were cases requested by the researchers for descriptive purposes.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include information on the offenses actually charged against the criminal organization in the indictments or complaints and other illegal activities participated in by the organization. The data also include the judgments against the organization requested by law enforcement agencies such as types of monetary relief, equitable relief, restraints on actions, and forfeitures. Other variables cover the organization's participation in business-type activities, both illegal (such as securities fraud, extortion, or narcotics trafficking) and legal (such as adult book stores, mortgage lending, or moving services). They also include the organization's purposes for providing legal goods and services, the objectives of the organi-

zation, the market for the illegal goods and services provided by the organization, the organization's assets, the business services it requires, how it financially provides for its members, the methods it uses to acquire ownership, indicators of its ownership, and the nature of its victims.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the criminal organization charged in the indictment or complaint.

Geographic Coverage

The study examined organized criminal groups within the United States. Data were gathered from strike forces in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Miami, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans, Detroit, Newark, Las Vegas, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Cleveland, and Philadelphia; United States attorneys general offices (primarily the office in the southern district of New York, but also offices in California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and other offices in New York); and state attorneys general offices in Arizona, New Jersey, and New York. Primary locations of criminal activity include Arizona, California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Hawaii.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

167 cases

371 variables

80-unit-long record

10 records per case

Reports and Publications

Edelhertz, H., and Overcast, T.D. (1990). *A study of organized crime business-type activities and their implications for law enforcement*. Final report for the National Institute of Justice.

Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986-1987

Jeffrey L. Edleson and Maryann Syers
Domestic Abuse Project,
University of Minnesota
OJP-88-M-196
(ICPSR 9808)

Purpose of the Study

In the past two decades, the criminal justice system has altered its response to battered women and their assailants, responding to domestic violence in somewhat the same way it responds to street violence. This change has been encouraged in part by action taken by community intervention projects (CIPs). This study investigates the impact of increased activity of CIPs on the incidence of domestic abuse. In particular, the researchers evaluate the impact of police arrest on first police visit and court-ordered treatment for abuse or drug addiction on the degree to which domestic abuse offenders continue to abuse their victims.

Methodology

Sources of information.

Data were collected from reports filed by police following each arrest or intervention, from records kept by legal advocates as cases moved through the criminal justice system, and from personal or telephone interviews conducted with victims.

Sample:

The data are drawn from police records of domestic abuse cases reported in two police precincts in

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Almost all victims were female, ranged from 15 to 70 years of age, and were mostly white, African American, or Native American. Most perpetrators were male, ranged from 18 to 71 years of age, and were mostly white and African American.

Dates of data collection:

February 1986-March 1987

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic data, a description of the current incident, and data regarding previous history of abuse, police intervention, and changes in the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the domestic abuse case. Only one primary victim and one perpetrator per case is recorded in the data file.

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis, Minnesota

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

528 cases

359 variables

57-unit-long record

22 record per case

Reports and Publications

Syers, M., and Edleson, J. (1992).

The combined effects of coordinated criminal justice intervention in woman abuse. *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 7(4), 490-502.

Prejudice and Violence in the American Workplace, 1988-1991: Survey of an Eastern Corporation

Howard J. Ehrlich and Barbara E.K. Larcom
National Institute Against Prejudice
and Violence
90-IJ-CX-0056
(ICPSR 6135)
(Diskette D00118)

Purpose of the Study

The site of this study was a corporation located in the middle Atlantic states. Approximately ten years prior to the study, the company had experienced difficulty implementing its affirmative action plan. Since then, the company had aggressively recruited African Americans and women of any background. This study was undertaken to examine the nature and extent of intergroup tensions, prejudice-based mistreatment, conflict, and ethnoviolence in the workplace and how these experiences affect psychological well-being, interpersonal relationships, perceptions of the work environment, and role performance of workers and managers and the various social groups to which they belong.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted to gather data on self-reported incidents of mistreatment in the workplace, symptoms of stress, and perceptions of the work environment.

Sample:

The sample was drawn from the company's two largest work sites. Only first-line workers, both blue- and white-collar, were included. First-line employees are those that have no management or supervisory responsibilities. Employees were randomly selected to be interviewed, then company management provided a list of

the coworkers of the selected employees. Clusters were established that included the selected employees and their coworkers, and the researchers attempted to interview all employees in the cluster.

Dates of data collection:

October 1988-October 1991

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The unidentified corporation employed over 4,300 people and had 23 work sites in the local metropolitan area. The study was conducted at its two largest work sites, which are referred to by the pseudonyms Gopher and Blucher. Interviews with 327 employees at the work sites were conducted by the researchers and eight other trained interviewers. The data collection instrument included both structured and open-ended questions. Three dimensions of victimization were explored: personal victimization, prejudiced victimization, and co-victimization. Self-reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress were identified. Data were also collected to ascertain job satisfaction and job autonomy and to determine if these factors mitigate the effects of mistreatment. Respondents were limited to discussing incidents occurring in the last three years and were asked to describe their own personal experiences with mistreatment as well as instances of mistreatment involving coworkers.

Description of variables:

Data were collected on the frequency of prejudice-based mistreatment involving eight social categories: sex, education, race, ethnicity, age, religion, sexual orientation, and handicap/illness. Additional data were collected on the occurrence of 12 types of mistreatment: name-calling or insulting comments, deprivation of privileges other workers received, denial of promotions or raises, treatment as if nonexistent, set up for

failure, deprivation of necessary training, unwanted sexual attention, physical attacks or threats, destruction of personal property, threat of firing, insulting phone calls, and any other form of mistreatment. Victims of mistreatment were asked to indicate how it affected their jobs and to describe what subsequent actions they would, or did, take following an incident of mistreatment, including talking about the incident with peers, filing a formal complaint, and confronting the perpetrator. Additional data were collected regarding job satisfaction, job autonomy, and the presence of post-traumatic stress. Demographic information includes age, race, sex, income, education, marital status, ethnicity, religion, handicap, and sexual orientation.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

An Eastern Corporation

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS export file and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Survey response raw data

rectangular file structure

327 cases

305 variables

424-unit-long record

1 record per case

Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing, 1983-1984, 1986

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson
New York City Criminal Justice Agency,
and Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.
87-IJ-CX-0064
(ICPSR 9790)

Purpose of the Study

In the mid-1980s a new form of cocaine, known as "crack," became widely available. The impact of crack use has already been felt by the criminal justice system, and may have resulted in the development of new drug distribution systems. This dataset is one of two parts of a study designed to look at the characteristics of crack users and sellers, the effects of large numbers of crack-related offenders on the criminal justice system, and the impact on drug treatment and community programs. This part examines crack cocaine and powdered cocaine defendants in New York City. The other component examines residents in two Manhattan, New York, neighborhoods characterized by high levels of crack use and selling. (For a complete description of the second part of the study, see **Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City, 1988-1989** [ICPSR 9670]).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Cases were drawn from the New York City Police Department Booking system. Additional information was obtained from a database compiled by the New York City Criminal Jus-

tice Agency, Inc. This agency provides pretrial services for New York City.

Sample:

This study employed a matched cohort research design: A sample of crack defendants was drawn from the New York Police Department booking system and compared with a similarly drawn matched sample of powdered cocaine defendants.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected on the cohort of crack cases for arrests made between August 1, 1986, through October 31, 1986. Data were collected on the cohort of powdered cocaine cases for arrests made between January 1, 1983, and December 31, 1984.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables contained in this dataset include demographic information; arrest, conviction, and incarceration histories; residence; prior criminal record; community ties; and court outcomes of the arrests.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual arrested for crack or powdered cocaine-related offenses.

Geographic Coverage

New York City

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

6,827 cases

301 variables

80-unit-long record

13 records per case

Reports and Publications

Belenko, S., Chin, K., and Fagan, J.A. (1989). *Typologies of criminal careers among crack arrestees*.

New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Belenko, S., Fagan, J. A., and Chin, K. (1991). Criminal justice responses to crack. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 1:28, 55-74.

Dunlap, E., Johnson, B., Sanabria, H., Holliday, E., Lipsey, V., Barnett, M., Hopkins, W., Sobel, I., Randolph, D., and Chin, K. (1990). Studying crack users and their criminal careers: The scientific and artistic aspects of locating hard-to-reach subjects and interviewing them about sensitive topics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*, Spring, 121-144.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1989). Initiation into crack and cocaine: A tale of two epidemics. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 16, 579-617.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1990). Violence as regulation and social control in the distribution of crack. In de la Rosa, M., Gropper, B., and Lambert, E. (eds.). *Drugs and Violence: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Research Monograph*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1989). Initiation into crack and powdered cocaine: A tale of two epidemics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*, Winter, 579-617.

Johnson, B., Elmoghazy, E., and Dunlap, E. (1990). *Crack abusers and noncrack drug abusers: A comparison of drug use, drug sales, and nondrug criminality*. New York: Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City, 1988-1989

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko,
and Bruce D. Johnson
New York City Criminal Justice Agency
87-IJ-CX-0064
(ICPSR 9670)

Purpose of the Study

In the mid-1980s a new form of cocaine, known as "crack," became available. The impact of crack use has already been felt by the criminal justice system, and may have resulted in the development of new drug distribution systems. This dataset is one of two parts of a study designed to look at the characteristics of crack users and sellers, the effects of large numbers of crack-related offenders on the criminal justice system, and the impact on drug treatment and community programs. This part examines residents in two Manhattan, New York, neighborhoods characterized by high levels of crack use and selling. The other component examines crack and cocaine defendants drawn from the New York City Police Department. (For a complete description of the other part of the study, see **Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing, 1983-1984, 1986** [ICPSR 9790]).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with residents of two northern Manhattan neighborhoods that had high concentrations of crack users and sellers. Three categories of interviewees were studied: (1) individuals who had been arrested for drug possession

or sales; (2) residents of the neighborhood who were not currently involved with the police, courts, or social agencies for drug-related offenses; and (3) individuals who were currently participating in a drug treatment program.

Sample:

Individuals who had been arrested for drug possession and/or sales were located using records from the New York City Police Department booking system. Residents of the neighborhoods who were not currently involved with the police for drug-related offenses were also located through a chain referral process. Individuals who were currently participating in a drug treatment program were nominated by administrators and clinical staff of the programs in which they were participating.

Dates of data collection:

June 1988-August 1989

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables can be categorized into the following topics: the respondent's initiation into substance use and sales; information on the individual's lifetime and annual involvement with crime; information on the social processes of substance use and sales; information on income sources and expenditures; variables for nonusers on family involvement with drugs and alcohol; and variables for respondents in treatment on types of programs.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Two New York City neighborhoods in northern Manhattan: Washington Heights and West Harlem

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,003 cases
1,292 variables
80-unit-long record
31 records per case

Reports and Publications

Belenko, S., Chin, K., and Fagan, J.A. (1989). *Typologies of criminal careers among crack arrestees*. New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Belenko, S., Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1991). Criminal justice responses to crack. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 1:28, 55-74.

Dunlap, E., Johnson, B., Sanabria, H., Holliday, E., Lipsey, V., Barnett, M., Hopkins, W., Sobel, I., Randolph, D., and Chin, K. (1990). Studying crack users and their criminal careers: The scientific and artistic aspects of locating hard-to-reach subjects and interviewing them about sensitive topics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*, Spring, 121-144.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1991). Social processes of initiation into crack. *Journal of Drug Issues*. Forthcoming.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1990). Violence as regulation and social control in the distribution of crack. In de la Rosa, M., Gropper, B., and Lambert, E. (eds.). *Drugs and Violence: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Research Monograph*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Fagan, J.A., and Chin, K. (1989). Initiation into crack and powdered cocaine: A tale of two epidemics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*, Winter, 579-617.

Johnson, B., Elmoghazy, E., and Dunlap, E. (1990). *Crack abusers and noncrack drug abusers: A comparison of drug use, drug sales, and nondrug criminality*. New York: Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

Arrests Without Conviction, 1979-1980: Jacksonville and San Diego

Floyd Feeny
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Davis
78-NI-AX-0116
(ICPSR 8180)

Purpose of the Study

There were four main objectives of this project: (1) to ascertain the amount of criminal court case attrition for frequent, serious crimes such as robbery, burglary, and felony assault; (2) to examine factors that account for observed case attrition; (3) to determine whether high case attrition rates are inevitable or desirable in their effect on the criminal justice system and its personnel; and (4) to determine strategies, if any, for decreasing case attrition rates and estimate, if possible, what the consequences might be.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The empirical analysis is based on a review of prior research and letter and telephone contacts with criminal justice personnel in more than 100 jurisdictions, brief visits to ten research sites, detailed observations in four locations, and extensive analysis of case records in Jacksonville, Florida, and San Diego, California.

Sample:

Samples of cases were drawn from arrests made during 1978 and 1979. All robbery, burglary, and felony as-

sault cases were included except those in which the defendant was turned over to another jurisdiction or, agency, the defendant failed to appear, the case the defendant was wanted on was one in which he had already been charged, the robbery charge was really grand theft, the assault case became homicide because of victim's death, and the case file was not available for some reason.

Dates of data collection:
1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:
This research examines dispositions and case characteristics for robberies and burglaries.

Description of variables:
Variables include demographics, socioeconomic status, criminal history, weapon use, victim-offender relationship, trial procedures, and dispositions for a sample of felony defendants.

Unit of observation:
Individual defendants

Geographic Coverage
Jacksonville, Florida, and San Diego, California

File Structure
Data files: 5
Variables: 217 to 449 per file
Cases: 200 to 219 per file

Reports and Publications
Feeney, F. (1983). *Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Feeney, F., Dill, F. and Weir, A. (1982). *Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why* (Appendix volume). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues in Criminal Justice Agencies, 1981: [United States]

William H. Feyerherm
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
81-IJ-CX-K003
(ICPSR 9311)

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted to examine responses to affirmative action in criminal justice agencies. The goals of the study were to (1) determine the general mood of employees in criminal justice agencies; (2) examine the differences in attitudes across various attributes such as race, sex, rank, education, and length of service; and (3) examine demographic characteristics among employees depending upon the affirmative action status of their organizations.

Methodology

Sources of information:
Survey data were obtained from mailed questionnaires of employees at 19 criminal justice agencies throughout the nation.

Sample:
Initially more than 200 of the largest criminal justice agencies nationwide were sent questionnaires to determine the size and composition of the agency and the status of their affirmative action program. A sample of 19 agencies was selected from the agencies who returned questionnaires. Selection into the sample was dependent upon the approval of the agency's chief administrator. Since

randomization was not possible, agency selection was aimed at providing examples of agencies with known variations in affirmative action programming. Questionnaires were then sent to a random sample of 100 employees from each agency. A total of 905 employees returned usable questionnaires, resulting in a response rate of 43 percent.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was part of a larger study undertaken by the University of Wisconsin, "Assessment of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice Agencies." It is one of the few studies that evaluate the affirmative action status of criminal justice agencies. The use of the criminal justice employee as the unit of analysis provides attitudinal and perceptual data in assessing affirmative action programs within each agency.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics of the respondents, reasons for becoming a criminal justice employee, attitudes toward affirmative action status in general (e.g., opinions about recruitment and selection criteria in colleges and private sectors), and attitudes toward affirmative action in criminal justice settings (e.g., perceptions of job satisfaction, opinions about adequacy of communication, and promotional opportunities within the agency).

Unit of observation:

Criminal justice employees

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
905 cases
165 variables
80-unit-long record
17 records per case

Reports and Publications

Feyerherm, William (1984). *Analysis of individual responses to affirmative action issues* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Feyerherm, William (1984). *Assessment of affirmative action in criminal justice agencies: An executive summary*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Sentencing in Eight United States District Courts, 1973-1978

Brian Forst and William Rhodes
Institute for Law and Social Research
(INSLAW)
#J-42723
(ICPSR 8622)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to provide information about United States district courts' sentencing patterns for federal offenses.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were drawn primarily from presentence investigation (PSI) reports produced for offenders convicted between 1973 and 1978 in eight federal district courts: New Jersey, Eastern New York, Connecticut, Northern Ohio, Middle Florida, Western Oklahoma, Northern New Mexico, and Northern California.

Sample:

The eight districts were selected to represent some degree of geographic spread and variation in size. The most recent 120 PSIs per offense from each of the five largest districts and the most recent 40 PSIs per offense from each of the three smaller districts were chosen as the sample. PSIs were selected based on cases identified from records of case terminations kept by the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The end product included information on slightly less than 660 federal offenders for each selected offense. Eleven crimes were included in the offense-specific database: bank robbery, embezzlement, income tax, mail theft, forgery, drug, random other, false claims, homicide, bribery of public officials, and mail fraud. The "random other" category contained a random sample of offenders who were systematically drawn from every tenth PSI of all other federal offenses. Due to the relative scarcity of the PSIs in the last four offenses, about 500 cases were selected nationwide for each category. Most offenders in the sample of 5781 total cases were male (85 percent), previously convicted (63 percent), and had legitimate incomes of less than \$12,000 (80 percent). About 30 percent of the total sample were Blacks and 54 percent were high school graduates.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data examine federal sentencing patterns, providing rich details about defendants' characteristics, offenses, court involvement, sentencing, and criminal histories. This study uses a complicated research design resulting in three data files (PSI file, Offense Section file, and Administrative Office [AO] file) for each of the 11 offenses. The "PSI section" files describe an offender's demographic

background and criminal history. The "offense section" files contain questions tailored to the particular type of offense committed by offenders and the results of their conviction and sentencing. The "AO section" files provide additional descriptions about defendants' background characteristics, court records, and dates of court system entry/exit. These files can be merged to provide detailed information on how offenders and their offenses are sentenced by U.S. district court judges.

Description of variables:

The PSI section files contain 187 common variables across the 11 offenses, focusing on the offender's background with respect to family, education, psychological characteristics, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance use, and criminal records. Variables in the offense section relate to each offense the offender committed, including motivations, victims injured, use of weapon, value of crime, PSI recommendations, days of community service, and length of imprisonment. [Note: the number of offense-specific variables for each offense depends on number of offenses committed]. The variables in the AO files include demographic characteristics and court records for each individual offender.

Unit of observation:

PSI and sentence results

Geographic Coverage

U.S. and Federal District Court jurisdictions of New Jersey, Eastern New York, Connecticut, Northern Ohio, Middle Florida, Western Oklahoma, Northern New Mexico, and Northern California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 27 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
PSI: Bank embezzlement
rectangular file structure
561 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
PSI: Bank robbery
rectangular file structure
723 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
PSI: Random other
rectangular file structure
681 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
PSI: Forgery
rectangular file structure
751 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
PSI: Mail theft
rectangular file structure
154 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
PSI: Narcotics
rectangular file structure
726 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
PSI: Income tax
rectangular file structure
636 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
PSI: Bribery
rectangular file structure
602 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
PSI: False claims
rectangular file structure
573 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
PSI: Homicide
rectangular file structure
578 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
PSI: Mail fraud
rectangular file structure
499 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
Offense: Bank embezzlement
rectangular file structure
561 cases
94 variables
378-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
Offense: Bank robbery
rectangular file structure
723 cases
86 variables
409-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
Offense: Random other
rectangular file structure
751 cases
85 variables
494-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
Offense: Forgery
rectangular file structure
751 cases
85 variables
386-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
Offense: Mail theft
rectangular file structure
154 cases
74 variables
376-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 17

Offense: Mail fraud

rectangular file structure
480 cases
72 variables
388-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18

Offense: Narcotics

rectangular file structure
726 cases
74 variables
376-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 19

Offense: Income tax

rectangular file structure
636 cases
93 variables
401-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 20

Offense: Bribery

rectangular file structure
602 cases
75 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 21

Offense: False claims

rectangular file structure
573 cases
79 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 22

Offense: Homicide

rectangular file structure
578 cases
115 variables
443-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 23

Offense: Additional narcotics

rectangular file structure
737 cases
6 variables
15-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 24

AO: Combined

rectangular file structure
4,728 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 25

AO: Bribery

rectangular file structure
776 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 26

AO: Homicide

rectangular file structure
863 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 27

AO: False claims

rectangular file structure
744 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

INSLAW, Inc., and Yankelovich,
Skelly, and White, Inc. (1981). *Federal sentencing: Toward a more explicit policy of criminal sanctions*.
Washington, DC: U.S. Department
of Justice.

**Six-Year Follow-Up Study
on Career Criminals,
1970-1976: [United States]**

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Institute for Law and Social Research
(INSLAW)
JYFRP-81-C-0126
(ICPSR 8648)

Purpose of the Study

The major objective of this study was to analyze the effects of sentencing decisions on career criminals in order to develop career criminal programs that target and incarcerate those career offenders who may commit crimes in the future.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The major data sources were pre-sentence investigations (PSI) reports, parole administration data tapes, and the FBI's Computerized Criminal History (CDH) system.

Sample:

The sample population includes offenders who have committed federal offenses or certain kinds of serious offenses such as homicide, robbery, fraud, forgery, drugs, and counterfeiting. The study excluded offenses of prostitution, pornography, immigration and tax violations, draft-dodging, and other victimless and minor offenses.

Subjects in the PSI data file are defendants who were convicted of federal offenses in 1969-1970 and sentenced up to a year in prison, given probation, or fined. The parole sample consists of federal offenders released from prison during the first six months of 1970. About half of this sample served prison terms of longer than one year, and the other half served terms of less than a year including probation. The FBI CCH files contain rap sheet information on two types of samples. The FBI rap sheet file for PSIs consists of defendants in the PSI data file. The sample of FBI rap sheets for parolees includes defendants in the parole data file with five or more arrests during the follow-up period, and offenders who were incarcerated during that period for 60 days or more.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset includes detailed demographic background and complete prior and follow-up criminal records on each selected offender. There are two kinds of data in the study: (1) PSI data (including the PSI file and the FBI's CCH file), and (2) Parole data (including parole file and FBI's CCH

file). The PSI data file describes each offender's demographic background, criminal history, and court entry/exit. The parole data file contains coded information about offender's background characteristics; prior records of arrests, convictions, dispositions, and sentences; and follow-up records for a period of six years from 1970-1976. The FBI's CCH data files contain coded rap sheet information about each record of arrest for the offenders included in the PSI file and the parole file. It is possible to merge either the PSI file or the parole file with the corresponding FBI rap sheet data files to develop a model that can measure whether the offender committed offenses during the follow-up period.

Description of variables:

The PSI data file contains information about family, education, psychological characteristics, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance use, and criminal records. The parole data file contains variables relating to offender's records of offenses committed, arrests, dispositions, sentences, and parole and probation histories, along with age, sex, and race of the offender. In the FBI's CCH files variables include arrest sequence number, arrest date, offense charge, disposition of arrest, result of sentence, and number of months actually incarcerated.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies. In the PSI and parole data files it is the defendant. In the FBI rap sheet files it is the arrest.

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

PSI data

rectangular file structure
1,567 cases
311 variables
653-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Parole data

rectangular file structure
1,762 cases
160 variables
296-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

PSI rap sheet

hierarchical file structure
39-unit-long record

Part 4

Parole rap sheet

hierarchical file structure
39-unit-long record

Part 5

PSI-rap link

rectangular file structure
1,318 cases
2 variables
8-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Parole-rap link

rectangular file structure
659 cases
2 variables
12-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Rhodes, W., Tyson, H., Weekley, J., Conly, C., and Powell, G. (1982). *Developing criteria for identifying career criminals*. Washington, DC: Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.

**Residential Neighborhood
Crime Control Project:
Hartford, Connecticut, 1973,
1975-1977, 1979**

Floyd J. Fowler
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73-NI-99-0044, 75-NI-95-0026,
79-NI-AX-0026
(ICPSR 7682)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed as an experiment to reduce the rates of residential burglary and street robbery/purse snatchings, and the fear of these crimes.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were administered to members of households in Hartford, Connecticut. Approximately one-half of the questionnaires were administered in person and approximately one-half over the telephone.

Sample:

Random and cluster area probability samples were taken of households in Hartford, Connecticut. Oversampling was conducted to permit more detailed analyses. Thus, Hartford was divided into four parts: Asylum Hill, Clay Hill/Sand, the area adjacent to Asylum Hill, and the remainder of Hartford. In each household, a respondent was randomly chosen. A respondent was eligible if he or she was an adult who had lived in the housing unit for at least six months.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected in the months of May to July each year over a nonconsecutive five-year period: 1973, 1975 through 1977, and 1979.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study involves a field experiment implemented in neighborhoods in Hartford, Connecticut. The program was specially designed to reduce the rates of residential burglary and other forms of street crime, and the perceived fear of personal victimization.

Description of variables:

Variables describe the characteristics of the respondent, including age, sex, personal victimization experiences, fear and perceived risk of victimization, perceptions of and attitudes toward the police, and perceived neighborhood problems. Variables describing community characteristics include amount of lighting on the street, amount of traffic, and predictions of whether the neighborhood would get better or worse.

Unit of observation:

Individual households

Geographic Coverage

Hartford, Connecticut

File Structure

Data files: 5

Variables: 214 to 560 per file

Cases: 146 to 891 per file

Reports and Publications

Fowler, F.J., Jr. (1979). *Reducing residential crime and fear: The Hartford neighborhood crime prevention program*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Fowler, F.J., Jr. (1982). *Neighborhood crime, fear, and social control: A second look at the Hartford program*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Arson Measurement, Analysis, and Prevention in Massachusetts, 1983-1985

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86-IJ-CX-0071
(ICPSR 9972)

Purpose of the Study

Arson accounts for more direct property loss than any other crime except burglary. The handful of quantitative studies on arson rates and their correlates vary widely in scope as well as methodological soundness. Chief among the findings of previous research is a consistent correlation between arson rates and indices of "poverty, family dissolution, housing quality, and building vacancy" (Fox, 1991). The present study attempts to replicate the results of earlier research while advancing the level of methodological rigor in the selection of data and analytical technique.

The following questions are addressed: (1) What are the substantive and formulaic problems in the calculation of arson rates? (2) What are the distinctive socioeconomic factors that underlie the various measures of employment, income, and housing included in U.S. census data? (3) What role do these socioeconomic factors play in explaining arson rates? (4) To what degree do the population demographic variables of race and age explain arson rates when socioeconomic factors are taken into account?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were obtained from two public archive data sources: (1) the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention; and (2) the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of

the Census. The Massachusetts fire department began maintaining a computerized database for fire incidence in 1982 using the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) developed and promoted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. NFIRS forms solicit information on both the fire incident and the victims of fire. The incident data include information on time, location, origin and circumstances, structures or items destroyed, and the methods and resources required to extinguish the fire. The present study used the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) data tapes for the years 1983–1985 to extract data on residential and vehicular arson fires. Incident data from these files were aggregated to provide census tract and ZIP code-level data. Population and housing data were extracted from the 1980 Census of Massachusetts, Summary Count 3A and 3B (STF3A for census tracts and STF3B for ZIP codes).

Sample:

The study uses a total population sample of residential and vehicular arson incident reports in the state of Massachusetts for the years 1983–1985. The three-year file contained 60,450 such reports, which were aggregated to the analysis units employed in this study.

Dates of data collection:

Fire incidence data were collected between January 1983 and December 1985. The census data were collected in April 1980.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The three data files are identically structured and contain the same set of variables. They include:

1. Identification variables — file name, ID, ZIP code, census tract, fire department ID
2. Population size variables — number of persons, population weight, number of cars, cars per 100 population
3. Location dummy variables — indicating the cities of Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester
4. Fire incident report variables — e.g., residential arson per 1000 residential buildings, residential arson in one- and two-family buildings per 1000 buildings, residential arson in apartments per 1000 rental buildings, vehicular arson per 1000 cars
5. Employment variables — e.g., labor force participation, percent of unemployed 15+ weeks, unemployment rate
6. Variables on income and family structure — e.g., mean income, percent of persons below poverty, percent of families with one parent
7. Variables on housing types, quality, occupancy, and availability — e.g., total number housing units, number households, percent of housing units without complete plumbing, percent of rental units vacant, median owner monthly cost with mortgage
8. Variables relating to housing and vehicle density — e.g., number occupied units with car, percent of occupied units with car
9. Variables on race — number whites, number Blacks, percent white, percent Black, percent of Spanish origin
10. Variables on age — e.g., percent aged 18–19, percent aged 18–19 and male

Unit of observation:

File 1: Coverage is the State of Massachusetts; analysis unit is the U.S. postal ZIP-code area.

File 2: Coverage is the nine largest cities in Massachusetts; analysis unit is the U.S. census tract area.

File 3: Coverage is the city of Boston; analysis unit is the U.S. census tract area. Note that File 3 is a subset of File 2.

Geographic Coverage

The entire state of Massachusetts, with special focus on the nine largest metropolitan areas including the city of Boston.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Massachusetts ZIP-code data

rectangular file structure

592 cases

135 variables

80-unit-long record

17 records per case

Part 2

Massachusetts urban census tract data

rectangular file structure

389 cases

135 variables

80-unit-long record

17 records per case

Part 3

Boston census tract data

rectangular file structure

161 cases

135 variables

80-unit-long record

17 records per case

Part 4

Codebook for all parts

80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Fox, J.A. (1991). *Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention*. Final report to the National Institute of Justice.

New Orleans Offender Study, 1973-1986

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Tulane University

Alfred C. Miranne

Gonzaga University

Mary Baldwin Kennedy

New Orleans Office of the Criminal Sheriff

86-IJ-CX-0021 and 90-IJ-CX-0019

(ICPSR 6005)

(Diskettes D00090-D00098)

Purpose of the Study

This study contains data on persons arrested for burglary or armed robbery in New Orleans during 1973-1986. This combination of local, state, and federal arrest records, along with local and state custody records, provides a more complete criminal history database for researchers than previously available. In particular, the inclusion of local custody records allows the measurement of actual jail time served, including readmissions for probation and parole violations. It is hoped that the inclusion of jail incarceration data significantly improves the estimation of an incapacitation effect.

Methodology

Sources of information:

(1) The New Orleans Criminal Sheriff Department jail information management system (STARS), (2) the New Orleans Police Department regional arrest history system (MOTION), (3) the Louisiana Department of Corrections (LADOC) adult penitentiary and probation/parole information system (CAJUN), (4) the LADOC Juvenile Division juvenile corrections

information system (JIRMS), (5) the Louisiana Department of Public Safety (State Police) state and national arrest history system (FINDEX), and (6) Federal Bureau of Investigation rap sheets indirectly accessed through FINDEX.

Sample:

A sampling was not done. All nonfederal arrests made in New Orleans, juvenile and adult, make up the basis of the study, supplemented by a combination of local, state, and federal arrest records with local and state custody records.

Dates of data collection:

1973-1986

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

(1) Juvenile Data File: This file contains information on juveniles only, with each record corresponding to one period of juvenile custody. The results from a battery of tests given by the Louisiana Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, are also presented, including (a) educational test scores for CAT-R, CAT-M, CAT-L, WRAT-R, WRAT-S, and WRAT-A, (b) school level (school month and year, frequency of attendance), (c) scores from the PPV and Wisconsin-V, -P, and -F IQ tests, (d) vision test, (e) hearing test, and (f) limited information on prior drug-use experience.

(2) Employment Data File: The employment data (at time of arrest) was drawn from MOTION (the New Orleans Police Department regional arrest history system). Information such as employed/unemployed, city/state employed, and occupation is included.

(3) Demographic Data File: The demographic and other descriptive information in this file was drawn from MOTION, and includes race, sex, year of birth, and state of birth (for some cases); number of scars, needle track marks, and tattoos; aliases

and nicknames; and whether the offender had a driver's license.

(4) Charge Data File: This file contains arrest data for all offenders, including arrests prior to 1973 if such records were available. Variables include the date of arrest, charge, arresting or submitting agency, type of agency, offense involved, attempt/conspiracy/principal/accessory indicator, date of disposition, sentence length and type, and the state in which the submitting agency was located.

(5) Custody Data File: Each record in this file includes the date custody or supervision began, and custody or supervision type.

Unit of observation:

Offenders

Geographic Coverage

New Orleans

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Juvenile data

rectangular file structure

1,194 cases

22 variables

76-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Employment data

rectangular file structure

44,118 cases

8 variables

49-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Demographic data

rectangular file structure
429,497 cases
13 variables
37-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Charge data

rectangular file structure
429,752 cases
22 variables
136-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Custody data

rectangular file structure
143,986 cases
12 variables
41-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Geerken, Michael R., Alfred C. Miranne,
and Mary Baldwin Kennedy. *The
New Orleans offender study: Devel-
opment of official record databases*,
March 1993 (unpublished).

Effects of Cognitive Interviewing, Practice, and Interview Style on Children's Recall Performance in California, 1989-1990

R. Edward Geiselman, Karen J. Saywitz,
and Gail K. Bornstein
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88-IJ-CX-0033
(ICPSR 9789)

Purpose of the Study

In recent years, an increasing number of children have been asked to testify in court. One concern for the courts is that many cases have been dismissed because of confusing testimony by children and because of doubts about the accuracy of chil-

dren's memories. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of different types of interview formats on the completeness and accuracy of children's recall performance.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected in experimental sessions in which subjects were interviewed by sheriff's deputies who had been instructed on the proper interviewing procedure. All dependent measures were collected during these target interview sessions.

Sample:

The subjects who participated in this study were 34 third-graders between the ages of 8 and 9 years old, and 58 sixth-graders between the ages of 11 and 12 years old recruited from two elementary schools within the Inglewood, California, School District, and from one elementary school in Los Angeles, California.

Dates of data collection:

January 1989-December 1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The variables in this study include the child's demographics, the interview conditions, the number of correct and incorrect responses elicited, and other descriptors of the interview setting.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual child.

Geographic Coverage

Inglewood, California, and Los Angeles, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
92 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Geiselman, R.E., Saywitz, K.J., and Bornstein, G.K. (1991). *Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance*. Final report and research brief for the National Institute of Justice [Award No. 88-IJ-CX-0033].

Geiselman, R.E., Bornstein, G.K., and Saywitz, K.J., (1992). Effects of cognitive interviewing and practice on children's recall performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 77 (October), 744-756.

Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly
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80-IJ-CX-0060
(ICPSR 8089)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to investigate the incidents of cargo theft, burglary, and robbery at truck depots, marine piers, and airports in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. The study is one component of the three-part "Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain" [see **SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980** (ICPSR 8090) and **Xenon (New Jersey) Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981** (ICPSR 8088)].

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study of air, truck, and marine cargo theft were taken from

the Crime Analysis Unit's files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, occurring at either the JFK, LaGuardia, or Newark Airports, the Elizabeth or Newark Ports, or the New York Marine Terminal in Brooklyn, New York.

Sample:

A sample of 864 cargo theft cases were selected from the Crime Analysis Unit's files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, occurring between 1978 and 1980.

Dates of data collection:

July-September 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study investigates cargo theft, robbery, and burglary.

Description of variables:

Variables include information about methods used to commit theft, incident and missing cargo characteristics, suspect characteristics and punishments, and type and value of property stolen.

Unit of observation:

Cargo theft, burglary, or robbery incidents

Geographic Coverage

New York-New Jersey metropolitan area

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
864 cases
126 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J.J., and Shelly, P. (1982). *Final report of the commercial theft studies project*. Unpublished report, Rutgers University, Center for the Study of Causes of Crime for Gain, Newark, NJ.

SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly
Rutgers University
82-IJ-CX-0060
(ICPSR 8090)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to investigate (1) commercial truck theft and larceny, and (2) characteristics of commercial truck offenders in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. The study constitutes one component of the three-part "Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain" [see **Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980** (ICPSR 8089) and **Xenon (New Jersey) Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981** (ICPSR 8088)].

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from detective squad files from a specialized New York police department called the "Safe, Lock, and Truck Squad." This squad was created primarily to investigate commercial truck thefts.

Sample:

All commercial truck theft incidents that involved the forcible taking of a truck or grand larceny if the loss exceeded \$10,000, occurring between 1979 and 1980, within the city limits of New York City comprised the sample. The cases were selected from the files of the New York City Police Department's "Safe, Lock, and Truck

Squad." In addition, a 20 percent sample of all incidents involving truck hijacking and grand larcenies from 1976-1978 was selected.

Dates of data collection:

February-April 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study examines commercial truck thefts and characteristics of commercial truck thieves.

Description of variables:

Variables include incident characteristics, arrest information, police services provided, types of crime involved, type and value of stolen property, weapon involved, treatment of driver, suspect characteristics (such as age, race, and gender), and recovery information.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of commercial truck hijacking or grand larceny over \$10,000, including attempts, arrests, and surveillances

Geographic Coverage

Within the city limits of New York City, New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

601 cases

93 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J.J., and Shelly, P. (1982). *Final report of the commercial theft studies project*. Unpublished report, Rutgers University, Center for the Study of Causes of Crime for Gain, Newark, NJ.

Xenon (New Jersey) Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly
Rutgers University
80-IJ-CX-0060
(ICPSR 8088)

Purpose of the Study

The research was designed to investigate (1) commercial thefts and burglaries, (2) commercial offenders, and (3) methods used to commit commercial offenses in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. The study is one component of the three-part "Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain" [see **Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980** (ICPSR 8089) and **SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980** (ICPSR 8090)]. "Xenon," a pseudonym, is a small community near the Eastern seaboard in New Jersey (residential population in 1981 of 6,200).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from official police incident and arrest files from the "Xenon," New Jersey Police Department.

Sample:

Data were collected on incidents of commercial burglary and theft (including attempts) from police files beginning on September 1, 1979, and continuing through June 4, 1980. From the initial universe of the 321 cases of burglary and theft reported, 218 cases met the criteria of the "commercial theft" definition. (Theft of property was defined by NJ Statutes Annotated, Chapter 2C). The sample is stratified by the burglary and theft incidents resulting in arrests made by the "Xenon" Police Department or other police forces, and by the incidents not resulting in arrests. Commercial theft cases were

included only if they involved theft of commercial goods from a commercial establishment and not if they involved residential or personal property theft. (Note that both traits are necessary to qualify for inclusion.)

Dates of data collection:

June 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study investigates commercial burglaries and thefts.

Description of variables:

Variables include incident characteristics (such as method of entry), type and value of property stolen, and offender characteristics (such as number of contacts, number of arrests, sex, age, and race).

Unit of observation:

Incidents of commercial burglary or theft from a commercial establishment, including any attempts

Geographic Coverage

"Xenon," New Jersey, a small community near the Eastern seaboard

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

218 cases

37 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J.J., and Shelly, P. (1982).

Final report of the commercial theft studies project. Unpublished report, Rutgers University, Center for the Study of Causes of Crime for Gain, Newark, NJ.

Use and Effectiveness of Fines, Jail, and Probation in Municipal Courts in Los Angeles County, 1981-1984

Daniel Glaser and Margaret A. Gordon
Center for Research on Crime and Social
Control, Science Research Institute,
University of Southern California
86-IJ-CX-0028
(ICPSR 9742)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate what attributes of offenders make them most likely to receive particular penalties, to estimate the effectiveness of the penalties, and to infer policy implications from these findings from a cost-benefit perspective.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The Los Angeles County Department of Probation provided a data file with nearly 22,000 probation case records. The data were entered from a standardized form used by all probation officers. For each offense, the investigators coded narrative accounts to explicitly describe the offense. Follow-up data were collected from supervision records for those with at least two years probation in the community, from 1987 criminal record sheets for others, and from financial penalty payment records.

Sample:

The data for this study were compiled from the files of the Los Angeles County Department of Probation for closed probation cases from the county's municipal courts. The sample was limited to cases that were opened January 1981 or later, and closed by December 1984. This allowed for two-year recidivism follow-up.

Of the original 21,983 cases provided to researchers, 454 were disqualified

because they were opened before 1981 or because the case had been dismissed. The 21,529 eligible cases were divided into seven categories of conviction: assault, burglary, drug crimes, driving under the influence, theft, indecent exposure, and all other crimes. Only the first six categories were sampled, accounting for 80 percent of the originally eligible cases.

All cases of offenders convicted of indecent exposure were included. Within each of the remaining five conviction types, four mutually exclusive penalty types were defined: probation only; probation plus jail; probation plus financial penalties; and probation plus jail plus financial penalties. Because the majority of cases received probation only, the investigators sampled from the "probation only" type at a lower rate than they did from the other penalty types. The result was a sample of 1456 cases, of which 1121 had usable file data. The penalty sample sizes range from 131 to 262.

Dates of data collection:

The research began in late 1986, but it sampled cases opened in 1981 and closed by December 1984.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The first 114 variables include a case ID number, a sample number, measures of the type of offense and penalties received, the location of the court where sentencing took place, a code for the sentencing judge, and information about the individual's race, age, gender, level of education, employment, living arrangements, and financial status. Prior arrests and convictions are included, as are arrests, convictions, and penalties subsequent to the original case studied.

Following the first 114 variables are six sets of variables, each set describing the background and behavior of offenders within each of the six

conviction categories: assault, burglary, drug crimes, driving under the influence, theft, and indecent exposure.

Unit of observation:

Individual cases

Geographic Coverage

The files of the probation cases came from the Los Angeles County Department of Probation and account for all probation cases in the county.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
1,121 cases
331 variables
414-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Glaser, D., and Gordon, M.A. (1990). Profitable penalties for lower level courts. *Judicature*, 73, 248-252.

Glaser, D., and Gordon, M.A. (1990). Exposing indecent exposure crimes: Offenses and their adjudication. *Sociology and Social Research*, 74, 150-157.

Gordon, M.A., and Glaser, D. (1991). Use and effects of financial penalties in municipal courts. *Criminology*, 29, 651-676.

Judicial Decision Guidelines for Bail: The Philadelphia Experiment, 1981-1982

John S. Goldkamp and
Michael R. Gottfredson
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State University of New York, Albany
81-IJR-0027
(ICPSR 8358)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to investigate the feasibility and utility of bail decision guidelines.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from the court files of criminal cases for the Philadelphia Municipal Court.

Sample:

A sample of judges were randomly selected from the Philadelphia Municipal Court. Cases were selected according to a stratified quota sampling design in which a specified number of cases were chosen based on the seriousness of charge and judge.

Dates of data collection:

January 1981-March 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study employed an experimental design to investigate the feasibility of bail guidelines. From a sample of 22 judges, eight judges were randomly assigned to use the bail guidelines or be "experimental" judges, and eight judges were randomly assigned to "control" or to not use the guidelines.

Description of variables:

Data were taken from defendants' files and include the number of suspects involved, number of different offenses charged, most serious injury experienced by the victim(s), prelimi-

nary arraignment disposition, amount of bail, socioeconomic status and demographics of the defendant, prior criminal history, and reason for the granting or denial of bail.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,920 cases

109 variables

80-unit-long record

13 records per case

Reports and Publications

Goldkamp, J.S., and Gottfredson, M.R. (1984). *Final report of the judicial guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment project*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Effects of Drug Testing on Defendant Risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987

John S. Goldkamp, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Doris Weiland
Department of Criminal Justice,
Temple University
87-IJ-CX-0007
(ICPSR 9791)

Purpose of the Study

Drug use has been frequently chosen as one of the viable predictors of criminal behavior including pretrial misconduct (failure of a defendant to appear in scheduled court hearings and commission of crime during the pretrial period). The goal of this study was to determine whether drug test

results could provide important predictive information on pretrial misconduct, and to add to the information available to judges for making bail and pretrial release decisions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Jail and court records provided data on defendants' demographic characteristics and criminal histories. Data on defendants' health and drug abuse histories were gathered by interviews. Pretrial drug use data were gathered by a series of urinalysis procedures.

Sample:

The target population for this study consisted of 2,995 incarcerated felony defendants at the Dade County Jail who were awaiting judges' decisions for bail and pretrial release in Circuit Court during the period June to July 1987. The study included only "bondable" defendants. Only 2,566 out of the total 2,995 target cases were reached for urine specimen collection.

Dates of data collection:

The sample consisted of defendants entering the first stage of the judicial process during the period June 9, 1987, to July 24, 1987.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The independent variables in the study include demographic attributes, charge-related attributes, prior criminal history, present and past drug abuse attributes, and drug test results. The dependent variables pertain to the defendant pretrial performance: defendant participation or nonparticipation; and defendant misconduct during pretrial release.

Unit of observation:

Individual defendant

Geographic Coverage

Dade County, Florida

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

2,566 cases

382 variables

80-unit-long record

11 records per case

Reports and Publications

Goldkamp, J.S., Gottfredson, M.R., and Weiland, D. (1990). Pretrial drug testing and defendant risk. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 81(3), 585-652.

Goldkamp, J.S., Jones, P.R., Gottfredson, M.R., and Weiland, D. (1989). *Vol. I: Assessing the impact of drug-related criminal cases on the judicial processing of criminal cases, crowding, and public safety*. The Project to Assess the Impact of Drug-Related Criminal Cases on Criminal Case Processing, Jail Overcrowding, and Public Safety. Temple University.

Goldkamp, J.S., Gottfredson, M.R., and Weiland, D. (1990). *Vol. II: Assessing the impact of drug-related criminal cases on public safety: Drug-related recidivism*. The Project to Assess the Impact of Drug-Related Criminal Cases on Criminal Case Processing, Jail Overcrowding, and Public Safety. Temple University.

Goldkamp, J.S., Gottfredson, M.R., and Weiland, D. (1990). *Vol. III: Assessing the impact of drug-related criminal cases on the judicial process, crowding, and public safety: Summary and implications*. The Project to Assess the Impact of Drug-Related Criminal Cases on Criminal Case Processing, Jail Overcrowding, and Public Safety. Temple University.

Goldkamp, J.S., Gottfredson, M.R., and Weiland, D. (1988). *The utility of drug testing in the assessment of defendant risk at the pretrial decision*. Drug Abuse and Pretrial Crime Project. Temple University (Draft).

Effects of Determinate Sentencing on Institutional Climate and Prison Administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981-1983

Lynne I. Goodstein, John H. Kramer, John R. Hepburn, and Doris L. MacKenzie
Pennsylvania State University
80-NI-AX-0006
(ICPSR 8278)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected on prison inmates to examine the effects of determinate sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey instruments were administered to prison inmates. Six questionnaires were used to collect the data from inmates at five prisons in Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois. They were administered on three separate occasions at six-month intervals.

Sample:

The three states used in the study were chosen because they had recently implemented a determinate style reform or were in the process of doing so. Jurisdictions which differed in the type of reforms enacted were intentionally selected. The questionnaires were administered to a random sample of 1654 prisoners.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected at three time periods, all of which were between April 1981 and September 1982.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines inmates' attitudes and adjustments to institutionalization in order to determine the effect of changes in recent sentencing law toward more determinate periods of imprisonment. Issues covered in the questionnaires include attitudes toward the criminal justice system, family contacts outside the institution, relations with other prisoners and guards, involvement in prison programs, physical problems that developed while imprisoned, and criminal history information.

Description of variables:

Variables pertaining to the inmates' attitudes include whether or not the respondent feels the law he was convicted with is fair, and whether or not he feels he was treated fairly in general by the criminal justice system. Other variables concerning prison life cover how the respondent feels in general about prison life, how many disagreements he has had with other prisoners, how many situations involving physical force he has been involved in with guards, and reasons why he believes inmates become involved in prison programs. Variables that describe the prisoner such as race, gender, marital status, condition of family relations, and past criminal history are also included.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois

File Structure

Data files: 9

Variables: 210 in each data collection period

Cases: 1654

Reports and Publications

Goodstein, L., Kramer, J.H., Hepburn, J.R., and Mackenzie, D.L. (1984). *Determinate sentencing and the correctional process: A study of the implementation and impact of sentencing reform in three states — Executive summary*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Goodstein, L., Kramer, J.H., and Nuss, L. (1984). Defining determinacy: components of the sentencing process ensuring equity and release certainty. *Justice Quarterly*, 1(1), 47-74.

Criminal Violence and Incapacitation in California, 1962-1988

Stephen D. Gottfredson
and Don M. Gottfredson
Justice Policy Research Corporation
88-IJ-CX-0002
(ICPSR 9922)
(Diskette D00067)

Purpose of the Study

The Justice Policy Research Corporation conducted this study to examine the extent to which statistical models are useful in predicting the likelihood of repeat criminal activity after release from prison. The sample was chosen in the early 1960s and was intended to be representative of all men in California prisons at that time. A follow-up study was done to identify criminal activity subsequent to individuals' release from prison through 1988. The follow-up study contains data on 4,897 men.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Follow-up data were provided by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics and the California Bureau of Criminal Identification. Background data were collected from California Department of Corrections data.

Sample:

The original sample was chosen to be representative of men in California prisons in the early 1960s. The follow-up study contains the original sample less those cases lost due to attrition. When possible, the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics provided computerized records for the individuals. In other cases the data were manually prepared.

Dates of data collection:

1962-1988

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The original sample, selected in the early 1960s, contained over 6,000 individuals. The follow-up study attempted to include all individuals contained in the original sample. However, the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics and the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation were not able to provide records for all individuals, and attrition occurred for a variety of reasons. No records were provided for some individuals who had died. In some instances the individual was not released from prison. Some records were unusable (e.g., missing pages). A number of records were "purged" from the California system if the individual had reached age 70 and there were no known arrests in the prior ten years. These sources of attrition resulted in a follow-up sample of 4,897 individuals. Attrition may result in some sample bias. All deaths of individuals from the original sample may not be recorded, and unrecorded deaths may inflate the amount of time free

without arrest. Complete records of out-of-state arrests were not available, and this may also inflate time without arrest. Purging of records should counteract the effects of unrecorded deaths and out-of-state arrests, since those remaining in the sample would tend to have had more arrests. The researchers compared characteristics of purged and retained cases and concluded that there appears to be little serious bias associated with sample attrition.

Description of variables:

Data gathered for predictor variables include age of the individual, prior periods of arrest, history of drug use, type of offense, and seriousness of offense. Data regarding criminal activity subsequent to release from prison include number of arrests for nuisance offenses, person offenses, property offenses, and fraud offenses.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Raw data

rectangular file structure
4,897 cases
68 variables
340-unit-long record
1 record per case

Age Cohort Arrest Rates, 1970-1980

David F. Greenberg
New York University
82-JJ-CX-0025
(ICPSR 8261)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the relationship between the age structure of American society and crime trends.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study uses U.S. Census population data and Uniform Crime Report arrest counts broken down by age, sex, and race. Data were collected from sources that included 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census data and 1970-1980 Uniform Crime Reports.

Sample:

The study is based on a purposive sample of seven cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona. The cities were chosen from the 25 largest cities for which the FBI was willing to provide unpublished arrest rates. They were selected to ensure geographical representativeness.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset contains detailed data on the distribution of offenses by the age and sex of the offender and summarized the relationship between age and criminal behavior through the use of official records. The population file includes population totals by sex for ages 5-20 on a yearly basis and for age groups 5 to 69. The arrest file contains frequencies of arrests for a wide range of crimes by sex and age.

Description of variables:

Variables in the population file include population totals by sex for ages 5-20 on a yearly basis, e.g., 5, 6, 7, etc. It also provides such information for age groups 5 to 69; e.g., 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, etc. Arrest data were collected for the following crimes: murder, forcible rape, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, other assaults, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, opium abuse, marijuana abuse, gambling, family offenses, drunk driving, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses combined.

Unit of observation:

Individual cities

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona

File Structure

Data files: 14
Variables: 247 to 1470 per file
Cases: 7 per file

Reports and Publications

Greenberg, D.F., and Larkin, N.J. (1985). Age-cohort analysis of arrest rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 1(13), 227-240.

Greenberg, D.F. (1984). *An age cohort analysis of arrest rates*. Paper presented at the meeting of the Eastern Sociological Association, Boston, MA.

Greenberg, D.F. (1984). *Arrest rates in the teen and early adult years*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Scientists, Chicago, IL.

Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980

Stephanie Greenberg
Research Triangle Institute
79-NI-AX-0080
(ICPSR 7951)

Purpose of the Study

This study examines the physical environment and socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods and the relationship between these characteristics and rates of crime. In addition, the data investigate why some urban neighborhoods possess low crime rates despite their physical proximity and structural similarity to high crime areas.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were collected from members of households in three pairs of neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia. A supplemental dataset supplied by the Atlanta Bureau of City Planning was used both to assist in sampling for the household survey and also to provide information on the physical characteristics of the blocks of land in the surveyed neighborhoods.

Sample:

A stratified random sample of households was selected from three matched pairs of neighborhoods. The neighborhoods were selected on the basis of their crime, racial, and income characteristics. Neighborhood pairs were selected if they were physically adjacent and similar in terms of racial and economic composition but had distinctly different crime rates.

Dates of data collection:

August–October 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study describes neighborhood characteristics, both structural and social, and how such features of communities are related to different kinds of crime. Physical characteristics of neighborhoods examined include land use, housing, street type, arrangement of buildings, and boundary characteristics. Social dimensions of neighborhoods include several measures of territoriality such as - spatial identity, local ties, social cohesion, informal social control, residential stability, and racial and economic composition.

Description of variables:

The physical characteristics of the neighborhood are measured by variables which include type of zoning; number of residences, bars, vacant lots, and manufacturers; number of health facilities; presence or absence of railroads; and type of streets. Social dimensions of the neighborhoods are measured by variables such as the number of good friends in the neighborhood, racial occupancy of the neighborhood, how problems with neighbors are handled, family income, number of auto-thefts and burglaries, and how prostitutes and delinquent children are handled.

Unit of observation:

Individual households

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1

Plan file

9,121 cases

40 variables

105-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

Survey file

rectangular file structure
523 cases
683 variables
944-unit-long record
14 records per case

Reports and Publications

Greenberg, S.W., Williams, J.R., and Rohe, W.M. (1982). *Safe and secure neighborhoods: Physical characteristics and informal territorial control in high and low crime neighborhoods* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Early Identification of the Chronic Offender, [1978-1980: California]

Rudy A. Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness
California Youth Authority
79-II-AX-0114
(ICPSR 8226)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to determine if chronic offenders could be identified early in their careers by examining serious juvenile delinquents and their adult criminal patterns.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Background and general demographic information were collected from inmate files of the California Youth Authority. Follow-up data on later criminal history were obtained from official arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigations, the FBI, and the California Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Sample:

The sample was selected from juvenile inmates who were incarcerated in the 1960s in three institutions of the California Youth Authority: Pre-

stor, Youth Center Research Project, and Fricot. These youths had been designated as serious juvenile delinquents and had all been involved in research projects during which extensive demographic, psychological, and behavioral data had been collected.

Dates of data collection:

1978-1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

An important feature of this study is the collection of follow-up criminal history data from a sample of youths as adults (18-26 years of age). The dataset includes information on involvement in programs, and demographic and psychological variables as well.

Description of variables:

Variables include age of first contact with the police; worst juvenile arrest; date, severity, and disposition of later offenses; clinical summary variables of subjects' mental rating; violence in past record; and demographic variables such as race and age.

Unit of observation:

Institutionalized youth

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Data files: 6
Variables: 343 to 420 per file
Cases: 210 to 1715 per file

Reports and Publications

Haapanen, R.A. (1982). *Early identification of chronic offenders: Executive summary*. California Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA.

Impact of Casino Gambling on Crime in the Atlantic City Region, 1970–1984

Simon Hakim
Department of Economics,
Temple University, and
University of Pennsylvania
85-IJ-CX-P394
(ICPSR 9237)

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the research was to estimate the impact of legalized casino gambling on the level and spatial distribution of crime in the Atlantic City region.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Uniform Crime Reports, 1970–1984, provided by the New Jersey Attorney General's office; Division of Local Government Services, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Statements of Financial Conditions of Counties and Municipalities (annual reports), 1970–1984; Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, Manpower Statistics and Analysis; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing; and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, Time, and Distance Matrices.

Sample:

All cities and towns in Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean Counties, New Jersey (72 localities) for which 1970 and 1980 Census data were available. For the annual observations (1972–1984) file, only 64 localities are represented because data were not available.

Dates of data collection:

1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data permit comparisons of crime rates before and after the introduction of casino gambling in the Atlantic City region. In addition to economic variables, the dataset also includes information on the spatial distribution of crime in the area over time.

Description of variables:

Data for the years 1972 through 1984 were collected from various New Jersey state publications for 64 localities and include information on population size and density; population characteristics such as race, age, per capita income, education, and home ownership; real estate values; number of police employees and police expenditures; total city expenditures; and number of burglaries, larcenies, robberies, and vehicle thefts. Spatial variables include population attributes standardized by land area in square miles, and measures of accessibility, location, and distance from Atlantic City. In the 1970/1980 Census data file, additional population characteristic variables were compiled with the same economic and crime attributes as found in the 1972–1984 data. Data on eight more places than in the 1972–1984 file (total of 72 places) are available in the 1970/1980 file.

Unit of observation:

Cities and towns for various years

Geographic Coverage

Atlantic County, Cape May County, and Ocean County in New Jersey

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
1972-1984 file
rectangular file structure
832 cases
20 variables
188-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1970/1980 file
rectangular file structure
144 cases
25 variables
208-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Hakim, S. (1985). *The impact of casino gambling on crime in Atlantic City and its region*. Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Crime and Mental Disorder, 1972

Dean Harper
University of Rochester
OJP-85-M-431
(ICPSR 9088)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between crime and mental disorder among jail inmates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from two sources: (1) jail inmate intake logs and probation files maintained in the county jail and (2) psychiatric inmates' history of contacts maintained by the county's Psychiatric Case Register between 1960 and 1977. The identity of the county is concealed for reasons of confidentiality.

Sample:

The sample is composed of 617 prisoners who served time in the county jail during 1972. Among these indi-

viduals, 386 had psychiatric contacts either before or after their imprisonment (i.e., between 1960 and 1977) and 231 did not. A control group of 386 psychiatric patients who had not served jail time during 1972 was also selected from the lists of the Psychiatric Case Register. These patients were matched to jail inmates with psychiatric contacts on the following characteristics: year of first psychiatric contact, census tract of first contact, birth year, gender, and race.

Dates of data collection:

Data were originally collected in 1978. The principal investigator returned to the information sources in 1985 and verified their accuracy, making corrections where necessary.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study contains three sample groups: 386 jail inmates with psychiatric contacts, 231 jail inmates without contacts, and a control group of 386 psychiatric patients who were not in jail during 1972. Psychiatric diagnosis history for inmates and patients with psychiatric contacts spanning 18 years is available along with the subjects' crime record and sentencing history.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics, type of offenses sentenced, and number of arrests. Also included are psychiatric contact information including date of contact, facility, census tract number, diagnosis, type of service given, date of treatment termination, and reason for termination.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Not given to preserve confidentiality of subjects' identities

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

hierarchical file structure

80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Harper, D. (1986). *Crime and mental disorder*. Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Anticipating Community Drug Problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984-1990

Adele Harrell
The Urban Institute
Keiko Powers and Yih-Ing Hser
The Public Health Foundation,
Drug Abuse Research Group
NIJ-90-IJ-CX-0039
(ICPSR 9924)
(Diskette D00108)

Purpose of the Study

The goal of the study was to extend the use of arrestee urinalysis results in community planning by examining the relationships among arrestee drug tests and drug-related emergency room episodes, drug overdose deaths, crimes, and child abuse and neglect cases. The conceptual framework that was developed addressed the issue of temporal relationships among indicators by considering how the diffusion of new patterns of drug abuse and the course of individual drug careers would cumulatively affect different indicators. This required an elaboration of assumptions about how drug abuse spreads, its effects on individuals over time, and the resulting cumulative effects on the community over time. The product was a three-stage public health model of drug diffusion and the influence drug

diffusion might be expected to have on various community drug indicators when they are viewed as aggregate measures of individual drug use careers. Stage 1 of the model is the initiation of a new drug use pattern, Stage 2 is spreading drug use, and Stage 3 is drug use stabilization or decline.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Washington, DC: (1) Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), (2) National Institute on Drug Abuse, (3) District of Columbia Office of Criminal Justice Planning and Statistics, (4) District of Columbia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children's Services.

Oregon: (1) Multnomah County Community Corrections Division, (2) Multnomah County Medical Examiner's Office, (3) Oregon Department of Human Services Children's Services Division, (4) Portland Police Department, (5) Gresham Police Department, and (6) Multnomah Sheriff's Department.

Sample:

Part 1: Arrestee Drug Test Results section: Sixty percent of tested arrestees were included. Data were not provided on all arrestees tested between April 1984 and April 1985 because some records were purged due to computer storage limitations. Also, federal offense cases and cases with missing data on age, race, or sex were excluded. Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes and Drug Overdose Deaths sections: Only records reporting consistently across the period were included, resulting in an exclusion of about 4 percent of the emergency room episodes. Crimes Reported section: Misdemeanors and federal offenses were not included. Child Maltreatment section: All reported cases were included.

Part 2: Arrestee Drug Test Results section: The proportion of eligible ar-

restees tested ranged from 29 to 66 percent, exceeding 50 percent in only three months (records). The majority of those not tested had refused the test. All who were tested were included. Drug Overdose Deaths section: Monthly counts were based on all drug-related deaths. Child Maltreatment section: Total abuse cases reported were used. Crimes Reported section: All reported crimes were included.

Dates of data collection:

1984-1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Selection of study sites and community indicators was determined by data availability. The first criterion was monthly data on results of urinalysis of arrestees at booking, available for almost all detained arrestees in Washington, DC, since April 1984. The additional data on drug-related emergency room episodes, drug overdose deaths, reported crimes, and reported cases of child abuse and neglect formed the basis for initial model testing. To examine the extent to which Washington, DC, might generalize to other communities, Portland, Oregon, was chosen as a comparison site with similar initial booking tests of arrestees on a continuous monthly basis and community indicators similar to those available in Washington, DC. Emergency room episode data comparable to that in Washington, DC, was not available for Portland.

Description of variables:

Part 1 data (Washington, DC) were broked into five sections: Arrestee Drug Test Results (cocaine, opiates, methadone, amphetamines, and PCP), Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes, Drug Overdose Deaths, Crimes Reported (violent crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, and assault and property crimes, including burglary, larceny,

auto theft, and arson), and Child Maltreatment (abuse, neglect, and other). Part 2 data (Portland, OR) consisted of the same sections with the exception of Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes.

Unit of observation:

Months (Washington, DC: 78 cases/ April 1984-September 1990. Portland, Oregon: 33 cases/January 1988-September 1990)

Geographic Coverage

Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Washington, DC, data
rectangular file structure
78 cases
155 variables
130-unit-long record
11 records per case

Part 2

Portland, Oregon, data
rectangular file structure
33 cases
37 variables
73-unit-long record
2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Hser, Y., M.D. Anglin, D.T. Wickens, L. Brecht, and J. Homer.

Techniques for the estimation of illicit drug-use prevalence: An overview of relevant issues. NIJ Research Monograph. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Powers, Keiko, Dominique Hanssens, Yih-Ing Hser, and Douglas Anglin. Measuring the long-run effects of public policy: The case of narcotics use and crime. *Management Science* 37 (1991), 627-644.

Police Response Time Analysis, 1975

L.N. Harris
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department
73-NI-99-0047, 77-NI-99-0016
(ICPSR 7760)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate the relationship between the effectiveness of police actions, swiftness of response time, and citizen satisfaction of police services in Kansas City, Missouri.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from three sources: (1) personal and telephone interviews were conducted with crime victims and witnesses; (2) the response rate of police to dispatch calls and police travel time were measured by timing telephone and radio exchanges on police dispatch tapes; and, (3) observers accompanied police officers into the field to record on-scene activities.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 69 police beats were selected, based on recorded rates of robbery and aggravated assault. These police beats were located within three patrol divisions in Kansas City, Missouri. The sample included 949 Part I and 359 Part II crime calls as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Report, and 5,793 noncrime calls.

Dates of data collection:

Field data were collected between March 1, 1975, and January 2, 1976. Other data collections extended into the spring of 1976.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines both citizen satisfaction with police services and also police response time to crime in high crime areas. It provides a comprehensive examination of (1) the relationship of response time to the outcomes of criminal apprehension, witness availability, citizen satisfaction, and frequency of citizen injury; and (2) the identification of patterns and problems in reporting crime or requesting police assistance.

Description of variables:

Variables include travel times, characteristics about the crime incidents, victims and suspects, reasons for delays, type of crime, social and demographic characteristics (such as age, marital status, occupation, race, income, and gender), criminal justice system involvement, injuries, and arrest information.

Unit of observation:

Calls for service

Geographic Coverage

Kansas City, Missouri

File Structure

Data files: 11

Variables: Approximately 633

Cases: 949

Reports and Publications

Harris, L.N. (1977). *Police response time analysis: Kansas City — An executive summary*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Kansas City (MO) Police Dept.
(1980). *Police response time analysis: Synopsis*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Cost Effectiveness of Misdemeanant Probation in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981-1982

Richard Hartigan
Hamilton County Board of
Commissioners
80-IJ-CX-0083
(ICPSR 8259)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to determine whether supervision of misdemeanant probationers was cost-effective in increasing the level of successful probation completions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from probation files in Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio. Data for the study were collected as a part of the standard probation department procedure where the Daily Probationer Supervision Logs are sent to the Data Coordinator who checks them for completeness and returns them if necessary.

Sample:

Data were collected on 2756 probationers from a potential pool of 7072 misdemeanant probationers. The remaining 4316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or for other reasons that did not meet the research criteria, such as (1) not falling within the study period (1/1/81 to 12/31/82); (2) prior inclusion in the study of another experience of the same probationer; and (3) nonrandom assignment of supervision.

Dates of data collection:

January 1, 1981-December 31, 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the first empirical cost-effectiveness studies focusing primarily on the most prevalent type of probation case: misdemeanant probation. Data were collected to examine relationships among supervision costs, the collection of court costs, fines, and restitution, types of supervision, risk assessment, and probationer's conduct. Probationers were initially classified according to risk assessment and then assigned to a supervision category. Probationer's risk potential was a numerical score derived from demographic background variables, prior record, and history of substance use. The DSCP (Degree of Successful Completion of Probation) was developed to measure probationer conduct and to compare types of probation status.

Description of variables:

The variables include risk assessment at intake, supervision level assigned, number of times the probationer was assigned to probation, start and planned termination dates of probation, date of last probation status change, status at termination, degree of successful completion of probation achieved, costs incurred in administering probation, and amounts collected from each probationer for court costs, and restitution and fines.

Unit of observation:

Misdemeanant probation experience (the individual is not the unit of analysis so the number of cases is not equal to the number of probationers)

Geographic Coverage

Hamilton County, Ohio

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

6,600 cases

16 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Young, A. (1983). *Cost effectiveness of misdemeanor probation*. Unpublished report, Municipal Court of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, OH.

Census of Urban Crime, 1970

Daryl A. Hellman and James Alan Fox
Northeastern University
81-IJ-CX-0063
(ICPSR 8275)

Purpose of the Study

This research evaluated the impact of crime on urban property values, focusing on the link between local government's finances, property values, city revenues, police budgets, and city crime control efforts, in order to generate strategies and policy guidelines for controlling urban crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data for this study come from U.S. Census reports, Uniform Crime Reports, and Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.

Sample:

The data were collected from local governments of 88 cities with populations over 150,000 for the year 1970.

Dates of data collection:

Data from secondary sources were merged from the different sources listed above; the merging took place during 1981 through 1982.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset deals with the finances of city governments and the link between crime and urban property values.

Description of variables:

Variables include crime incidence characteristics and sanction information, police employment, expenditures, and unionization, city revenues and sources of revenue, property values, and public sector demographic/socioeconomic characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Local governments

Geographic Coverage

88 American cities

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

88 cases

331 variables

80-unit-long record

43 records per case

Reports and Publications

Hellman, D.A., and Fox, J.A. (1984).

Final report of urban crime control and property values: Estimating systematic interactions. Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Evaluation of the Maricopa County [Arizona] Demand Reduction Program, 1989-1991

John R. Hepburn, C. Wayne Johnston,
and Scott Rogers
Arizona State University
89-DD-CX-0055
(ICPSR 9977)
(Diskettes D00129-D00130)

Purpose of the Study

A consortium of municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies located in Maricopa County, Arizona, initiated the Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program in March 1989. The Demand Reduction Program was characterized by five features: (1) a comprehensive program integrating education, law enforcement, and treatment into a unified campaign against casual drug use, (2) the complete participation of all law enforcement agencies within the scope of the Demand Reduction Program, (3) a high level of community support, including local media and private sector donations of time, equipment, and materials for the program's advertising campaign, (4) tough laws which classified any illicit drug use as a felony, and (5) revenues generated from fees collected from offenders who entered the diversionary treatment program, based on the type of drug and the offender's ability to pay. A major goal of the Demand Reduction Program was to educate the general population and private sector employers about the harmfulness of drug use and to stress that those who used drugs would be held legally accountable. Another goal was to focus on the arrest, prosecution, and possible diversionary treatment of drug offenders. As a general rule, diversion to treatment was offered only to casual users with no prior criminal history.

Eligible individuals could refuse to enter the treatment program.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Parts 1 and 5: Data were collected from the Maricopa County Attorney's Demand Reduction Program (Part 1) and the Maricopa County Task Force (Part 5) records. Part 2: Adult residents of Maricopa County were polled by telephone. The survey was conducted by the Media Research Program of the Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Telecommunications at Arizona State University. Parts 3-4: Data were collected from surveys administered to Maricopa County police officers.

Sample:

Parts 1 and 5: Cases represent drug users arrested by Maricopa County police officers (Part 1) or Task Force officers (Part 5) between March 1989 and February 1991, whose cases were reviewed by the Maricopa County's Attorney's Office by March 1, 1991. Part 2: The sample of adult residents of Maricopa County was provided through a random-digit telephone survey method. Parts 3-4: The survey was administered to police officers by distributing questionnaires during the briefing period once in March 1990 and once in April 1991. A busy three-day period (Thursday, Friday, Saturday) was chosen to maximize the number of respondents. Questionnaires were distributed to the police officers, usually by a sergeant, during each shift's briefing period. All shifts within this three-day period were included. Each shift was provided more questionnaires than calculated as necessary since the number of officers on each duty varied daily. For some departments, extra questionnaires were indistinguishable from those blank due to refusals.

Dates of data collection:

March 1989-May 1991

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data were compiled from four sources: (1) Arrest data from the Demand Reduction Program. (2) Arrest data from the Maricopa County Task Force, which arrested drug users through sweeps of public and semi-public places, and through "reversals," where drug sellers were arrested and replaced by police officers posing as drug sellers, who then arrested the drug buyers. Task Force operations occurred at a rate of more than one a month and were geographically dispersed. On two occasions, the Task Force served warrants on outstanding cases, leading to 31 arrests. During the study's time period, the Task Force conducted 38 operations, producing a total of 730 arrests. (3) Adult residents of Maricopa County were surveyed to determine their attitudes toward drug use and to assess how their attitudes coincided with the philosophy, procedures, and goals of the Demand Reduction Program. The Citizen Survey was conducted in January 1990, ten months after the implementation of the Demand Reduction Program. A total of 393 adult residents of Maricopa County were asked about their attitudes toward drug use, tax support for drug treatment, education, and punishment, their knowledge of the Demand Reduction Program, and demographic information. (4) Approximately one year after the program's implementation, in March 1990, Maricopa County police officers were surveyed to gauge their perceptions of their training for the Demand Reduction Program and the amount of police effort and cooperation involved as well as their personal attitudes concerning drug use and their support for the program. The survey of police officers was repeated 13 months later, in April 1991. The two police surveys were identical except for two variables in the second survey concerning participation in the first survey. A quasi-experimental re-

search design was used, employing repeated observations over time to assess the impact of the Demand Reduction Program on factors such as the volume of arrests, the percentage of cases formally booked, the proportion of cases accepted for prosecution, the use of deferred prosecution, and prosecution outcomes. Additional Task Force data were collected specific to the Task Force operation which resulted in the individual's arrest.

Description of variables:

Part 1: The Demand Reduction Program data provide information on prosecutor's disposition, arrest date, submitted charges, filed charges, prior charges, disposition of charges, drugs used in last three months, information on prior drug treatment, type of attorney, and arrestee's age at arrest, sex, marital status, income, and living arrangement. Since data collection ended May 1, 1991, the length of "time at risk" varies considerably between those who entered the program early and those who entered late. Part 2: Adult residents of Maricopa County were asked about their attitudes toward drug use, tax support for drug treatment, education, and punishment, their knowledge of the Demand Reduction Program, and demographic information. Parts 3-4: The police surveys provide officer's rank, years at rank, years in department, shift worked, age, sex, ethnicity, education, marital status, if officer was the primary or secondary wage earner, officer's perception of and training for the Demand Reduction Program, and personal attitudes toward drug use. Part 5: Task Force data include arrest date, operation number, operation beginning and ending date, operation type, region where operation was conducted, charge resulting from arrest, Demand Reduction Program identification number, and arrestee's sex, race, and date of birth.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Maricopa County [Arizona]

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Demand reduction program data

rectangular file structure

7,012 cases

286 variables

659-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Citizen survey, 1990

rectangular file structure

392 cases

38 variables

84-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Survey of police officers, 1990

rectangular file structure

1,172 cases

49 variables

87-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Survey of police officers, 1991

rectangular file structure

1,216 cases

52 variables

90-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Task force data

rectangular file structure

730 cases

28 variables

62-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers. *The Maricopa County Demand*

Reduction Program: An evaluation report (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, April 1992.

Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers. *Responding to casual drug users: An evaluation report of the Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program*, (Executive summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, April 1992.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm in the United States, 1981

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Institute for Law and Social Research
(INSLAW)
82-JJ-CX-0009
(ICPSR 8249)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine (1) the effects of victim harm on decisions regarding arrest, prosecution, and sentencing, and (2) the effect of these decisions on the victim's perception of the criminal justice system. Five types of offenses were studied: homicide, sexual assault, robbery, burglary, and aggravated assault.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data sources were (1) personal or telephone interviews with victims, police, prosecutors, and judges, and (2) responses to a mailed questionnaire by victims.

Sample:

Eight sites were selected to represent regional variation in population size and types of victim services offered. The victim sample was a systematic sample selected from 1981 prosecutor files. Every tenth case up

to 150 cases was taken from each site. Responses from criminal justice officials were obtained through convenience samples of police officers, prosecutors, and judges, all of whom were experienced with the five target offenses.

Dates of data collection:

Victims: January–February 1983
Police: December 1982
Prosecutors and judges: October 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Two complementary interview methodologies were used. In Salem and Baltimore, practitioners were asked to explain their actions in actual, recently closed cases. In the other six sites, practitioners simulated their decision-making processes using scenario cases and described their typical interactions with victims. At these sites, police officers, prosecutors, and judges were asked to review ten screening scenarios and/or ten sentencing scenarios. Scenarios varied by case factors including characteristics of the victim, defendant, victim-harm, and evidence. The "real" cases were intended to validate the scenario cases.

Description of variables:

The victims file contains information on personal characteristics, results of the victimization, involvement in case processing, use of victim assistance service, satisfaction with case outcomes, and opinions about the court system.

In the police file, information includes personal background, screening recommendations on scenario cases, communications with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

The prosecutors file contains variables on personal background, screening decisions on the scenario cases, sentencing recommendations

on the scenarios, contacts with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

The judge file contains information on personal background, sentencing recommendations on the scenario cases, communications with victims, sources of information regarding victim harm, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Essex County (Salem), Massachusetts; Baltimore County, Maryland; The Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (Greenville), South Carolina; Orleans Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana; Jackson County (Kansas City), Missouri; Hennepin County (Minneapolis), Minnesota; Santa Clara County (San Jose), California; and Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Victim file

rectangular file structure

392 cases

67 variables

268-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police file

rectangular file structure

111 cases

66 variables

317-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Prosecutor file

rectangular file structure

101 cases

73 variables

380-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Judge file

rectangular file structure

48 cases

52 variables

278-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Hernon, J.C., and B. Forst. (1984).

The criminal justice response to victim harm. Washington, D.C: National Institute of Justice

New York City Court Employment Project

Evaluation Study, 1976-1979

Sally Hillsman-Baker

Vera Institute of Justice

76-NI-99-0040, 77-NI-99-0075

(ICPSR 7832)

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of a deferred prosecution and employment counseling program in helping offenders find and maintain employment and avoid criminal activity.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Files from the New York City Police Department were used to obtain information on the criminal history of subjects. In addition, Court Employment Project files were examined, and interviews were conducted with project participants.

Sample:

The sample is based on an experimental design which included random assignment of defendants eligible for pretrial diversion to experimental and control groups. Data were collected on 666 subjects, 410 of whom were assigned to the experimental group and 256 to the control.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study assessed the effectiveness of the Court Employment Project (CEP) with an experimental design. Defendants were placed in the CEP (experimental condition) or the control group. Three interviews were conducted at six-month intervals with each subject. Initially, these interviews gathered data on participants' criminal activity, work experience, social service, and training needs. Follow-up interviews were conducted to gain information on participants' current school, employment, income, and court processing status.

Description of variables:

Variables supply demographic, socioeconomic, work, criminal activity, and criminal history information on participants in New York's Court Employment Project. Specific variables in the dataset include age, sex, race, and charges against the defendant, previous training and work experience, satisfaction with CEP services, attendance at counseling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions.

Unit of observation:

Court Employment Project participants

Geographic Coverage

New York City, New York

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

666 cases

1,241 variables

80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Baker, S.H. (1981). *New York City court employment project evaluation study, 1976-1979.* Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Baker, S.H. (1981). *Diversion of felony arrests — An experiment in pretrial intervention: An evaluation of the court employment project* (Summary report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Baker, S.H., and Sadd, S. (1979). *Court employment project evaluation: Final report*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987–1989

J. David Hirschel *et al.*
University of North Carolina, Charlotte
87-IJ-CX-K004
(ICPSR 6114)
(Diskette D00081)

Purpose of the Study

This study of police response to spouse abuse in Charlotte was initiated in response to a National Institute of Justice request for proposals to replicate and extend a spouse assault study conducted in Minneapolis. In the Charlotte project, the efficacy of three types of police response to spouse abuse was tested: (1) advising and possibly separating the couple, (2) issuing a citation to the offender, and (3) arresting the offender. The main focus of the project concerned whether arrest is the most effective law enforcement response for deterring spouse abusers from committing subsequent acts of abuse. Cases that met the following eligibility guidelines were included in the project: a call involving a misdemeanor offense committed by a male offender aged 18 or over against a female victim aged 18 or over who were spouses, ex-spouses, cohabitants, or ex-cohabitants. The cases were followed for at least six months to determine whether recidivism occurred. Arrest recidivism was defined

as any arrest for any subsequent offense by the same offender against the same victim committed within six months of the "presenting incident," the incident which initiated a call for police assistance. The results of this research are intended to help police departments determine their policies for dealing with incidents of spouse abuse.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data on victims were gathered from personal interviews. Data regarding offenders' criminal history and recidivism were collected from Charlotte Police Department records. For offenders who received citations or were arrested, data were collected from court records regarding the disposition of their cases.

Sample:

The starting point for including a case in the study was a call to the Charlotte Police regarding a domestic disturbance. If the case met all of the eligibility criteria and a treatment was carried out, the researchers attempted to contact the victim. A total of 686 eligible calls for assistance were received. Initial and follow-up interviews with all victims were not possible because of victim refusal to be interviewed, inability to locate the victim, or incoherent responses caused by the victim's alcohol or drug use. Offender criminal histories were obtained from official police records for a total of 650 different offenders who were involved in the 686 eligible calls for police assistance included in the study. Of the cases for which a citation or arrest was the response, citations were issued in 181 cases, and arrests were made in 271 cases. Records were unavailable in nine cases, making a total of 443 cases for which court records were obtained (court records were not applicable to the cases that received counseling/separation treatment).

Dates of data collection:
August 1987–June 1989

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study involved the entire Charlotte Police Department and operated 24 hours a day in the city during the period August 1987 through June 1989. When officers responded to a call for assistance regarding a domestic disturbance, they determined whether the case met all of the eligibility criteria. If so, the officers radioed the dispatcher for one of the three treatment codes, which was randomly assigned by computer. The officers then carried out the mandated treatment code unless something occurred that prevented them from doing so. A total of 686 eligible calls for assistance were received. All ineligible cases were explained in writing. Under some circumstances an otherwise eligible case was excluded, such as if a victim insisted the offender be arrested, if the offender threatened or assaulted an officer, or if an officer believed the offender posed imminent danger to the victim. Within a few days after the officers carried out the assigned responses, research staff sent a letter to the victim requesting an interview. If the victim did not respond to the first letter, she received a second letter, follow-up phone calls, and follow-up home visits. Special care was taken to minimize the likelihood of the offender's intercepting the letter and becoming aware of the researchers' purposes. Follow-up interviews with victims were conducted approximately six months later. Measures of recidivism were obtained through official police records and victim interviews.

Description of variables:

The initial interview with the victims focused on episodes of abuse which occurred between the time of the presenting incident and the day of the in-

itial interview. In particular, detailed data were gathered on the nature of physical violence directed against the victim, the history of the victim's marital and cohabitating relationships, the nature of the presenting incident prior to the arrival of the police, the actual actions taken by the police at the scene, post-incident separations and reunions of the victim and the offender, recidivism since the presenting incident, the victim's previous abuse history, alcohol and drug use of both the victim and the offender, and the victim's help-seeking actions. The follow-up interview focused primarily upon recidivism since the initial interview. Victims were asked to estimate how often each type of victimization had occurred and to answer more detailed questions on the first and most recent incidents of victimization. In both of these interviews, victims were asked questions regarding the nature of the abusive incidents. More specifically, each victim was asked about six types of victimization, whether the offender had threatened to hurt her, actually hurt or tried to hurt her, threatened to hurt any member of the family, actually hurt or tried to hurt any member of the family, threatened to damage property, or actually damaged any property. For each offender, data were collected on arrests relating to offenses against the original victim. Criminal history information concentrated on acts occurring during the six months subsequent to the presenting incident. Some information was collected on criminal background prior to the presenting incident, such as number of arrests and number of arrests for violent crimes. For offenders who received citations or were arrested, data were collected from court records regarding the disposition of their cases, including charges, type of release, disposition of case, sentencing, and fines.

Unit of observation.

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS export files and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Police calls assigned to randomized treatments

rectangular file structure

686 cases

133 variables

239-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Offender criminal histories

rectangular file structure

650 cases

100 variables

319-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Victim initial interviews

rectangular file structure

419 cases

565 variables

888-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Victim follow-up interviews

rectangular file structure

324 cases

239 variables

367-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Offender court records

rectangular file structure

443 cases

28 variables

83-unit-long record

1 record per case

Women Correctional Officers in California, 1979

Herbert Holeman and
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California Department of Corrections
79-NI-AX-0096
(ICPSR 8684)

Purpose of the Study

This study examines women correctional officers working in California's male institutions, focusing on three aspects: (1) demographic characteristics of the female officers; (2) assessments of their ability to perform the job; and (3) attitudes of male and female officers and inmates about female correctional officers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information was collected from the official personnel records of correctional officers and from questionnaires that were administered to correctional officers and inmates.

Sample:

Three different samples were collected: (1) A department-wide census that included every female correctional officer working in California's 11 male inmate institutions. This includes baseline data for 386 female correctional officers. (2) Job performance data from 168 female correctional officers matched (using age and job tenure) with 168 male correctional officers. Only 7 of the 11 institutions were used since 4 of the institutions employed less than 24 female officers. In the 7 institutions used, each employed at least 24 female officers; therefore, 24 women and 24 men were selected from each of these 7 institutions. For those institutions employing more than 24 women officers, a random digit table was used to select 24 women. (3) Survey responses were gathered from structured attitude questionnaires given to

182 male and 59 female correctional officers and 400 inmates from 7 institutions. For the officer sample, a proportionate stratified random sample was conducted, using the seniority listing of correctional officers. The sample was stratified by sex and institution so it would be representative of all correctional officers in California. Within each strata, 10 percent of the officers were selected. For the inmate sample, the selection was made from 75 percent of the mainline inmates out of a population of 25,838 male felons.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data contain information comparing the job performance of male and female correctional officers, and the attitudes of inmates and male co-workers toward female correctional officers. This is one of the few studies that look at women in a nontraditional job setting within the criminal justice system and evaluate the progress of their integration.

Description of variables:

Variables in the baseline data include physical attributes (age, weight, height, ethnicity), marital status, number of children, educational and occupational history, and correctional officer career information. Job performance variables in the matched comparison data include information about each officer's skill, knowledge, work habits, relationships with people, learning ability, and attitude. Variables from the attitudinal data address perceptions of the women's job effectiveness, acceptance of female correctional officers by male officers and inmates, safety concerns, and privacy issues.

Unit of observation:

Correctional officers and inmates

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Census

rectangular file structure
386 cases
31 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Staff

rectangular file structure
241 cases
49 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Inmate

rectangular file structure
400 cases
41 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Profile

rectangular file structure
252 cases
32 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Female

rectangular file structure
168 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Male

rectangular file structure
168 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Crime Commission Rates Among Incarcerated Felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990

Julie Horney and Ineke Haen Marshall
University of Nebraska, Omaha
89-IJ-CX-0030
(ICPSR 9916)
(Diskette D00085)

Purpose of the Study

In the late 1970s the RAND Corporation conducted a survey of inmates, which became known as the RAND Second Inmate Survey (**Survey of Jail and Prison Inmates, 1978: California, Michigan, Texas** [ICPSR 8169]), to estimate lambda, an individual's frequency of offending. The current study is essentially a replication of the RAND study, with certain modifications, and was designed to address criticisms of the original work and to provide more detailed information on rates of criminal offending. The principal investigators gathered data to address a number of issues. First, they wanted to determine if lambda, calculated from responses to a modified survey, differed from lambda determined by the RAND method. The modified survey differs from the RAND survey in that it contains more detailed calendars for reporting periods of criminal activity. The more detailed calendars are believed to provide better cues for recalling past criminal activity. Also, the RAND data were collected through self-administered questionnaires. The current data were collected through personal interviews with prisoners. Personal interviews were conducted to reduce the amount of missing and ambiguous responses found in self-administered surveys. A criticism of the RAND study is that missing and ambiguous responses may have led to inflated values of lambda. Next, the investigators explored whether the RAND study's results regarding race and individual offending frequencies could

be replicated. Whether rates of criminal activity vary over time and by crime category were also studied. In addition, the investigators gathered data to investigate the relationship between an individual's subjective probability of punishment and the frequency of offending. The results of the research should be useful in developing crime intervention strategies.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with 700 inmates who had been assigned to either a control or an experimental group. Respondents were asked questions regarding their frequency of committing certain offenses. The main difference between the two groups was whether the frequency of offenses was reported for a total period or on a month-by-month basis.

Sample:

The authors used a cohort sample of prisoners admitted to the Diagnostic and Evaluation Unit of the Nebraska Department of Corrections during a nine-month period. A cohort sample was used to provide a representative sample of convicted offenders. Respondents were interviewed within a week of being admitted to the Diagnostic and Evaluation Unit. This avoided scheduling conflicts with prisoners assigned to other duties. The only individuals excluded from the sample were those transferred out of the Diagnostic and Evaluation Unit before the interviews could be conducted, those who did not speak English, and those who were too mentally unstable to be interviewed.

Dates of data collection:

1986–1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Topics covered in the interviews include criminal history, substance

abuse, attitudes about crime and the judicial system, predictions of future criminal behavior, and demographic information.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Nebraska

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Logical record length and card image data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements for each, and SPSS export file

Part 1

Raw data file

rectangular file structure

700 cases

1,936 variables

4,430-unit-long record

56 records per case

Reports and Publications

Horney, Julie, and Ineke Haen

Marshall. An experimental comparison of two self-report methods for measuring lambda. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 29, 1 (February 1992), 102-121.

Governmental Responses to Crime in the United States, 1948-1978

Herbert Jacob
Northwestern University
78-NI-AX-0096
(ICPSR 8076)

Purpose of the Study

This study investigated government responses to the increase in crime during the years 1948-1978. The study

examined the nature of the increase in crime, the attention given to crime by the media, the connections between structures and patterns of city government, and changes in law by urban government and communities.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from U.S. Census sources, Uniform Crime Reports, and the news media.

Sample:

A purposive sample was taken of ten American cities; Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, Phoenix, and San Jose. These cities were chosen from a listing of all cities in the country with a population greater than 250,000 in 1970. From that list of 66 cities 20 were chosen by the principal investigator who focused on seven dimensions considered theoretically important. Some of these dimensions are fiscal strength, type of city government, regional location, and overall measures of the quality of urban life. A city was included in the list of 20 based on two criteria: cities were chosen with extremes on the seven dimensions, and with average values on the dimensions. The final ten cities were chosen on the basis of regional distribution, research capacity (cities were chosen that had plentiful research facilities), accessibility (cities were avoided where past researchers had trouble in obtaining cooperation), prior research (cities where substantive prior research had been done were chosen), and significant program initiation (cities were included which had received federal grants from the LEAA). The data on media attentiveness were collected from a sample of local newspapers from each city except Newark. A random sample of 21 issues for each city was taken. The content analysis was limited to the first three pages, the editorial page, and the letters to the editor.

Dates of data collection:

October 1978–1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This longitudinal study examines policy responses to increases in crime. The data cover three decades of urban experience with crime and crime control in ten major U.S. cities with different histories, cultures, and political and economic structures. Included in the study is a baseline dataset which contains information on all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975. These data were included in order to constitute a base with which the ten cities of the study could be compared.

Description of variables:

Variables cover characteristics of the ten U.S. cities in the sample, such as (1) official response to crime and actual crime rates over the covered period; (2) changes in the activities, focus, and resources of local police, courts, and corrections and prosecutorial systems; (3) changes in ordinances and laws over time; and (4) attentiveness to crime and criminal justice issues as covered by the news media.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies. In the baseline data file the unit is a city. All 396 cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975, are included, with an observation for each year from 1948–1978. The unit in the ten-city file is one annual observation of an individual city over the 31-year period (10 cities, 31 observations). In the state law and city ordinance files the unit is the law or ordinance with an observation for each year of the study. The media data files' unit of observation is a newspaper issue in a specific city for a specific year.

Geographic Coverage

The study focused on ten cities: Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Houston, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Newark, NJ; Oakland, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix AZ; and San Jose, CA. However, the data also include information on all 396 cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 13 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length with SPSS data definition statements and card image data formats

Part 1

Baseline

rectangular file structure
12,276 cases
59 variables
387-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2

Ten city

rectangular file structure
310 cases
62 variables
370-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3

City ordinances

rectangular file structure
422 cases
40 variables
153-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 4

State ordinances

rectangular file structure
533 cases
47 variables
255-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 5

Media attentiveness in Minneapolis

rectangular file structure
664 cases
144 variables
431-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 6

Media attentiveness in Indianapolis

rectangular file structure

664 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 7

Media attentiveness in Philadelphia

rectangular file structure

679 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 8

Media attentiveness in Boston

rectangular file structure

674 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 9

Media attentiveness in Oakland

rectangular file structure

682 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 record per case

Part 10

Media attentiveness in San Jose

rectangular file structure

670 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 11

Media attentiveness in Atlanta

rectangular file structure

651 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 12

Media attentiveness in Phoenix

rectangular file structure

670 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 13

Media attentiveness in Houston

rectangular file structure

680 cases

144 variables

431-unit-long record

7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Jacob, H., and Lineberry, R.L.

(1982). *Governmental responses to crime: Executive summary.*

Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Jacob, H. (1984). *The frustration of policy: Responses to crime by American cities.* Boston, MA: Little, Brown.

**New York Drug Law
Evaluation Project, 1973**

Tony Japha

Association of the Bar of the City of
New York and Drug Abuse Council, Inc.

76-NI-99-0115

(ICPSR 7656)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a 1973 New York law that prescribed mandatory penalties for drug offenses.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Sources of information include a survey interview of ex-drug users in an attempt to determine (1) their knowledge of New York's new drug law, and (2) any effects the new law may have had on their behavior. Other information was obtained from the individual case files maintained either by the county clerk or court clerk, district attorney, or probation department. Official court and department of corrections records were also searched as were records from judicial administrators, probation directors, and district attorneys.

Sample:

This study involved multiple samples: (1) cases of persons convicted for a nondrug felony and given a nonincarceration sentence randomly drawn from the Criminal Court of Manhat-

tan; (2) randomly sampled cases entering the court for arraignment and cases reduced or dismissed at first arraignment; (3) clients in drug treatment programs in New York City; and (4) males held on felony charges in Manhattan.

Dates of data collection:
1976-1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study measures the impact of a newly implemented law on those whom the law most directly affects — criminals involved with drug-related crimes. This dataset includes information about drug users' knowledge of the new drug statute and penalty structure and aggregated data assessing the law's effects.

Description of variables:

The data summarize the extent of drug users' knowledge of the New York drug law and estimate the number and proportion of crimes attributable to narcotic users. The survey included questions such as the following: Have you heard of the new law? How did you hear about it? How has it affected the street scene? How has it affected your behavior? Other variables include number of previous arrests, number of subsequent arrests, time span between arrests, disposition of each case, and treatment status of the defendant.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies: felony cases, volunteers in drug treatment programs, and male felon detainees.

Geographic Coverage

New York City

File Structure

Data files: 5

Variables: 27 to 169 per file

Cases: 289 to 3550 per file

Reports and Publications

Japha, T. (1978). *The nation's toughest drug law: Evaluating the New York experience*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Japha, T. (1978). *Staff working papers of the drug law evaluation project*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Minimum Legal Drinking Age and Crime in the United States, 1980-1987

Hans C. Jochsch and Ralph K. Jones
Mid-America Research Institute
of New England
88-IJ-CX-0051
(ICPSR 9685)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to study the impact on crime of changing the legal drinking age. Evidence suggests that many violent crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol. The researchers hypothesized that since data indicate that lowering the drinking age raised alcohol involvement in fatal accidents for certain age groups, and raising the drinking age lowered alcohol involvement, a similar effect might be found for violent crimes. They used data on changes in the drinking age, alcohol involvement in fatal accidents, and arrests by age group, sex, and type of crime to assess this hypothesis. The analysis was done for the years 1980-1987. These years were chosen because during this time many states changed the drinking age, and good data were available on alcohol involvement in fatal accidents.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The information used in the study was abstracted from archival records. The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data on drivers killed in fatal motor vehicle accidents came from the University of Michigan AADAS System (the Transportation Research Institute at Michigan). The data on numbers of arrests by age groups for different crimes were excerpted from FBI records. The population data estimating the number of individuals in different age groups came from the Census Bureau. It is not known which agencies supplied the data for the numbers covered by the reporting police agencies.

Sample:

States that raised the drinking age between 1981 and 1986 were eligible for inclusion in the study test group. Once the eligible states were identified, additional criteria were used to select the years that were studied. Years where more than 20 percent of the drivers in the relevant age categories were affected by a "grandfather" clause were excluded. The year of the change itself was excluded. Also, only states and years where at least 60 percent of the drivers were tested for blood alcohol content were included. In addition to the test group, a set of states was chosen as a comparison group. States that did not change the drinking age between 1980 and 1987 were eligible for inclusion in the control group. The years used included only those in which 60 percent of killed drivers were tested for blood alcohol content. Analysis focused primarily on individuals in the 18- to 20-year-old age group. The age group 21-35 was used as a comparison group.

Dates of data collection:

1980-1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study involved an analysis of three factors. First, the investigators looked at how the blood alcohol content of drivers in fatal accidents changed in relation to changes in the drinking age. Second, they looked at how arrests changed with changes in the drinking age. Finally, they looked at the relationship of changes in blood alcohol content to changes in arrests. In this context, the investigators used the percentage of drivers killed in fatal automobile accidents who had a positive blood alcohol content as an indicator of drinking in the population. Arrests were used as a measure of crime. Arrest rates per capita were used to create comparability across states and over time. Arrests for certain crimes as a proportion of all arrests were used for other analyses to compensate for trends that affect the probability of arrests in general.

Description of variables:

The FBI crime statistics data file contains 14 variables. These include the state and year to which the data apply, the type of crime, and the sex and age category of those arrested for the crimes.

The population figures data file includes 11 variables. There are population counts for the number of individuals within each of seven age categories, as well as the number in the total population. There is also a figure for the number of individuals covered by the reporting police agencies from which data are gathered. Each record is also delineated by the year and state to which the population counts apply.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System Data include six variables. Each record is delineated by a code for the state, year, sex, age group, and blood alcohol content of the individuals. The final variable in each record is a count of the numbers of drivers

killed in fatal motor vehicle accidents for that state and year, who fit into the given sex, age, and blood alcohol content grouping.

Unit of observation:

1. The unit of observation for the FBI crime statistics source data is a single arrest. The arrest file itself contains only aggregate data, i.e., arrest counts.
2. The unit of observation for the population figures source data is an individual. The population file itself contains only aggregate data (i.e., population counts).
3. The unit of observation for the Fatal Accident Reporting System source data is a driver killed in a fatal automobile accident.

Geographic Coverage

The data were drawn from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

FBI crime data

rectangular file structure

25,600 cases

14 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Population data

rectangular file structure

408 cases

11 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Fatal accident data

rectangular file structure

44,880 cases

6 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Joksch, H.C., and R.K. Jones. (1990). *The minimum legal drinking age and crime*. (Final report to the National Institute of Justice). Winchester, Massachusetts: Mid-America Research Institute, Inc. of New England.

Improving the Investigation of Homicide and the Apprehension Rate of Murderers in Washington State, 1981-1986

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University of Washington,

87-IJ-CX-0026

(ICPSR 6134)

(Diskette D00121)

Purpose of the Study

This data collection is constructed from the Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS), a computerized database maintained by the state of Washington. HITS was designed to (1) provide law enforcement officials with information regarding incidents of murder, (2) provide analysis of these incidents such as links between victims, offenders, and cases, and (3) provide investigators with resources, including names of experts and technical assistance in investigating such cases.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from police and sheriffs' departments covering 273 jurisdictions, medical examiners' and coroners' offices in 39 counties, prosecuting attorneys' offices in 39 counties, the Washington State Department of Vital Statistics, and

the Uniform Crime Report Unit of the Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

Sample:

All solved murder cases occurring in Washington State between 1981 and 1986 were extracted from the HITS database for this collection.

Dates of data collection:

1981-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The HITS database consists of murder cases, both solved and unsolved, occurring in Washington State between 1981 and 1986. Incidents tracked include murders, attempted murders, missing persons when foul play is suspected, and unidentified persons believed to be victims of murder. The system relies on law enforcement agencies in Washington State to submit information voluntarily to HITS investigators. This data collection consists of information on solved murder cases only.

Description of variables:

Collected data include crime evidence, victimology, offender characteristics, geographic locations, weapons, and vehicles.

Unit of observation:

For Part 1: victims of murder, for Part 2: offenders, and for Part 3: incidents of murder

Geographic Coverage

Washington State

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Raw data for victims

rectangular file structure
831 cases
641 variables
949-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2

Raw data for offenders

rectangular file structure
861 cases
181 variables
911-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Raw data for incidents

rectangular file structure
746 cases
197 variables
406-unit-long record
1 record per case

**Evaluation of Pretrial Settlement Conference:
Dade County, Florida,
Criminal Court, 1979**

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76-NI-99-0088
(ICPSR 7710)

Purpose of the Study

The main research objectives were to determine whether the implementation of pretrial settlement programs would be possible in urban felony courts, to assess the impact of these conferences on case processing and dispositions, and to examine the effects of the conferences on criminal justice personnel.

Methodology

Sources of information:

There were three sources of information. The first was court records collected from records in the Clerk of the Court's Office. The second source was conference observations in which an observer transcribed the

verbal behavior of participants in the plea bargaining conference. The final source was interviews with defendants, victims, and police. Unless the persons were incarcerated, the interviews were conducted by telephone.

Sample:

The defendant's cases were assigned to judges in a random fashion by the courts using a blind file system. From the calendars of six judges in the criminal division, cases were randomly assigned to test and control groups. The test group for each judge included all cases assigned to him, regardless of whether a conference was held or not. A control case is one in which no conference was held though it was selected into the study sample. A control case was processed according to the existing practices of the division.

Dates of data collection:

January 17, 1977–February 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research is important because the plea negotiation process in this study differed from traditional plea bargaining with respect to the involvement of victims, judges, and the police, who ordinarily would either not be present or would play only a small, after-the-fact role in plea bargaining decisions. Data were collected using a field experiment design in which cases randomly assigned to judges were randomly assigned to control and test groups.

Description of variables:

The dataset includes information about the effect of plea bargaining conferences involving victims, defendants, attorneys, judges, and the police. Information was also collected on the extent to which respondents to the interview participated in the processing of their cases and their attitudes toward the disposition of the cases. Variables include type of

case, number of charges, sentence type, sentence severity, seriousness of offense, date of arrest, date of arraignment, date of conference, prior incarcerations, and defendant background information.

Unit of observation:

Court cases

Geographic Coverage

Dade County, Florida

File Structure

Data files: 5

Variables: 91 to 215 per file

Cases: 320 to 1073 per file

Reports and Publications

Kerstetter, W.A., and Heinz, A.M. (1979). *Pretrial settlement conference: An evaluation*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Kerstetter, W.A., and Heinz, A.M. (1979). Pretrial settlement conference: Evaluation of a reform in plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 349–366.

**Retail-Level Heroin
Enforcement and Property
Crime in 30 Cities in
Massachusetts, 1980–1986**

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85-IJ-CX-0027
(ICPSR 9667)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined the relationship between street-level heroin enforcement and the frequency of nondrug crimes. It also looked at community-police relations as a result of intensive street-level drug enforcement programs. Thirty cities in

Massachusetts, located near three areas of drug enforcement were compared on crime rates for various nondrug crimes. In two of the cities, police had initiated intensive programs focusing on street-level heroin dealers. Information on nondrug crimes was gathered for periods before, during, and after the street-level drug enforcement programs, from January 1980 through December 1986. These data comprise File 1.

Data were also collected on the opinions of the residents of Lynn, Lawrence, and Framingham. A stratified random sample of residents was selected from each city to answer identical questions about their perceptions of neighborhood crime, their experiences with some of these crimes, their opinions on the drug problem, and the job the police and courts were doing in handling that problem. The information is organized into three files, one for each city.

Methodology

Sources of information:

File 1 was compiled from police records in 30 cities in Massachusetts. It includes information on crime rates for seven nondrug crimes calculated monthly for each city.

Files 2 through 4 contain information gathered through telephone interviews with residents of three cities: Lynn (File 2), Framingham (File 3), and Lawrence (File 4). These files include information on residents' perceptions of both drug and nondrug crimes, their experiences with some of these crimes, and their opinions on the performances of police and the court system in handling the drug problem.

Sample:

File 1: Data were collected on 30 cities in Massachusetts. The study documents do not describe how these 30 cities were selected.

Files 2-4: A random sample of residents from each of the three cities was selected for the administration of identical telephone questionnaires. The samples for Lynn and Lawrence were stratified by geographically defined trading zones. For Lynn, additional telephone interviews were conducted with residents in specific trading zones after the initial survey, in order to fill zone quotas for the stratified sample. The user is advised to include these cases only if stratification by geographic area is important for analysis. For Lawrence, cases from overrepresented trading zones were randomly removed from the data analysis. They are available, however, in the dataset. The user is advised to delete these cases only if geographic stratification is important for analysis. The sample for Framingham was not stratified.

Dates of data collection:

File 1: The data were collected from July 1985 through December 1987, from records covering the period from January 1980 through December 1986.

Files 2-4: The data were collected for the Lynn survey during the summer of 1984. No information has been provided by the investigators for the periods of data collection for the Framingham and Lawrence surveys.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

File 1: Data were collected from police reports on numbers of murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts for each city for each month of the data collection period. Each record also contains variables for the year and month of the data collection, the city it was collected from, and the year-end population for that city.

Files 2-4: All three files contain information collected through identical telephone interviews with residents

of three communities. The variables include opinions on the most important problems confronting respondents; how much respondents worry about various kinds of crimes; whether respondents have had personal contact with various crimes; how great a neighborhood problem various drugs are perceived to be; and how well the respondent perceives that the police and court system are handling the drug problem. Demographic information is also included on age, sex, and trading zone.

Unit of observation:

File 1: The unit of observation is a city in Massachusetts for a one-month period.

Files 2-4: For files 2 through 4, the unit of observation is the individual telephone respondent.

Geographic Coverage

File 1 covers 30 cities located in Massachusetts. The survey files contain data on residents representative of three Massachusetts cities: Lynn, Framingham, and Lawrence.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Crime data

rectangular file structure

2,520 cases

11 variables

57-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Lynn survey data

rectangular file structure

442 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Framingham survey data

rectangular file structure

417 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Lawrence survey data

rectangular file structure

405 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Kleiman, M.A.R. (1986). *Bringing back street-level heroin enforcement*. Unpublished report.

Gang Involvement in "Rock" Cocaine Trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984-1985

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and Social Control,
University of Southern California
85-IJ-CX-0057
(ICPSR 9398)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined police investigation files for cocaine sales and homicide incidents drawn from five police stations within two Los Angeles police jurisdictions. Investigators sought to understand the relationship between gangs, cocaine and cocaine "rock" trafficking, and levels of violence.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Files 1-7: Arrest logs were reviewed for cases that contained at least one arrest for sale of cocaine or possession for sale. Data were collected from three police stations within the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) jurisdiction and two police

stations within the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) jurisdiction. Arrests that were both gang-related and nongang-related were sampled.

Files 8 and 9: Data were collected from homicide files in the same five police stations used for Files 1-7. Both gang-related and nongang-related cases were sampled.

Sample:

Files 1-7: Cases were selected from arrest logs in the five police stations in two jurisdictions of Los Angeles County. The two jurisdictions and five stations were not selected to be representative of any geographic area. Instead, the investigators sought to capture the phenomena of interest at their points of highest concentration.

For 1984 and 1985, all arrests for sale or possession-for-sale from the five stations that had at least one gang member arrestee (as identified by the station's gang roster) were included in the sample. An equal number of cases without gang arrestees was selected randomly in proportion to each station's contribution to the total number of nongang arrests for each year.

Files 8 and 9: Different procedures were used to identify and sample gang and nongang homicide cases. Gang homicides were identified by using the designation applied by the gang enforcement unit's criteria (documented in the police report). A total of 136 gang and 477 nongang homicides occurred in the five station areas during 1984 and 1985. The investigators selected all 136 gang cases. A total of 136 nongang cases were sampled randomly in proportion to each station's contribution to the five-station nongang homicide total for each year.

Some cases had to be excluded from the sample.

Gang cases that were dropped could not be replaced because all possible

cases were used. However, to be consistent with their prior homicide research, the investigators used random selection to replace nongang cases lost for any of the three reasons. Fourteen nongang cases were replaced and 13 gang cases were dropped.

Dates of data collection:

Files 1-7: Data were collected from 1986 through 1987 about incidents that occurred in 1984 and 1985.

File 8 and 9: Data were collected in 1986 and 1987 about homicides occurring in 1984 and 1985.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In File 4, there were 33 cases that involved "multiple events." These were cases (usually logged and perceived by narcotics officers as a single case) with two or more events, with each event involving (1) at least one arrest for sale or possession-for-sale, and (2) evidence of cocaine present. Multiple-event cases ranged from simultaneous crackdowns of multiple sales locations tied to a single owner or operator to incidents in which one of several suspects escaped but was apprehended at another location with a separate stash of cocaine and a new group of suspects.

Description of variables:

File 1: Demographic variables include sex, age, and race of participants in the incident. Variables characterizing the incident itself include the presence of violence, whether or not the arrest involved a "rock" house, the presence of firearms or other weapons, the type of information leading to the police enforcement presence, the amount of cash taken as evidence, evidence of gang involvement, the presence of drugs, and the number of prior drug and/or violence arrests of participants.

File 2: Demographic variables include age at incident, age at first

prior arrest, sex, and race. Other variables include gang involvement and the total number of prior arrests and charges.

File 3: Variables include first, second, and third arrest charges of the participants involved in the cocaine arrests. Up to three arrest charges were coded for each prior arrest.

File 4: Variables include the presence of violence, the number of guns accessible to the suspects at the time of arrest, and the number and locations of events within the multiple-event incidents.

File 5: Variables include gang involvement, the presence of drugs, the presence of a "rock" house and/or guns, the amount of cash taken in evidence, and whether or not law enforcement officials used a forced entry or buy-bust technique.

File 6: Demographic variables include age at incident, age at first arrest, sex, and race. Other variables include gang involvement and the total number of prior arrests and charges.

File 7: Variables include first, second, and third arrest charges of the participants in the multiple-event cases. Up to three arrest charges were coded for each prior arrest.

File 8: Drug variables were coded for gang and nongang homicide files. Demographic variables include sex, race, and age. Other variables include the number of victims and suspects; gang involvement; the presence of firearms; drugs at the scene or on the victim; drug paraphernalia on the victim, suspect, or at the scene; motives; and whether or not "rock" or powder cocaine was involved.

File 9: Demographic variables include sex, race, and age. Other variables include gang involvement, incident year, and the number of vic-

tims, suspects, and unknown suspects involved in the homicides.

Unit of observation:

(1) Cocaine sales arrest incident; (2) individual participant in the cocaine sales arrest incident; (3) prior arrest history of participants; (4) multiple event incident; (5) event that was part of the multiple event incident; (6) individual participant in the event; (7) prior arrest history associated with the participants; (8) homicide incident; (9) suspect or victim of the homicide incident

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in five police stations, three in the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and two in the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. A variable indicating the station from which a given record was obtained is contained in each data file.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Cocaine sales: Arrest incident

rectangular file structure

741 cases

87 variables

152-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Individual participants: Arrest incident

rectangular file structure

1,560 cases

42 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Prior arrest history

rectangular file structure

6,463 cases

42 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Multiple event incident

rectangular file structure
33 cases
20 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Single event, part of multiple-event incident

rectangular file structure
74 cases
50 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Individual participants

rectangular file structure
143 cases
43 variables
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

Prior arrest history of event participants

rectangular file structure
504 cases
12 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

Homicide incident

rectangular file structure
259 cases
67 variables
95-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

Suspects or victims of homicide incident

rectangular file structure
1,349 cases
8 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Klein, M.W., Maxson, C.L., and Cunningham, L.C. (1988). *Gang involvement in cocaine "rock" trafficking* (Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). Los Angeles, CA: Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California, Center for Research on Crime and Social Control.

Police Response to Street Gang Violence in California: Improving the Investigative Process, 1985

Malcolm W. Klein, Cheryl L. Maxson, and Margaret A. Gordon
Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California
84-IJ-CX-0052
(ICPSR 8934)

Purpose of the Study

This project was an extension of an earlier study of the characteristics of gang and nongang homicides in Los Angeles. The project extends the analysis to a wider range of offenses and to smaller California jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from police investigation files.

Sample:

In each jurisdiction, separate gang-designated and nongang-designated samples were selected from cases that included at least one named or described suspect between the ages of 10 and 30.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset provides information on "small" city violent gang offenses and offenders as well as a comparison sample of nongang offenses and offenders.

Description of variables:

Different data are available for participants and incidents. Participant data include age, gender, race, and role of participants in the incident as well as their gang affiliation, and whether they were arrested/charged. Incident-level data include information gathered from a "violent incident data collection form" (e.g., setting, auto involvement, and amount of property loss) and a "group indicators coding form" (e.g., argot, tattoos, clothing, and slang terminology) developed by the principal investigators. Information is supplied on the number of participants on both the suspect's and victim's sides, and on police gang unit activities, including whether or not a search warrant was obtained, analysis of evidence, and whether or not the suspect was identified.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of violence

Geographic Coverage

Five "smaller" California jurisdictions

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Incidents

rectangular file structure

273 cases

94 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Participants

rectangular file structure

1,006 cases

8 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Klein, M.W., Gordon, M.A., and Maxson, C.L. (1986). The impact of police investigations on police-reported rates of gang and nongang homicides. *Criminology*, 24(3), 489-512.

Klein, M.W., Gordon, M.A., and Maxson, C.L. (1985). Differences between gang and nongang homicides. *Criminology*, 23(2), 209-222.

Klein, M.W., Maxson, C.L., and Gordon, M.A. (1984). *Evaluation of an imported gang violence deterrence program: Final report*. University of Southern California.

Klein, M.W., Gordon, M.A., and Maxson, C.L. (1987). *Police response to street gang violence: Improving the investigative process*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California.

Interaction Between Neighborhood Change and Criminal Activity, 1950-1976: Los Angeles County

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78-NI-AX-0127
(ICPSR 9056)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to evaluate how changes in the structural

and compositional attributes of neighborhoods are related to increases in criminal activity and community deterioration over a 26-year period, 1950-1976.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Demographic information was gathered from Los Angeles and Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Tax Assessor's Office, Los Angeles County Department of Probation, County Registrar of Voters, State of California Department of Savings and Loans, State and County Vital Statistics, and Los Angeles County Municipal and County Law Enforcement Agency files.

Sample:

The sample was drawn from census tract clusters in Los Angeles County defined in 1970 as high crime areas. The county area was comprised of 1142 census tracts having identical boundaries in 1950, 1960, and 1970. A statistical procedure was then used to assemble contiguous census tracts into 192 clusters or neighborhoods which were roughly similar in magnitude of their crime problem, their pattern of residential, commercial, and industrial land use, and in their population characteristics.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study involves a historical trend analysis that examined changes in community structure and criminal activity. The variables included in the dataset primarily measure four components of census tract cluster characteristics hypothesized to affect community-level crime rates. They include: (1) changes over time in land use — the transition from residential property to commercial and industrial use; (2) demographic changes in the

make-up of families and population changes; (3) changes in the socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods due to shifts in the composition of the labor force; and (4) changes in norms concerning law observance due to the emergence of neighborhood subcultures.

Description of variables:

The majority of variables are of two types: "concentration" measures and "distribution" measures. Concentration measures are counts divided by the number of square miles in the dummy tract (i.e., "a unique and consistently defined spatial area"). Distribution measures are generally computed as $100 * (\text{specified count}/\text{specified base})$ [e.g., (juvenile crimes against persons/persons 10-17 years old)*100]. The dataset contains neighborhood-level economic, social, and demographic characteristics over a 26-year period, and associated aggregated levels of various crimes.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is "Dummy census tracts" which are "unique and consistently defined spatial areas" defined by the principle investigator. The tracts may be close to census defined areas, but they are not exactly consistent with them.

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,142 cases

999 variables

8,508-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Kobrin, S., and Schuerman, L.A. (1983). *Crime and changing neighborhoods: Executive summary*. Unpublished report, University of Southern California, Social Science Research Institute, Los Angeles.

Schuerman, L.A., and Kobrin, S. (1986). *Community careers in crime*. A. J. Reiss and M. Tonry (eds.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Arrests As Communications to Criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972-1982

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John Sprague
Washington University of St. Louis
84-IJ-CX-0032
(ICPSR 9998)

Purpose of the Study

It is hypothesized that within defined spatial areas police response to criminal behavior occurs in a very short time frame while criminal response to police behavior is spread out or diffused in time. Many databases cannot be used to assess this hypothesis because of technical problems of simultaneity; the data either are cross-sectional, or do not contain fine enough units of time and space. This study was designed to assess the deterrent effects over time of police sanctioning activity, specifically that of arrests; the design of the study allowed exploiting very fine time structures and moderately small spatial units of aggregation.

Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department and divided into two categories: all Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I crime reports, including arrests, and Part I felony

arrests. The police department also generated geographical "x" and "y" coordinates corresponding to the longitude and latitude where each crime and arrest took place. Part 1 of this collection contains data on all reports made to police regarding Part I felony crimes from 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971). Parts 2-13 contain the yearly data that were concatenated into one file for Part 1. Variables in Parts 2-13 include offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of property taken, and "x" and "y" coordinates of crime arrest locations. Part 14 contains data on all Part I felony arrests. Included is information on offense charged, marital status, sex, and race of person arrested, census tract of arrest, and "x" and "y" coordinates.

The data address the following questions: (1) How does the incidence of arrest affect the incidence of crime within spatial areas? (2) How does the incidence of crime affect the incidence of arrest within spatial areas? (3) What effects do demographic characteristics of a region have on crime rates? (This question can be answered when the data are supplemented with Census tract data.) (4) How quickly, if at all, does the increase of arrest in an area affect the incidence of crime?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The source of the data was the Planning Department of the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police Department, which supplied data pertaining to all crime reports received by the police and all arrests for the years 1970-1980 (excluding 1971).

Sample:

The data in File 1 contain the entire population of Part I felony crimes reported to the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police department from 1970 to 1982, except 1971. The year 1971

was excluded because of data problems at the police department. The data in File 2 contain the entire population of Part I felony arrests in St. Louis from 1970 to 1982, except 1971.

Dates of data collection:

Data for the study were collected from 1982 to 1984. All data pertain to crimes and crime reports during the years 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971).

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study employed a repeated cross-section design. Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department for the time period 1970 to 1982, except for the year 1971. Data were transferred to the investigators on magnetic reel tape. The data were extensively cleaned by the investigators. The data were then divided into two parts: (1) all Part I felony crime reports, including arrests, and (2) all Part I felony arrests. Finally, police-department-generated "x" and "y" coordinates were attached to each alleged crime event or arrest.

Description of variables:

File 1 contains data on all reports made to the police regarding Part I felony crimes. File 1 is divided into 12 parts by year. Each part of File 1 is identical in structure. Included in each part are the following variables: offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of various kinds of property taken, type of arrest if it occurred, district where arrest was made, and longitude and latitude coordinates.

File 2 contains data on all Part I felony arrests. Included are the following variables: offense charged, police district, date of arrest, age of person arrested, date of birth of person arrested, marital status, sex, and race of person arrested, census tract

where person was arrested, and police department "x" and "y" coordinates of place of arrest.

Note that since the variable "census tract" is included in both files, it is possible to add composite census information to the files (such as population size, racial composition, unemployment rates, percent married, and home ownership).

Unit of observation:

The unit of analysis is the individual crime report (File 1) or the individual arrestee (File 2). It is entirely possible for an individual person or arrestee to be involved in an arrest or crime in either of these data files, more than once. However, since no person-level identification numbers are provided, it is impossible to construct a file in which the individual is the unit of analysis.

Geographic Coverage

St. Louis, Missouri

File Structure

Extent of collection: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Police report data, 1970, 1972-1982
rectangular file structure
802,061 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Police report data, 1970
rectangular file structure
74,309 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Police report data, 1972
rectangular file structure
68,629 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Police report data, 1973
rectangular file structure
67,428 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Police report data, 1974
rectangular file structure
70,189 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Police report data, 1975
rectangular file structure
73,549 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
Police report data, 1976
rectangular file structure
66,901 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Police report data, 1977
rectangular file structure
60,410 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
Police report data, 1978
rectangular file structure
58,108 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Police report data, 1979
rectangular file structure
62,436 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
Police report data, 1980
rectangular file structure
69,563 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
Police report data, 1981
rectangular file structure
66,468 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
Police report data, 1982
rectangular file structure
64,071 cases
22 variables
98-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
**Part I felony arrest data, 1970,
1972-1982**
rectangular file structure
154,710 cases
15 variables
46-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Kohfeld, Carol W. (1989). *Crime and demography in St. Louis: 20 years*. Presented at University of Missouri-St. Louis. Sponsored by the Center for Metropolitan Studies. November.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1991). *The organization of homicide events in time and space*. Presented at National Homicide Conference, Kiel Auditorium, March 22-23, St. Louis, MO (Currently under review).

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1990). Demography, police behavior, and deterrence. *Criminology*, 28 (1), 111-136.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1990). *Homicide patterns in time and space*. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Baltimore, MD.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1988). Urban unemployment drives urban crime. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 24 (2), 215-241.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1990). *Identification of*

simultaneous models by disaggregation. Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting, April 4-7, Palmer House, Chicago, IL (Currently under review).

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1990). *Dynamics in context: Police and criminal interaction*. Presented at Department of Political Science, Indiana University, February 22-23, Bloomington, Indiana.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1988). *The relative invariance of predictive models for crime distributions across census tracts and census block groups*. Presented at the American Society for Criminology Annual Meeting, November 8-13, Chicago Marriot Hotel, Chicago, IL.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1986). *Spatial displacement of criminal activity: Criminal time horizons and arrests as communication to criminals*. Presented at Crime Control Theory Conference at the Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, July.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1985). *Crime in St. Louis: Patterns in space and time and some correlates of their distributions*. Presented at First Street Forum Series on Topics About St. Louis at Missouri Botanical Garden, October 24.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1985). *A puzzle in ecological prediction*. Presented at Crime Control Theory conference at University of Maryland, Donaldson Brown Conference Center, July 11-12. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1985). *The dynamics of crime and demography: A decade of change in St. Louis*. Presented at Midwest Political Science Association

Annual Meetings, Chicago, IL, April 12-15.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague (1985). *Crime, time, and demography in St. Louis*. Presented at Public Affairs Thursdays Colloquium, Washington University, April 4.

Criminal Victimization Among Women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on Health Status and Medical Service Usage, 1986

Mary P. Koss
85-IJ-CX-0038
(ICPSR 9920)
(Diskette D00082)

Purpose of the Study

Crime is a major source of stress for its victims. To the extent that stress is linked to illness, criminal victimization may be associated with medical service usage. This study was conducted to explore the impact of criminal victimization on the psychological and physical well-being of women. Women were the focus of the study in order to examine the disproportionate effects of interpersonal violence. The study was conducted at a worksite in Cleveland, Ohio. To increase the availability of complete medical histories, participants were members of a worksite health maintenance plan. Plan members were randomly selected and contacted by telephone or mail to arrange interviews.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews and medical records were used to gather the data. Interviews were conducted with 413 women, with complete data available for 390 women (74 nonvictims and 316 victims of crime). The inter-

views focused on criminal victimization experiences and self-assessments of physical and psychological well-being. Examination of medical records provided data on medical service usage and costs.

Sample:

The sample frame of 5,086 includes all women employed at the worksite (N = 6,087) with the exception of physicians and residents (exclusion required by the worksite management), nonmembers of the health maintenance plan, and retirees who had moved beyond the metropolitan area.

Dates of data collection:

1986

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Interviews covered the extent to which women were victimized by crime and their usage of medical services. Questions used to measure criminal victimization were taken from the National Crime Survey and focused on purse snatching, home burglary, attempted robbery, robbery with force, threatened assault, and assault. In addition, specific questions concerning rape and attempted rape were developed for the study. Health status was assessed by using a number of instruments, including the Cornell Medical Index, the Mental Health Index, and the RAND Corporation test battery for their Health Insurance Experiment. Medical service usage was assessed by reference to medical records.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Cleveland, Ohio

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation +

SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Interview data

rectangular file structure
413 cases
514 variables
711-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Mail survey data

rectangular file structure
2,291 cases
61 variables
114-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff. Deleterious effects of criminal victimization on women's health and medical utilization. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 151 (February 1991), 342-347.

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff. Relation of criminal victimization to health perceptions among women medical patients. *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology* 58, No. 2 (1990), 147-152.

Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979

Herbert M. Kritzer, David M. Trubek, William L.F. Felstiner, Joel B. Grossman, and Austin Sarat
University of Wisconsin Law School,
Madison
82-IJ-CX-0003
(ICPSR 7994)

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted as part of the Civil Litigation Research Project.

The major goals of the project were the development of a large database on dispute processing and litigation, and the collection of information, especially on the costs of litigation.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The dataset includes information from several sources: (1) court records on 1645 cases in state and federal courts in five judicial districts; (2) information from the institutional records of cases sampled from various alternative dispute processing institutions; (3) a screening survey of responses of households and private organizations; and (4) surveys of lawyers, litigants, organizations, and disputants identified by the screening survey. The survey of households and private organizations was taken in order to locate bilateral disputes.

Sample:

The universe included all cases terminated during the 1978 calendar year collected from the records of the federal district court, one or more representative state courts, and a series of alternative institutions. From this universe a sample of cases was chosen. The cases were randomly sampled from these five federal jurisdictions: Eastern Wisconsin, Central California, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and New Mexico. A case was not included if it was a divorce case unless there was a dispute over property, uncontested collection case, uncontested probate case, bankruptcy case, government versus government case, or quasi-criminal matter. A survey of households and private organizations was taken to obtain the sample of bilateral disputes.

Dates of data collection:

1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is a systematic attempt both to estimate the prevalence of civil disputes and also to investigate characteristics of these disputes empirically. The study included a survey that attempted to capture civil disputes that never reached third parties for adjudication.

Description of variables:

Variables in the dataset include costs in terms of time and money, goals of disputants, relationship between disputants, relationship between lawyer and client, resources available to disputants, negotiations, and settlement.

Unit of observation:

Disputes or cases

Geographic Coverage

Eastern Wisconsin, Central California, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and New Mexico

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Comprehensive civil litigation reports for mainframe computers
hierarchical file structure in variable blocked format
2,000 variables

Part 2

Comprehensive civil litigation reports for micro computers
hierarchical file structure in variable blocked format
2,000 variables

Part 3

Household screener
rectangular file structure
5,202 cases
1,874 variables
4,371-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Organizational screener

rectangular file structure

1,516 cases

742 variables

160-unit-long-record

1 record per case

Part 5

Dispute survey open-ended questions

20,402 cases

84-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Kritzer, H.M., Felstiner, W.L.F., Sarat, A., and Trubek, D. (1985). The Impact of fee arrangement on lawyer effort. *Law and Society Review, 19*(2), 251-278.

Trubek, D., Felstiner, W.L.F., Grossman, J., Kritzer, H.M., and Sarat, A. (1983). *Civil litigation research project: Final Report*. Unpublished report, University of Wisconsin Law School, Civil Litigation Research Project, Madison.

Trubek, D., Sarat, A., Felstiner, W.L.F., Kritzer, H.M., and Grossman, J.B. (1984). The costs of ordinary litigation. *UCLA Law Review, 31*(1), 72-127.

**Sandhills [North Carolina]
Vocational Delivery System
Evaluation Project,
1983-1987**

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Center for Urban Affairs
and Community Services,
North Carolina State University
85-IJ-CX-0060
(ICPSR 9224)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a vocational training program on post-release vocational skills, employment, and re-

cidivism of youthful (18 to 21 years old) male inmates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Primary source data files include an inmate activity file, two inmate enrollment files, and an inmate post-release file. Data in these files were obtained from (1) a computerized management information system established at Cameron Morrison Youth Center, (2) inmate enrollment forms recorded by case managers at Polk and Harnett Youth Centers, and (3) follow-up evaluation forms recorded by probation/parole officers or offender specialists of the Employment Security Commission.

Secondary source data include information routinely collected by the North Carolina Department of Correction (DOC), the Employment Security Commission (ESC), and the FBI Police Information Network (PIN). The DOC data files include the county crime rate file, the monthly jail population file, and four inmate files on probation records, recidivism records, prior jail records, and jail education records. The ESC files include an inmate wage history file and a county unemployment rate file. The PIN file contains inmates' arrest records.

Sample:

Three study groups were formed in two stages of the study: an external comparison group, an internal control group, and an experimental group. A random sample was initially selected from two diagnostic centers: Polk and Harnett Youth Centers for youthful inmates. The sample was divided into two categories: an external comparison group and an experimental-control group designated for transfer to the Sandhills and Cameron Morrison Youth Centers. The transferred group members were screened by additional criteria for sample selection. Qualified members were then randomly assigned to either the ex-

perimental group or the internal control group. These three groups resulted in 295 experimental group cases, 296 internal control group cases, and 236 external comparison group cases.

Dates of data collection:
1983-1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study used an experimental design to examine the differences of post-release activities among three inmate groups. A comprehensive inmate database was created to describe inmates' confinement history, employment history, and their criminal records. Three contextual data files provide additional information relevant to inmates' post-release activities.

Description of variables:

Inmate activity file: Type of activity received, amount of time spent in activity, scores at beginning and completion of activity, reason for ending activity. Activities reported include vocational and academic programs, drug and alcohol counseling, and in-prison work assignments.

Sandhills inmate enrollment file: Enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length, highest grade completed at confinement, date, and rule violation.

Polk/Harnett inmate enrollment file: Enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length.

Inmate post-release file: Current activity, present job, job satisfaction rating, number of hours worked, length of job search, other job in last period, why left previous activities.

Inmate unemployment file: Monthly county unemployment rates during June 1983 through December 1985.

County crime rate file: Crime rates for five semi-annual periods, July 1983 through December 1985.

County population file: Monthly population in Sandhills Youth Center and Cameron Morrison Youth Center between June 1983 and March 1987.

Inmate confinement file: Date of admission, type of conditional release, custody level, gain time rate, parole records, type of offense committed, type of offender classified, sentence results, type of work release, work rating.

Inmate recidivism file: Date of new admission, time from enrollment to new admission, type of new offense, number of prior sentence, total consecutive maximum-minimum sentence.

Inmate probation record file: Supervision level assigned, supervision costs charged, type of assessment, total needs score, type of conviction, sentence type, type of release, probation status, attitude of parole, social identification, risk items verified.

Inmate jail education file: Data and type of training education completed in prison, complete scores.

Inmate arrest file: Arrest sequence number, date and location of arrest, offenses charged, and disposition of arrest.

Inmate wage file: Date released, number of employers in each quarter during 1983 to 1987, wages paid in each quarter during 1983 to 1987.

Unit of observation:

There are five different units of observation in this study: (1) youthful inmate, (2) activity, (3) month, (4) county, and (5) arrest.

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 13 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Inmate activity file

rectangular file structure

8,978 cases

18 variables

111-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Sandhills inmate enrollment file

rectangular file structure

591 cases

153 variables

1,085-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Polk/Harnett inmate enrollment file

rectangular file structure

236 cases

88 variables

590-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Inmate post-release file

rectangular file structure

925 cases

60 variables

445-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Inmate unemployment file

rectangular file structure

31 cases

102 variables

415-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

County crime rate file

rectangular file structure

100 cases

7 variables

56-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

County population file

rectangular file structure

50 cases

7 variables

64-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Inmate confinement file

rectangular file structure

815 cases

436 variables

3,041-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 9

Inmate recidivism file

rectangular file structure

157 cases

80 variables

595-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 10

Inmate probation record file

rectangular file structure

1,108 cases

752 variables

2,948-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 11

Inmate jail education file

rectangular file structure

815 cases

130 variables

936-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 12

Inmate arrest file

rectangular file structure

6,012 cases

10 variables

66-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 13

Inmate wage data file

rectangular file structure

533 cases

45 variables

336-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Lattimore, P.K., Witte, A.D., Baker, J.R.
(1988). *The Sandhills vocational delivery system experiment: An examination of correctional program implementation and effectiveness*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

**Criminal Careers and Crime
Control in Massachusetts
[The Glueck Study]:
A Matched Longitudinal
Research Design, Phase I,
1940-1965**

John H. Laub
Northeastern University
Robert J. Sampson
University of Chicago
87-IJ-CX-0022
(ICPSR 9735)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to recode, computerize, and reanalyze Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks' data gathered from 1940 to 1965. The Glueck study, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* (1950), is one of the most influential research efforts in criminological research, particularly in regard to its emphasis on biological factors and family environment as correlates of criminal behavior.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The Gluecks' research team collected data associated with each subject's criminal history from birth to age 32 through extensive record checks of police, court, and correctional files. In addition to searching local and state criminal justice databases, the Gluecks recovered data from the FBI as well as from several state criminal justice data banks.

Sample:

The data file is organized such that the arrest incident is the unit of analysis. Therefore, the sample of arrests can be viewed as the result of a two-stage cluster sample, the sample of delinquents as the first stage, and the record of arrests as the second stage.

Dates of data collection:

The data were collected by the Glueck research team at three points in time: between 1939 and 1948 (time period one), between 1949 and 1957 (time period two), and between 1957 and 1963 (time period three). The data were recoded, computerized, and validated by Laub and Sampson between January 1988 and December 1989.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables included are birth date and death date (if appropriate); date of interviews for time periods one, two, and three; number of arrests from first arrest to age 32; date of the arrest; up to three charges associated with the arrest; total number of charges associated with the arrest; court disposition; and starting and ending dates of incidents of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest.

Unit of observation:

The unit of analysis is the arrest incident (n = 5828 arrests). These arrests pertain to 480 persons, each of whom has a unique identification number (ID) that repeats in all arrest cases with which the person is associated.

Geographic Coverage

For time period one, the geographical coverage includes juvenile correctional schools in Massachusetts. For time periods two and three, the geographical coverage includes the entire United States.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
5,828 cases
88 variables
82-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Glueck, S., and Glueck, E. (1950).

Unraveling juvenile delinquency.
New York: Commonwealth Fund.

Glueck, S., and Glueck, E. (1968).

Delinquents and nondelinquents in perspective. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Laub, J.H., and Sampson, R.J.

(1990). *Final report: Criminal careers and crime control: A matched sample longitudinal research design, phase I.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Davis, K.F. (1991). *Patterns of specialization and escalation in crime: A longitudinal analysis of juvenile and adult transitions in the Glueck data.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois.

Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention, 1979: Chicago Metropolitan Area Survey

Paul J. Lavrakas and Wesley G. Skogan
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78-NI-AX-0111
(ICPSR 8086)

Purpose of the Study

This project was conducted to gain an understanding of the range of activities in which the American public engages to be secure from crime. The survey was designed to identify the scope of anti-crime activities undertaken by the public and to investigate the processes which facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Telephone interviews with households in the Chicago, Illinois, "commuting basin" were conducted by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois. Additional information about the commuting area in which respondents lived was obtained from Census Bureau and police reports.

Sample:

A modified random digit dialing procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers. A total of 1,803 interviews were completed. Within households respondents were adults (age 19 or older) stratified by sex and age. For analytic purposes, the sample of 1,803 completed interviews was weighted by the inverse of the number of different telephone numbers in each household, in order to correct for the increased probability of reaching a household with multiple phones.

Dates of data collection:

June–August 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines in detail citizens' opinions toward safety, their involvement with crime prevention activities, and the quality of life in those neighborhoods.

Description of variables:

Variables include characteristics of the respondent's neighborhood, the various measures the respondent has taken for self-protection, effectiveness of these measures, survey respondents' perceptions and experiences with crime and crime control/prevention activities, and social characteristics of the respondent and the respondent's household.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

The "commuting basin" of Chicago, Illinois, excluding several independent cities and their respective suburbs such as Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet, on the northern and western fringes of Chicago, and all areas in Indiana.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure
1,803 cases
219 variables
471-unit-long record
7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Lavrakas, P.J. (1982). Fear of crime and behavioral restrictions in urban and suburban neighborhoods. *Population and Environment*, 5, 242-264.

Lavrakas, P.J., and Herz, E. (1982). Citizen participation in neighborhood crime prevention. *Criminology*, 20, 479-498.

Lavrakas, P.J. (1983). Citizen involvement in community crime prevention. *Journal of Community Action*, 1, 54-56.

Lavrakas, P.J. (1984). *Citizen self-help and neighborhood crime prevention: American violence and public policy*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Lavrakas, P.J. (1981). *Reactions to crime: Impacts on households*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Lavrakas, P.J., Normoyle, J., Skogan, W.G., Herz, E., Saelem, G., and Lewis, D.A. (1980). *Factors related to citizen involvement in anti-crime measures: Final research report*. Unpublished report, Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, IL.

Lavrakas, P.J., Normoyle, J., Skogan, W.G., Herz, E., Saelem, G., and Lewis, D.A. (1981). *Factors related to citizen involvement in personal, household, and neighborhood anti-crime measures: Executive summary*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Skogan, W.G., and Maxfield, M.G. (1981). *Coping with crime: Individual and neighborhood reactions*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Reactions to Crime Project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]: Survey on Fear of Crime and Citizen Behavior

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Detroit, MI
78-NI-AX-0057
(ICPSR 8162)

Purpose of the Study

This survey gathered information for two studies, both dealing with individual responses to crime and the impact of fear of crime on day-to-day behavior. The first focused on collective responses to crime (how individuals work together to deal with crime), and the second focused on sexual assault and its consequences for the lives of women.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were collected using telephone interviews of randomly selected households of three American cities: Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Sample:

Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco were selected for the study. Within each city three or four neigh-

borhoods (total of ten) were selected to provide variation along a number of dimensions: ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. Households for telephone interviews were selected using random digit dialing, and respondents (18 or older) were randomly selected within households. An additional citywide sample of 540 adults was selected in each city. Because of the interest in sexual assault, women were oversampled in several of the neighborhood samples and in the citywide samples. The neighborhood samples range in size from approximately 200 to 450; total samples are 1640 for Philadelphia and San Francisco, and 1840 for Chicago.

Dates of data collection:
October–December 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research examines both general issues concerning how community members join together to deal with crime problems, and also looks at individual responses to crime fears (such as property identification marking and the installation of bars and locks). The research also explores the impact of fear on individuals' daily activities, such as shopping and leisure pursuits. A section on sexual assaults asks about victimization in the neighborhood and among persons known to the respondent, as well as opinions about measures for preventing sexual assaults. This portion of the project was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health as a companion project.

Description of variables:

Respondents were asked about events and conditions in home areas, relationships with neighbors, who was known and visited, and what was watched on TV and read in the newspapers. Other variables included measures of respondents' perceptions of the extent of crime in

their communities, whether they knew someone who had been a victim, what they had done to reduce their own chances of being victimized, and specific questions concerning sexual assault.

Unit of observation:

Individual respondents to the interview

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure

5,121 cases

206 variables

267-unit-long record

4 records per case

Reports and Publications

DuBow, F., McCabe, E., and Kaplan, G. (1979). *Reactions to crime: A critical review of the literature*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Lewis, D.A., and Maxfield, M. (1981). Fear in the neighborhoods: An investigation of the impact of crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 17, 160–189.

Lewis, D.A., and Saelem, G. (1986). *Fear of crime: Incivility and the production of a social problem*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books.

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Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency in Oregon, 1980-1985

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84-IJ-CX-0048
(ICPSR 9312)

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to develop screening criteria to identify youngsters at risk for (self-reported) antisocial behavior and officially recorded delinquency at early ages.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official data on police contacts were obtained from the juvenile department in the counties of the subjects' residence. The state police provided official contact data for youths who were 18 years or older. Data on youngsters' early antisocial behaviors were obtained from self-reports of subjects and interviews of their parents and teachers.

Sample:

Introductory letters requesting participation in the project were initially sent to approximately 1000 families with boys who studied in 21 elementary and high

schools. About 300 families agreed to participate in all phases of the study. A sample of 245 boys in the fourth, seventh, and tenth grades were selected from the 300 volunteer families.

Dates of data collection:
1981 and 1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This longitudinal study of three cohorts involved a period from 1980 to 1985. The middle and the oldest cohorts were studied in 1980 and reassessed in the current study. Two screening devices, i.e., triple gatings and double gatings, were employed to assess the predictive accuracy of future delinquency. The triple gating procedure included teacher ratings for school competence, mother's report of the boy's home conduct problems, and parent's monitoring practice. The double gating procedure involved teacher ratings for school competence and mother's report of home antisocial conduct.

Description of variables:

Data were collected on youths' personal, family, school, and criminal backgrounds. These data contain information on youth independence, youth achievement, parent's authoritarianism, proportion of days of parent's absence, family criminality, parent's expressiveness, parent's conflict, home conduct problems, home hyperactivity, school disruptiveness, school competence score, self-reported delinquency, peer delinquency score, age of first theft, and drug and alcohol use.

Unit of observation:

Individual youth

Geographic Coverage

Oregon

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Time one data

rectangular file structure
245 cases
219 variables
1,740-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Time two data

rectangular file structure
188 cases
858 variables
1,159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Loeber, R., Dishon, T., and Patterson, G. (1984). Multiple gating: A multistage assessment procedure for identifying youths at risk for delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 21, 7-32.

Loeber, R., and Loeber, M.S. (1986). The prediction of delinquency. In H.C. Quay (ed.) *Handbook of juvenile delinquency*. New York: Wiley.

Loeber, R., and Bowers, B. (1986). *The screening of youths at risk for delinquency: A manual*. Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Firearms Violence and the Michigan Felony Firearm Law: Detroit, 1976-1978

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78-NI-AX-0021, 79-NI-AX-0094
(ICPSR 8509)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to estimate the impact of the Michigan Firearm Law on the processing of defendants in Detroit's Recorder's Court.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were coded directly from documents and records of the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County [Detroit], Michigan, and the Office of Court Clerk, Recorder's Court of Detroit, Michigan.

Sample:

The sample included all defendants listed in Recorder's Court Docket Control records that were arraigned (originally charged with) on at least one of the following charges from January 1, 1976, through December 31, 1978: murder, death/explosion, death/discharge firearm, criminal sexual conduct offense, robbery, and assault.

Dates of data collection:

June 1978-April 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is valuable because it includes variables describing the defendant and court processing decisions made at each stage of processing. Special attention was given to determining the presence and use of firearms and other weapons in each offense. Overall, extensive efforts were made to locate and completely code every case file of interest indicated on the docket entry listings.

Description of variables:

The data summarize case records for defendants processed by Recorder's Court during the period 1976-1978 in which at least one original charge was a violent felony. Some victim characteristics are also available (i.e., victim's age, race, and gender). However, this information was not collected in the early stages of the study (mainly 1976 cases) and therefore may not be representative of all persons victimized by defendants during the entire study period. Information on victim-offender relationship and degree of victim injury were col-

lected from the beginning and are more complete. Variables relating to victim characteristics, use of weapons, number of charges, and disposition of the case are also available.

Unit of observation:

Docket entries (court cases) for each defendant

Geographic Coverage

Detroit, Michigan

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file
OSIRIS and card image data format
rectangular file structure
8,414 cases
73 variables
175-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Heumann, M., and Loftin, C. (1979). Mandatory sentencing and the abolition of plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13(2), 393-430.

Loftin, C., Heumann, M., and McDowall, D. (1983). Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence: Evaluating and alternative to gun control. *Law and Society Review*, 17(2), 287-318.

**Shock Incarceration
in Louisiana, 1987-1989**

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Voncile B. Gowdy
National Institute of Justice
87-IJ-CX-0020
(ICPSR 9926)
(Diskette D00089)

Purpose of the Study

This study describes the results of one phase of an evaluation of the

"shock incarceration" program formally called IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) in the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections (LDPSC). The evaluation was completed by the Louisiana State University in collaboration with the LDPSC. The study examines the changes which occur in offenders participating in the shock program from start through parole and compares these offenders with a matched sample of offenders not in the shock program. The results of the study were intended to provide a valuable assessment of the shock program for the LDPSC and to furnish other jurisdictions with information relevant to the development of such programs in their correctional systems.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Record data were collected from LDPSC records for individuals soon after they were identified as part of a sample. The shock and nonshock incarcerated offenders were asked to complete a self-report questionnaire one or more times. Shock offenders completed three self-report questionnaires. These were administered (1) at the diagnostic center immediately before entering the shock program (pre-program), (2) soon after (approximately 14 days) beginning the incarceration phase of the shock program (early-program), and (3) near the end (after approximately 90 days) of the incarceration phase of the program (late-program). Similarly, the nonshock incarcerated inmates completed a self-report questionnaire three times. They were first tested in the LDPSC diagnostic center immediately before being transferred to an institution (pre-program). They were also tested approximately 14 days after being transferred to their institution (early-program), and were tested again approximately 90 days after their first testing (late-

program) to coincide with the administration of questionnaires to shock inmates. It was anticipated that reading level would be a problem for inmates, so the majority of the attitude and personality scales were recorded and played to the inmates, with inmates receiving only the answer sheets.

Sample:

Offender samples selected included: (1) shock completers, (2) shock dropouts, (3) nonshock incarcerated, (4) nonshock parolees, and (5) nonshock probationers. The nonshock subjects were limited to males because the small number of women in the shock program prohibited making any meaningful comparisons. The three nonshock samples were matched as closely as possible to the shock sample—for example, all samples met the following suitability requirements for the shock program: less than 40 years of age, no known medical or psychological problems severe enough to keep them out of the shock program, no record of felony DWI (Driving While Intoxicated), sex offense, or assault escapes, no overt homosexuality, and no pattern of assaultive behavior. All inmates who entered the shock program from October 1987 until October 1988 who were willing to participate were included in the shock sample. There were a total of 208 male inmates, and of these 92 dropped out or were dismissed from the shock program before 90 days, resulting in a sample size of 116 shock completers.

The probation and parole samples were selected from six probation and parole districts in the state of Louisiana: Natchitoches, East Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, Thibodaux, and Amite. The six districts were chosen to represent different geographic areas of the state because the populations in those areas differed in religion and ethnicity. The urban/rural composition of the districts was also considered in choosing the six sample districts by

using city/county data from the 1980 Census. The percentage of the district that was urban was determined by calculating the average of the percent urban of the parishes that constituted each district. The probation sample of 108 individuals was selected from offenders who had been given a primary recommendation for the shock program by a probation agent but were instead sentenced to probation by a judge. The parole sample consisted of 74 offenders selected from those being paroled from the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The dockets for the parole hearings were consulted to identify first offenders, and each first offender's record was examined for any data which would have disqualified the offenders from participating in the shock program. To gather the incarcerated sample of 144, priority was given to offenders who received a primary recommendation for the shock program from a probation agent but were not recommended to the program by their sentencing judge. Of these, 46 were not available for the entire study, resulting in a completed sample of 98.

Dates of data collection:
1987–1989

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Information on demographics, sentence characteristics, release date, and criminal history were collected from LDPSC records for all samples. LDPSC information for the nonshock incarcerated and paroled offenders and shock program participants was also collected. This included I.Q. (Beta II) and MMPI scores, and diagnostic personnel evaluations of mental health, substance abuse, general attitude, adjustment, and violence potential. The self-report data consisted of a number of attitude and personality scales, as well as drug and alcohol self-report information. Several scales were developed to measure

attitudes and expectations about prison programs. These scales gauged inmates' attitudes toward the drill instructors or staff, the difficulty of the program, and counseling and special programs. Previously-designed scales were also used to measure aggressiveness, adjustment to prison, frequency and seriousness of inmates' conflicts with others, personality type and characteristics, and the method used to cope with difficult situations. Drug and alcohol self-report items focused on amount of use, type of use, frequency of use, method of obtaining illegal drugs, and age at first use. The parole performance evaluation completed each month included items relating to parolees' performance at work and in school, substance abuse counseling, interpersonal relations, intensive supervision program requirements, and contacts with the criminal justice system. To examine whether shock incarceration helped problem drinkers adjust to law-abiding, prosocial lives, an "Adjustment to Prosocial Living Index" was developed.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Louisiana

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Inmate impact data

rectangular file structure
351 cases
569 variables
80-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 2

Demographic data for all samples

rectangular file structure
515 cases
47 variables
76-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Community supervision performance data for all samples

rectangular file structure
2,621 cases
77 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Reports and Publications

MacKenzie, Doris L. The parole performance of offenders released from shock incarceration (boot camp prisons): A survival time analysis. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 7 (1991), 213-216.

MacKenzie, Doris L., and Dale G. Parent. Shock incarceration and prison crowding in Louisiana. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 19 (1991), 225-237.

Shaw, James W., and Doris L. MacKenzie. Shock incarceration and its impact on the lives of problem drinkers. *American Journal of Criminal Justice* XVI (1991), 63-96.

**Validation of the RAND
Selective Incapacitation
Survey and the Iowa Risk
Assessment Scale in
Colorado, 1982 and 1986**

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84-IJ-CX-0034
(ICPSR 9292)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to replicate the RAND Second Inmate Survey and to validate the Iowa Risk Assess-

ment Scale on a group of Colorado offenders.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data sources include (1) survey data from inmates' self-reports, (2) parole and probation records from the Colorado Department of Correction case files, and (3) the automated criminal history file maintained by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

Sample:

The sample for the replicating of the RAND study was an incoming cohort of 313 males sentenced to the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC) in 1986. The respondents include inmates housed at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (DU) and DOC inmates who were backlogged (and waiting transfer to DU) in Denver and Adams County jails. At the DU two procedures were used. At first, correctional officers selected inmates from an alphabetical list. Later, correctional officers took all inmates from the most convenient cell-block, and escorted to them to the survey site. At the jails, the survey groups were systematically selected from a list, compiled daily, of backlogged inmates waiting to be transported to DU.

The sample for the validation of the Iowa risk instrument was selected from all inmates released from prison in 1982 who had been sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, El Paso, or Mesa. These four districts were selected because criminal records in these districts are well maintained.

Dates of data collection:

1984-1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset includes crime information from defendants' self-reports and from official crime records. Self-report items include the perceived prob-

ability of being caught, weapon used in the offense, months free on the street during the reference period, and a detailed activity description during the free period. Official records provide information on criminal histories of the sampled inmates, including dates of current and prior arrests and convictions, case dispositions, crime severity scores, and history of substance use.

Description of variables:

In the file for validation of the RAND scale, variables include respondents' demographic characteristics; employment history; age of onset of criminal activity; substance use and criminal records; sentencing and confinement history; probation and parole records; attitudes toward the law, prisons, and police; plans and reasons for committing the crimes; and frequencies of committing specific types of crimes, such as burglary, robbery, assault, and thefts. The last 146 variables of the file are identical with the variables used in the Iowa scale validation file.

The Iowa scale validation file contains information on inmates' personal characteristics; present and past records of offenses committed; arrest, conviction and disposition history; criminal history scores; crime severity scores; and a substance abuse score.

Unit of observation:

RAND: Incoming inmates
Iowa: Released inmates

Geographic Coverage

Colorado

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

RAND data

rectangular file structure
313 cases
584 variables
931-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Iowa data

rectangular file structure
1,069 cases
157 variables
129-unit-long record
4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Mande, M.J., and English, K. (1987).

Estimating individual offending rates in Colorado. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

Mande, M.J., and English, K. (1988).

Validation of the Iowa assessment scale on a 1982 release cohort of Colorado inmates. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

Matching Treatment and Offender: North Carolina, 1980-1982

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81-IJ-CX-0061
(ICPSR 8515)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate the implications of rational choice theory for offender rehabilitation. The hypothesis of the research is that income-enhancing prison rehabilitation programs are most effective for the economically motivated offender.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data on returns to prison were obtained from machine-readable and "jacket data" on inmates from the North Carolina Department of Correction. Rap sheet information from the North Carolina Police Information Network provided information on arrest history. Data on employment and earnings were obtained from the North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Sample:

The sample consists of 1425 male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first six months of 1980. This sample includes those inmates who were in prison at least six months, who had not been outside the prison for significant periods of time during their current incarceration, and who were released back into North Carolina.

Dates of data collection:

1981-1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study looks at interaction effects between several income-enhancing rehabilitation programs and the type of offender. The offender was characterized by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal history and behavior, and participation in rehabilitation and work programs during incarceration. Information was also collected on type of release and post-release recidivistic and labor market measures. Post-release behavior was measured in terms of recidivism and employment. Measures of recidivism included any arrests, any convictions, length of time until first arrest after release, seriousness of offense leading to reincarceration, and a comparison of the seriousness of new offense with that for prior incarceration. Employment behavior was measured in terms of

reported earnings and amount of earning per quarter.

Description of variables:

Variables describe individual demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal history and behavior, participation in rehabilitation and work activities during incarceration, type of release, and post-release recidivistic and labor market measures.

Unit of observation:

Male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first half of 1980

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,425 cases

53 variables

80-unit-long record

11 records per case

Reports and Publications

Marsden, M.E., and Orsagh, T. (1984). *Rational choice theory and offender rehabilitation*. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina, Department of Economics, Chapel Hill.

**Improving Evidence
Collection Through
Police-Prosecutor
Coordination in Baltimore,
1984-1985**

Susan Martin
Police Foundation
84-IJ-CX-0075
(ICPSR 9290)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate the effects of changes in police evidence collection procedures and the provision of feedback to officers on felony case charge reductions or dismissals due to evidentiary problems. The study used a pre-post experimental design in which two shifts were given a procedure guide and feedback reports and two other shifts served as a control.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The study produced three files: (1) patrol officer, (2) arrested offender, and (3) investigated case. All of the data were abstracted from official records of the Police Department and State's Attorney Office of Baltimore County, Maryland. In the arrested offender file, each offender is represented only once, regardless of the number of filed cases that derive from a particular arrest. The arrested offender file is a subset of the investigated case file. The investigated case file is composed of cases entered in the police logs and court docket and includes some offenders more than once.

Sample:

The sample for the officer file consists of all police officers on patrol in four shifts of the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Baltimore County Police Department during the period April 1, 1984, through November 30,

1985. The target population was all felony cases (except homicide, rape/other sex offenses, and child abuse) from police and prosecutor records for the periods April 1, 1984, through November 30, 1984, and April 1, 1985, through November 30, 1985.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was designed to permit an experimental assessment of the effectiveness of two police evidence collection programs implemented on April 1, 1985. One of these was an investigative and post-arrest procedural guide. The other was an individualized feedback report prepared by prosecutors for police officers. (Due to problems in implementing the feedback report during the study period, the available data cannot be used to evaluate this portion of the intervention.)

Description of variables:

The officer file includes information on each officer's demographic characteristics, length of police service, and assignment changes between April 1, 1984, and November 30, 1985. Data in the arrest and case files include time of arrest; information on arresting officer, original investigating officer, and principal investigating officer; offense; victim characteristics and arrestee characteristics; arrest characteristics (e.g., whether on a warrant or not, pretrial release status, amount of bail); available evidence (e.g., property recovered, identified eyewitnesses, forged checks, fingerprints, and drug test results); case processing variables (e.g., reasons for dismissal and charge reduction, initial screening decision, conviction offense, disposition of case, sentence type, and sentence length); and arrestee's criminal history.

Unit of observation:

Patrol officers, arrested offenders, and investigated cases

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Officer data

rectangular file structure

501 cases

24 variables

78-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Offender data

rectangular file structure

1,440 cases

85 variables

235-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Case data

rectangular file structure

1,622 cases

85 variables

235-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Martin, S. (1987). *Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

State Appellate Court Adaptation to Caseload Increase, 1968–1984: [United States]

Thomas B. Marvell and
Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.
Court Studies Inc.
83-IJ-CX-4046
(ICPSR 8262)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the causes of higher output in appellate courts. It documents and evaluates the effectiveness of policies adopted by state appellate courts between 1968 and 1984.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information was gathered for intermediate appellate courts and supreme courts in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia for the period 1965–1984 (although the period actually analyzed was 1968–1984). The most important sources of information were annual reports published by the state court administrator's office. The reports are available for most of the states for the time period. Other sources include unpublished internal statistical reports, state rules of appellate courts, literature describing appellate court operations, published opinions of case reporters, and a multistate publication containing survey information on more than one state.

Sample:

The target population was all intermediate appellate courts and state supreme courts in the United States. Documentary information for each court was gathered for the period between 1965 and 1984.

Dates of data collection:
1984–1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study used a time-series cross-sectional design to organize data from many states over a long period of time. It is one of the major attempts to evaluate the impacts of caseload pressures on both intermediate appellate courts and supreme courts for the entire nation. The dataset is valuable in that it describes in detail the changes made by appellate courts and information related to each of the changes. These changes include (1) adding judges, law clerks, and staff attorneys, (2) expending or creating intermediate appellate courts, (3) reducing panel size, (4) using summary procedures, (5) curtailing opinion practices by deciding cases without opinion or by unpublished and memo opinions, and (6) curtailing oral argument length.

Description of variables:

The file contains information from 51 appellate courts for a period of 20 years. The variables for each state in any one year include information on court decision outputs (e.g., the number of cases decided per year, and cases decided per judge), descriptions of judges and attorney aides (e.g., number of judges and law clerks, and the use of new judges, extra judges, or retired judges), various opinion practices (e.g., percent of published, unpublished, and memo opinions for criminal/civil appeals), procedure and organization (e.g., panel size, oral argument length, and total summary decisions), and caseload characteristics (e.g., the number of initial criminal/civil appeals filed, and number of writs and petitions per judge).

Unit of observation:

State appellate courts per year

Geographic Coverage:

50 U.S. States and District of Columbia

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,020 cases

260 variables

80-unit-long record

26 records per case

Reports and Publications

Marvell, T., and Moody, C. (1986).

State appellate court adaptation to caseload growth: Final report.

Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Impact of Sentencing Reforms and Speedy Trial Laws in the United States, 1969-1989

Thomas B. Marvell
and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.
Justice Research
88-IJ-CX-0045
(ICPSR 9736)

Purpose of the Study

Certainty and promptness of punishment have long been hypothesized to be important variables in deterring crime. In the 1970s and early 1980s, these tenets resulted in widespread adoption of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws. The purpose of this study was to focus on possible broad effects of these reforms, such as changes in state crime rates, prison admissions, and prison populations.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The prison data are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports. The data on crime rates are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (1972-1990), and are the adjusted statistics published in the succeeding year's Crime Report.

Population data were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and data on economic conditions were obtained from the Department of Commerce. Information concerning the content and effective dates of legal reforms were determined by reading statute books and court rules.

Sample:

The sample consisted of each state for the years 1969-1989.

Dates of data collection:

Data were gathered from records pertaining to the years 1969-1989.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include information on states, crime report data, and prison populations. In addition, three appendices are included that contain information on sentencing reforms, sentencing laws for felonies committed with deadly weapons, and state speedy trial laws.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the state by year.

Geographic Coverage

The data are drawn from all 50 states.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,050 cases

31 variables

87-unit-long record

2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Marvell, T.B., and Moody, Jr., C.E.

(1991). *Ultimate impacts of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws.*

Final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Police Use of Deadly Force, 1970-1979

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International Association of
Chiefs of Police
79-NI-AX-0131
(ICPSR 9018)

Purpose of the Study

This is a descriptive study of incidents of "justifiable homicide" committed by police officers in 57 urban police departments.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected through survey questionnaires sent to police executives of 57 U.S. cities with police agencies serving urban areas with populations of 250,000 or more, during the period 1970-1979. The FBI supplied unpublished Uniform Crime Report data on justifiable homicide by police and civilians, including age, sex, and race information, for the same time period.

Sample:

The sampling element in this study was "justifiable homicides" by police which occurred during the period 1970-1979 in 57 U.S. cities that had police agencies serving urban areas with populations of 250,000 or more. Incidents of "justifiable homicide" include homicides committed by on- and off-duty police officers.

Dates of data collection:

An 18-month period between 1979 and 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is valuable because it examines the issue of police use of deadly force. The data describe in great detail incidents of "justifiable homicide" by police and departmen-

tal practices and procedures regarding related issues.

Description of variables:

Variables include the number of sworn officers in the department, number of supervisory officers, average years of education, department regulations about issues such as off-duty employment, the wearing of uniforms and carrying firearms, disciplinary actions, in-service training, firearms practice, assignments without firearms, on-duty deaths, and off-duty deaths.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of justifiable homicide

Geographic Coverage

57 U.S. cities that had police agencies serving urban areas with populations of 250,000 or more

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

54 cases

785 variables

132-unit-long record

26 records per case

Reports and Publications

Matulia, K.J. (1982). *A balance of forces: Executive summary.*

Unpublished report, Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Matulia, K.J. (1982). *Justifiable homicide by the police: A study of homicides by the police in 57 U.S. cities.* Gaithersburg, MD:

International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Matulia, K.J. (1982). *A balance of forces.* Unpublished report, Gaithersburg, MD: International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Impact of Legislation to Prohibit "Happy Hours" in Indiana, 1983-1986

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86-IJ-CX-0084
(ICPSR 9732)

Purpose of the Study

Banning "happy hours" is one of several policies explored across the nation in an attempt to address the problem of drunk-driving and its consequences. The goal of this research program, which was designed to focus on the restricted days and times comprising happy hours, was to determine whether any reduction in automobile accidents could be attributed to the ban on happy hours.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The Indiana State Police archives detailed information about all highway accidents in the state. Data used in this evaluation were extracted from the 1983 through 1986 Accident Statistical Master (ASM) tapes, which include annual compilations of all accidents.

Sample:

For the first data file, the sample included all accidents that occurred in the state of Indiana from the period January 1983 through June 1986. The second data file is comprised of biweekly aggregations of alcohol-related accidents as coded by police.

Dates of data collection:

Data were extracted from the Accident Statistical Master tapes for the time period of January 1983 through June 1986.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

For both data files, variables measure the number of accidents occur-

ring during specified weekly time periods. For the first data file, the treatment series of variables are defined by those time increments when happy hours are most likely to occur. The control series of variables are defined by non-happy hour times. The second data file contains biweekly aggregations of alcohol-related accidents as coded by the police.

Unit of observation:

The first data file has as its unit of analysis weeks, defined as beginning of Monday and ending on Friday. The second data file has as its unit of analysis biweekly periods.

Geographic Coverage

Indiana

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Card image data format

Part 1

All Indiana highway accidents, January 1983-June 1986

rectangular file structure

210 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

All alcohol-related Indiana highway accidents, January 1983-June 1986

rectangular file structure

104 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Maxfield, M.G., and Pierce, G.L.

(1988). *Impact of legislation to prohibit happy hours*. Final report prepared for the National Institute of Justice [Award No. 86-IJ-CX-0084]

Pretrial Home Detention With Electronic Monitoring: An Evaluation in Marion County, Indiana, 1988-1989

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89-IJ-CX-0025
(ICPSR 9734)

Purpose of the Study

Local governments throughout the nation face the problem of jail and prison overcrowding. The purpose of this study was to evaluate an alternative form of punishment and pretrial release: pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring. This evaluation can be used to compare the effectiveness of home detention programs for convicted offenders and unconvicted individuals awaiting disposition. Specifically, this can be done by comparing the results of the present study with the results of an earlier study that examined the effectiveness of electronic monitoring on a postconviction population. For a complete description of the other part of the study, see the *User's Guide for Electronic Monitoring of Nonviolent Convicted Felons: An Experiment in Home Detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986-1988* (ICPSR 9587).

Methodology

Sources of information:

The following sources of information were used: criminal justice intake documents; criminal history records; records of program violations written up by program staff; field and telephone contact logs; court disposition and sentence documents; computer call records; interviews with program staff, judges, and prosecutors; and the Marion County Justice Agency.

Sample:

The program was restricted to persons charged with nonviolent offenses, such as property offenses and driving under the influence. Because home detention with electronic monitoring implies certain technical criteria, prospective clients had to have a residence with a telephone in Marion County in order to be included in the program.

Dates of data collection:

July 1988-July 1989.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include charged offense, prior criminal history, living arrangements, employment status, number of telephone calls, summary of program violations, reason for program termination, program entry and termination dates, and disposition after program release. The codebook contains a complete listing of the variables.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual program client.

Geographic Coverage

Marion County, Indiana

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

224 cases

83 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Baumer, T.L., and Maxfield, M.G.

Electronically monitored home detention. *Overcrowded Times*, September 1991.

Baumer, T.L., Maxfield, M.G., and Mendelsohn, R.I. (Under review). *A comparative analysis of three*

electronically monitored home detention programs.

- Maxfield, M.G., and Baumer, T.L. (1990). *Evaluation of pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring*. Final report for the National Institute of Justice. [Award No. 89-IJ-CX-0025]
- Maxfield, M.G., and Baumer, T.L. (1990). Home detention with electronic monitoring: Comparing pretrial and postconviction programs. *Crime and Delinquency*, 36, 521-536.
- Maxfield, M.G. The fallible electronic jailer. *The New York Times*, May 16, 1991.
- Maxfield, M.G., and Baumer, T.L. Electronic monitoring in Marion County, Indiana. *Overcrowded Times*, September 1991.
- Maxfield, M.G., and Baumer, T.L. (forthcoming). Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: A nonexperimental salvage evaluation. *Evaluation Review*.

National Survey of Field Training Programs for Police Officers, 1985-1986

Michael S. McCampbell
National Institute of Justice Visiting
Fellow Program
85-IJ-CX-0039
(ICPSR 9350)

Purpose of the Study

This is a national survey of field training programs for police officers. Emphasis was on the format and costs of these programs, as well as their impact on civil liability suits and other complaints.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires returned by state and local criminal justice agencies

Sample:

From a list of 588 state and local law enforcement agencies, provided by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, a stratified (by number of authorized full-time employees) random sample was selected.

Dates of data collection:

September 1985-August 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides a nationwide view of field training programs for police officers.

Description of variables:

The dataset contains two files. One describes agencies with field training programs and the other describes agencies with no field training programs. Variables describing those agencies with field training include length of time since the implementation of the program; reasons for initiating the program; objectives, evaluation criteria, and characteristics of the program; number of dismissals based on performance in FTO program; hours of classroom training; characteristics of field training officers, criteria for choosing them, and incentives to become one; agency evaluation of impact of the FTO program on the number of civil liability complaints and on the number of successful equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints; and agency evaluation of the selection of qualified applicants for the job. If there was no FTO program, the survey asked about the presence of alternative training such as on-the-job training with a senior officer and additional classroom training during probation.

Unit of observation:

Law enforcement agencies

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Field training program data

rectangular file structure

183 cases

107 variables

80-unit-long record

11 records per case

Part 2

No field training program data

rectangular file structure

104 cases

6 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

McCampbell, M.S. (1982). Field training for police officers: State of the art. *Research in Brief, November 1986*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Effects of Sentences on Subsequent Criminal Behavior in New Jersey, 1976-1977

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and William R. Smith
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Rutgers University
85-IJ-CX-0005
(ICPSR 8986)

Purpose of the Study

The nature of a criminal career up to the point of the presenting offense (e.g., prior arrests, convictions, sanctions) is one of many considerations used in determining the sentence im-

posed, and is an important factor in how likely it is that the sentence will be effective (i.e., deter future criminal involvement). Other factors considered in determining sentences include characteristics of the offense, such as number of victims, number of offenders, victim injury and loss, and the seriousness of the offense. Other factors considered as indicators of the potential for rehabilitation include offender characteristics, such as education, employment history, drug use, and family situation. Which of the above factors have direct effects on sentencing and rehabilitation? Which factors have the strongest effects? The purpose of this study is to investigate the variables, including past detectable criminal behavior, that determine sentencing and subsequent criminal behavior as it is detected by the criminal justice system.

The data address the following questions: (1) At what point in the criminal career is the criminal career interrupted or halted by the criminal justice system because the offender is "taken off the street"? (2) How long is the criminal career interrupted by the criminal justice system when the offender is "taken off the streets"? (3) How important are the effects of past criminal behavior as opposed to offender characteristics, such as education, employment history, drug use, and family situation, on criminal behavior subsequent to sentencing? (4) How do the effects of sentencing differ among offenders according to background, criminal history, and offense?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from three separate sources and combined into two files: the information extracted from the three data sources overlaps. Described below, for each file, are the three sources and the kind of data each source best provides.

Sentence File. Much of the data in the Sentence File concerning details of the offense, prior record, family history, employment, community background, education, military service, physical and mental health, plea bargaining, and prosecutor recommendations were originally collected by the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts (NJAOC) Sentence Guidelines Project. Data providing original and final charge(s) and sentence imposed were collected by NJAOC from Judgment of Conviction sheets.

Event File. Arrest data in the Event File were originally contained in the Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History database (SAC). This database collected official arrest histories maintained by the New Jersey State Police. In addition, incarceration history data were obtained from the New Jersey Department of Corrections Database (DOC).

Sample:

Sentence File. All cases appearing before a New Jersey state court from October 1976 to September 1977 resulting in at least one conviction for an indictable offense were selected to be included in the Sentencing data file (File 1). Cases in which all charges were dismissed or acquitted, cases in which the only charge was for a nonindictable offense, and cases in which the offender was charged for an indictable offense but convicted of a downgraded, nonindictable offense were dropped from the sample. Of the 14,329 cases in the Sentencing File, 12,231 involve individuals who have criminal career data in the Event File.

The sampling unit is the court sentence, not the individual offender. A total of 921 cases involve offenders who appear in one and sometimes two other cases in the file. Also, some cases have more than one offender. For court cases with multiple

offenders, each offender was treated as a unique case.

Event File. Selected to be included in the Event File were all official statewide arrest, court, supervision, and incarceration records for all individual convicted offenders aged 18 and over in the 14,329 cases in the Sentence File. Each case in the sample is an event in the offender's life and criminal career (e.g., birth, arrest, conviction, incarceration, and death) ($n = 349,775$ records). Minimally, there exist four cases in the Event File for a single offender in the Sentencing File (a birth record, an arrest, a conviction, and a dummy record indicating the sanction received according to the data in the Sentencing file). On average, there exist 27 records in the Event File for each of the 12,231 valid cases in the Sentencing File, though some offenders have over 200 records.

Dates of data collection:

Sentence File. The New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts Sentence Guidelines Project collected data contained in the Sentence File (File 1) from 1976 to 1977. Similarly, the data in this file refer to events taking place between October 1976 and September 1977.

Event File. The SAC data system officially has maintained an arrest history database since 1972. However, the database contains arrest data that were collected and refer to arrests that took place as early as the late 1930s. Incarceration data have been collected by the State of New Jersey Department of Corrections (DOC) since 1974. Incarceration records collected and referring to events as early as the mid-1960s are also included in the database.

The investigators reorganized these original databases into the Sentence and Event Files in 1990.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The data are contained in two files: the Sentence File (File 1) and the Event File (File 2). Either file may be used independently, though it is possible to use data from both files, since cases in the Sentencing file are linked to the Event File through the variable STUDYID.

The Sentence File (File 1) contains data at the level of the individual court case. This file has 1,377 variables on 14,329 cases. Note that several computed variables in the Sentencing File allow for the identification and manipulation of duplicate and triplicate individual offenders (those who were convicted of an indictable offense more than once during the observation period). These variables include DUPLICAT, ORDER, SECONDID, SECNDGRP, SECTYPE1, SECTYPE2, THIRID, THIRGRP, THRTYPE1, and THRTYPE2. Substantive variables in the File 1 are organized into three general categories. The first 826 variables contain information coded from the Presentence Investigation and Judgment of Conviction forms available for each case in the 1976-1977 sample. Included among these variables are items relating to offender characteristics (demographic data, victim injury, and loss) and case characteristics (prosecutor recommendations, offense, judgment of conviction information, court appearances, and dispositions). Second, variable numbers 827 to 957 are items computed from the first group of variables, such as detailed measures of the sentence administered in 1976-1977. Finally, the last group of variables, starting with variable number 958, are indicators of criminal activity, custodial status, and supervisory status as computed from arrest histories in the Event File (File 2). These measures concern events prior to the arrest leading to entry into the 1976-1977 sample, after the sen-

tence was administered, and the period between arrest and sentencing.

The Event File (File 2) contains data on the level of events in the criminal career of 12,321 offenders. This file has 41 variables on 349,775 events. Variables include type of event, date and time of event, arrest data (including number of charges, type of court, final plea, disposition, sentence, probation and incarceration status), and demographic characteristics of the offender.

It is important to understand that the organizing feature of the Event File is the type of record, summarized by the variable RECTYPE. Not all variables are relevant to each type of record, and therefore a large proportion of variables have "Not Applicable" codes. Which information applies to a given event depends on the type of record. Please refer to the introduction to the Event File codebook for an explanation of each record type and the variables that apply to each.

Unit of observation:

The Sentencing File (File 1) contains data at the level of the individual court case.

The Event File (File 2) contains data at the level of the event in the offender's life or criminal career, such as an arrest, a court appearance, a jailing, an incarceration, a release from custody, birth, or death.

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image and logical record length data formats

Part 1

Sentence File

14,329 cases

1,377 variables

80-unit-long record

34 records per case

Part 2

Event File

rectangular file structure

349,775 cases

41 variables

135-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Smith, D.R., and Smith, W.R. (1990).

Documentation manual for the state of New Jersey administrative office of the courts sentencing effectiveness study data files. New Brunswick, New Jersey. Institute for Criminological Research, Rutgers University.

Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Forms, Uses, and Perceived Value, 1983

William F. McDonald, Lonnie A. Athens, and Thomas J. Minton

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83-IJ-CX-0023

(ICPSR 9328)

Purpose of the Study

This study is a survey of jurisdictions with sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders. It collected information about the characteristics of the laws and surveyed opinions of criminal justice professionals regarding the fairness, effectiveness, and practices of the laws.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from two sources: (1) legal reference books listing 96 sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders and (2) telephone surveys of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges.

Sample:

The sampling frame for the jurisdiction file consisted of 49 jurisdictions including states, the District of Colum-

bia, and the federal system that had general recidivist laws in effect after December 31, 1982. Within each of these 49 units, two local jurisdictions were randomly selected: one was from localities with populations between 50,000 and 250,000 in 1980, and the other was from larger localities. In the sample of criminal justice professionals, subjects were obtained from a convenience sample of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges in each of the jurisdictions who were familiar with the repeat offender laws.

Dates of data collection:

1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset provides a profile of general repeat offender laws in 1983. Detailed information on the characteristics and applications of these recidivist statutes are included. In addition, problems in implementation and recommendations for improvement of the laws are described by prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges.

Description of variables:

The jurisdiction file includes variables such as jurisdiction size, number of provisions in the law, number of felony cases handled under the law per year, number of defendants sentenced as repeat offenders, frequency of charging and sentencing under the law, and minimum and maximum sentences specified in the statutes. The variables in the three surveys of practitioners contain data related to their familiarity with the laws, descriptions of a recent case, and their satisfaction with the statutes. The questionnaires also requested opinions of the laws' effectiveness, degree of judicial discretion under the statute, frequency of application, and degree of difficulty in obtaining prior criminal records.

Unit of observation:

Observations are jurisdiction, prosecutor, defense attorney, and judge.

Geographic Coverage

49 states including the District of Columbia and the federal system

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Prosecutors survey

rectangular file structure
179 cases
57 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Defense attorneys survey

rectangular file structure
96 cases
57 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Judges survey

rectangular file structure
89 cases
57 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Jurisdiction data

rectangular file structure
96 cases
57 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

McDonald, W.F., Athens, L.A., and Minton, T.J. (1985). *Repeat offender laws in the United States: Their forms, use and perceived value*. Executive summary, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC.

National Assessment Program Survey of Criminal Justice Personnel in the United States, 1986

J.T. McEwen, Barbara Webster,
and Edward Connors
Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
85-IJ-CX-C006
(ICPSR 9923)
(Diskette D00070)

Purpose of the Study

The Institute for Law and Justice conducted the 1986 National Assessment Program (NAP) survey to determine the needs and problems of local and state criminal justice practitioners. This information is used by the National Institute of Justice in planning its research and development. The data released in this collection constitute the second NAP survey. The first such survey was conducted in 1983. The questionnaires dealt with five general areas and were tailored to each of several groups of respondents: police chiefs, sheriffs, probation and parole agency heads, jail administrators, prosecutors, and trial court administrators.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Approximately 2,500 practitioners were selected from a sample of 375 counties across the country. In each sampled county, the police chief of the largest city, sheriff, jail administrator, prosecutor, chief trial court judge, trial court administrator (where applicable), and probation and parole agency heads received survey forms. The questionnaires were tailored to specific responsibilities. For example, police chiefs and sheriffs completed questionnaires that focused on (1) the most serious problems facing the criminal justice system, (2) factors accounting for any increase in the department's work-

load over the past three years, (3) identification of successful projects and specification of department priorities for improving field operations, investigations, and management information systems, and (4) problems that departments had recruiting and retraining staff, as well as major training and technical needs.

Sample:

From a sample of 375 counties across the United States, 2,500 respondents were selected for inclusion in the assessment study. All 175 counties having a population greater than 250,000 were sampled with certainty. The remaining 200 counties were sampled from those having populations less than 250,000. Within each sampled county, the heads of law enforcement agencies (police chief of largest city, sheriff, jail administrator, prosecutor, chief trial court judge, trial court administrator, and probation and parole agency heads) were requested to complete questionnaires about their agencies' needs, problems, and resources. Care should be taken in interpreting the responses: many of the question items pertain to agency needs and requirements, though others ask for the respondent's own opinions.

Dates of data collection:

1986

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The questionnaires covered five broad categories: (1) background characteristics including staff size, budget totals, and facility age, (2) criminal justice system problems, (3) prison crowding, (4) personnel issues such as training needs and programs, and (5) operations and procedures including management, management information, and the specific operations in which the respondents were involved. In most cases, variables were measured at

the nominal or ordinal level. Question items were grouped into batteries which dealt with specific topic areas (e.g., staff recruitment, judicial training, number of personnel). A limited number of the battery items are repeated across several questionnaires. However, the order of the battery items in each questionnaire varies, and there is no consistent variable identification scheme for the repeated items.

Unit of observation:

Agencies

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 7 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Adult probation and parole agency heads data

rectangular file structure

339 cases

138 variables

376-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Trial court judges data

rectangular file structure

164 cases

203 variables

524-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Police data

rectangular file structure

281 cases

164 variables

389-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Sheriffs data

rectangular file structure

207 cases

164 variables

423-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Jail administrators data

rectangular file structure

268 cases

196 variables

474-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Prosecutors data

rectangular file structure

226 cases

196 variables

433-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Trial court administrators data

rectangular file structure

137 cases

203 variables

507-unit-long record

1 record per case

Crime, Fear, and Control in Neighborhood Commercial Centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970-1982

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and David Frey

Minnesota Crime Prevention
Center, Inc.

80-IJ-CX-0073

(ICPSR 8167)

Purpose of the Study

The major objective of this two-stage study was to examine how both the residential and commercial characteristics of an area contribute to crime and how these affect reactions to crime in mixed commercial-residential settings.

Methodology

Sources of information:

During the first stage of the study, a walk-through survey of each of 93 commercial centers was conducted to collect data concerning their physical characteristics. Additional information collected for each

center includes crime data obtained from the Minneapolis and St. Paul police departments, demographic data obtained from the Minneapolis and St. Paul city assessor's offices, R.L. Polk and Company, and U.S. Census Reports. In addition to recollecting the information about the physical characteristics of commercial centers, and using the crime and demographic data obtained from Stage I, three other data collection instruments were employed for Stage II. These include a residential survey, business person interviews, and use-pattern observations of pedestrian activities in commercial centers.

Sample:

The first stage of the research included a purposive sample of 93 commercial centers. Each center contained an average of 20 stores and had a surrounding residential neighborhood within a 0.3 mile radius. In the second phase of the research, 24 commercial centers were selected from the original sample based on three criteria: percent minority change from 1970 to 1980, an observational measure of disorder in each commercial center, and personal crime rates for the entire commercial/residential area. The 24 selected areas were chosen to represent adequate variation on these three variables. A telephone survey of 870 residents, in-person interviews of 213 business persons, and use-pattern observations of each commercial center were conducted for the 24 selected areas.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The unique characteristic of this study is that after establishing links between commercial land use and crime in residential areas, they establish links between commercial and residential characteristics and reactions to crime through intervening variables. These intervening variables include territoriality, identification and

satisfaction with the neighborhood, use patterns, perceived problems, and individuals personal characteristics.

Description of variables:

The variables measured physical characteristics of commercial centers and demographic characteristics of residential areas that interact with crime. The physical characteristic variables include type of businesses, store hours, arrangement of buildings, defense modifications in the area, descriptions of the residential area contiguous to the commercial center, and signs of disorder such as graffiti and business vacancies. The demographic variables include number of residential dwelling units and multifamily units, racial composition, average household size and income, and percent change in composition. The crime data include six types of crimes: robbery, burglary, assault, rape, personal theft, and shoplifting. Each type of crime contains three subcategories and each subcategory represents the number of crimes in three concentric rings around the center, each ring being approximately .1 mile wide. Variables included in the survey and interview measured personal commitment to the neighborhood, perceptions about the nearby commercial center, victimization experiences, fear of crime, and security precautions taken by the respondents. Variables included in the field observations examined group size, sex, race, life stage, primary activity, and business use of pedestrians.

Unit of observation:

(1) Commercial/residential neighborhoods; (2) telephone surveys of residences; (3) business persons; and, (4) pedestrian activity

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Commercial/residential data

rectangular file structure

93 cases

150 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 2

Area data

rectangular file structure

24 cases

183 variables

80-unit-long record

9 records per case

Part 3

Telephone survey data

rectangular file structure

870 cases

136 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Interview data

rectangular file structure

213 cases

138 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 5

Pedestrian activity data

rectangular file structure

7,110 cases

11 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

McPherson, M., Silloway, G., and Frey, D.L. (1983). *Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: An executive summary to the National Institute of Justice*. Unpublished report, Minnesota Crime Prevention Center, Inc., Minneapolis.

Media Crime Prevention Campaign in the United States, 1980

Harold Mendelsohn
and Garrett J. O'Keefe
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78-NI-AX-0105
(ICPSR 8050)

Purpose of the Study

This was a descriptive study of the effectiveness of the "Take a Bite Out of Crime" public service advertising campaign. The research was designed to determine whether media campaigns can contribute to public awareness and participation in crime prevention.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Telephone interview surveys

Sample:

The population examined included a national sample of the noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States aged 18 and over. A one call quasi-probability sample design was employed, based upon the Roper Organization's master national probability sample of interviewing areas. First, 100 counties were chosen at random proportionate to population after all counties in the nation had been stratified by population size within geographic region. Second, cities and towns were randomly selected from the sample counties according to their population. Third, four blocks or segments were drawn within each location. Quotas for sex and age, and for employed women, were set to assure proper representation of each group.

Dates of data collection:

April 12, 1980–May 5, 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research uses a national sample to examine the influence of the me-

dia, the perception of crime and its nature, and the number and kind of community relationships they had.

Description of variables:

The variables describe characteristics of the respondents, such as age, sex, and marital status. Variables included to measure respondents' attitudes and perceptions of crime were number of crime protection clubs to which respondent belongs, amount of attention given to news stories about crime, and respondents' main concerns about crime. Variables measuring awareness of crime prevention programs include whether respondent pays attention to ads, time spent watching TV, attention given to crime prevention ads, and their influence.

Unit of observation:

Individual survey respondents

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure

1,454 cases

352 variables

370-unit-long record

6 records per case

Reports and Publications

O'Keefe, G.J., Mendelsohn, H., Reid-Nash, K., Henry, E., Rosenzweig, B., and Spetnagel, H.T. (1984). *Taking a bite out of crime: The impact of a mass media crime prevention campaign*. Unpublished report, University of Denver, Center for Mass Communications Research and Policy, Denver.

Characteristics and Movement of Felons in California Prisons, 1851-1964

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University of California, Berkeley
78-NJ-AX-0093
(ICPSR 7971)

Purpose of the Study

This is a descriptive study of felons in the California prison system. It provides data on the prison population from 1945-1964. The objectives behind the study were: (1) to determine costs incurred in the administration of misdemeanor probationer assignments among first-time probationers; (2) to determine these costs among repeating probationers; (3) to determine a relationship between revenues received and costs incurred in the administration of misdemeanor probationer assignments; and (4) to design, develop, and test a management information system.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from inmate files of the California Department of Corrections.

Sample:

The sample included all California felons who were either committed to the California Department of Corrections, returned to prison as parole violators, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole, discharged, or who had died or were executed from January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1964.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data include rich information on the California felon population over a 20-year time period for each individual felon. Within the dataset, records

are arranged by year and type of movement. For each year of the study, there are individual records on (substantially all) newly admitted felons, parolees returned for parole violation, persons paroled, parolees suspended from parole, parolees reinstated to parole, prisoners discharged from prison or who died or were executed in prison, parolees discharged from active parole or who died while on active parole, and parolees who were discharged from or died while on inactive parole.

Description of variables:

The variables include descriptive information on characteristics of the inmate, such as age at admission, race, marital status, education, military history, occupation, number of prior arrests, escape record, date and type of releases, and parole violations.

Unit of observation:

Inmate movements (such as parole release or a return to prison for a parole violation)

Geographic Coverage

California prison system

File Structure

Extent of collection: 136 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format and card image data format

Admissions to prison

17 female (1945-1954, 1959-1964),
3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
87-368 female, 1,950-5,010 male cases

Parole releases

16 female (1945-1955, 1959-1964),
3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
50-560 female, 1,560-7,230 male cases

Suspension of parole

16 female (1945-1955, 1959-1961,
1963-1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
1-487 female, 1,170-4,230 male cases

Reinstatement of parole

2 female (1963-1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
150-167 female, 270-600 male cases

Parole violator returned

17 female (1945-1955, 1958-1961, 1963-1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
15-285 female, 1,380-3,300 male cases

Institutional termination to prison

18 female (1945-1955, 1958-1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
2-25 female, 960-1,050 male cases

Active parole termination

17 female (1945-1955, 1959-1964), 1 male (1964) files
296 female, 2,580 male cases

Inactive parole termination

18 female (1946-1947, 1953-1955, 1959, 1961, 1963-1964), 1 male (1964) files
1-55 female, 210 male cases

Part 130

1851-1865 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,444 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 131

1866-1880 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,558 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 132

1881-1895 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,594 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 133

1896-1910 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,613 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 134

1911-1925 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,749 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 135

1926-1935 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,154 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 136

1936-1944 California prison sample
rectangular file structure
1,437 cases
274 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Reports and Publications

Berk, R.A., Rauma, D., Messinger, S.L., and Cooley, T.F. (1981). A test of the stability of punishment hypothesis. *American Sociological Review*, 46, 805-828.

Berk, R.A., Messinger, S.L., Rauma, D., and Berecochea, J. (1983). Prisons and self-regulating systems: A comparison of historical patterns in California for male and female offenders. *Law and Society Review*, 17, 547-586.

Evaluation of Minnesota's Felony Sentencing Guidelines, 1978-1984

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85-IJ-CX-0054
(ICPSR 9235)

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to investigate the effects of the Minnesota felony sentencing guidelines on prosecuto-

rial charging practices, plea negotiations, and sentencing decisions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The primary sources of data were Sentencing Guideline worksheets, State Judicial Information System summaries (SJIS), Minnesota's Department of Corrections files, court transcripts, initial complaint reports filed by prosecutors, arrest reports, presentence investigation reports, and SJIS case transaction reports.

Sample:

There are two data files representing two different samples. The first contains all felony convictions in the state of Minnesota during the four years studied. The second is a random sample from case files in eight counties of convicted felons who were sentenced during the study period. The study period covers fiscal year 1978 (two years before the guidelines), and three post-guideline years in the period between May 1980 to October 1984 (excludes October 1982 to October 1983).

Dates of data collection:

1985-1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset provides primary sources for evaluating the statewide changes in the determinants of charging and sentencing decisions after the sentencing guidelines were enacted. In addition, the data files provide information on offender, offense, and various case processing characteristics.

Description of variables:

The statewide defendants file contains information on the offenders' demographic characteristics, year of disposition, descriptions of the convicted offense, criminal history scores, types of sentences imposed,

the presumptive disposition and duration of confinement, dispositional location in the sentencing grid of the guidelines, and types of dispositional departure from presumptive sentences. Variables in the eight-county sample data are similar to those available in the statewide data. However, the county sample data contain additional information on characteristics of cases and case processing variables, such as whether the defendants were convicted of multiple behavioral incidents and various types of plea bargaining.

Unit of observation:

Convicted defendants

Geographic Coverage

State of Minnesota

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

County raw data file

rectangular file structure

6,525 cases

37 variables

265-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Statewide raw data file

rectangular file structure

19,687 cases

27 variables

142-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Miethe, T.D. (1987). Charging and plea bargaining practices under determinate sentencing: An investigation of the hydraulic displacement of discretion. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 78(1), 101-122.

Miethe, T.D., and Moore, C. (1985). Socioeconomic disparities under determinate sentencing systems: A comparison of pre- and

post-guideline practices in Minnesota. *Criminology* 23(2), 337-363.

Miethe, T., and Moore, C.A. (1987). *Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines*. Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Moore, C., and Miethe, T.D. (1986). Regulated and nonregulated sentencing decisions: An analysis of first-year practices under Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines. *Law and Society Review*, 20, 253-277.

Downtown Safety, Security, and Development in New York City, 1984

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Regional Plan Association,
New York City
84-IJ-CX-0006 and 85-IJ-CX-0070
(ICPSR 9326)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to address the problem of crime as a barrier to the economic health of three outlying commercial centers of New York City: Downtown Brooklyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from telephone surveys of residents living in the three trade areas.

Sample:

A random sample of 610 residents living in the three trade areas was systematically selected from the telephone directory.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data were collected from the perspective of business interests in an attempt to assess safety needs in commercial needs.

Description of variables:

Variables included in the survey are respondent's age, race, gender, family income, length of residence, personal victimization experience, perceptions of the safety and physical disorder of the commercial center, and source of information about crime in the commercial center.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

New York City

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

610 cases

35 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Milder, N.D. (1987). *Reducing the fear of downtown crime*. Unpublished executive summary, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

The Citizens Crime Commission of New York City and Regional Plan Association (1985). *Downtown safety, security, and economic development program*. Unpublished final report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Employment Services for Ex-Offenders, 1981-1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego

Raymond H. Milkman
The Lazar Institute
80-IJ-CX-K013
(ICPSR 8619)

Purpose of the Study

The study was conducted to test whether job counseling and placement services, accompanied by intensive follow-up after placement, would increase the effectiveness of employment programs for recent prison releasees.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from several sources. Rap sheets were obtained from official criminal justice agencies for each individual at approximately 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months after the individual entered an employment assistance program for ex-offenders. Data on short-term employment and self-reported rearrest, as well as information regarding the employment services each participant actually received, were collected, through the use of questionnaires, at 30, 90, and 180 days after job placement. Comprehensive delivery systems analyses were conducted at each site to document the extent of services available to the client.

Sample:

A total of 2,045 individuals who had been released from federal, state, or local adult correctional facilities within the previous six months and who had histories of primarily income-producing offenses volunteered to participate in the field test as program clients. These participants were divided among three cities: 511 at the Comprehensive Offender Employment Resource System in Boston; 934 at the

Safer Foundation in Chicago; and 600 at Project JOVE in San Diego. Participants were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups at each site. Clients from both groups who had not been placed at the end of the study were placed in comparison groups involving no program services. In addition to standard program services, each experimental group member was assigned to a specialist who provided emotional support and advocacy to the client during the job search as well as during the 180-day period following placement. These additional services included weekly contact, crisis intervention, and referral to other agencies when necessary. The control group received standard job placement services. (The total sample size was later reduced to 381 in Boston, 529 in Chicago, and 305 in San Diego).

Dates of data collection:

March 1981-May 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the few studies to examine the effect of employment assistance (actual and emotional support) for recent prison releasees via a quasi-experimental design.

Description of variables:

Data were collected on personal, criminal, and employment backgrounds at an initial interview. These data include information on the type, duration, and pay of previous employment; information about living arrangements and marital status; and self-reported criminal histories. Additional variables document program and referral agency services received by the client and the characteristics of the placement position if one was found. Data on client, employer, and agency activities were collected at 30, 90, and 180 days after placement. Criminal activity information was obtained from rap sheets

at 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months after placement.

Unit of observation:

Individual program participants

Geographic Coverage

Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; and San Diego, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Boston data

rectangular file structure

381 cases

183 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Part 2

Chicago data

rectangular file structure

529 cases

191 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Part 3

San Diego data

rectangular file structure

305 cases

191 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Reports and Publications

Timrots, A.D. (1985). *An evaluation of employment services for ex-offenders*. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

Phillips, L. (1987). *Identifying the special employment services needed to place ex-offenders in jobs*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

Plea Bargaining in the United States, 1978

Herbert S. Miller, William McDonald,
and James A. Cramer
Georgetown University
77-NJ-99-0049
(ICPSR 7775)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to compare and evaluate the processing of cases in U.S. courts, particularly as it applies to plea bargaining.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from court records in six U.S. cities, in-court observations focusing on the formal supervision of plea bargaining by judges, and the results of a plea bargaining simulation game.

Sample:

Case files were drawn from six purposefully selected U.S. cities: Norfolk, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; El Paso, TX; New Orleans, LA; and Delaware County, DE. In the plea bargaining simulation, Norfolk, Seattle, Tucson, New Orleans, Media, PA, Miami, FL, and Portland, OR were used. All prosecutors and defense attorneys who could be contacted in these jurisdictions were included in the sample. The remainder was a convenience sample conducted at a national conference of prosecutors and defense attorneys.

Dates of data collection:

1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study focuses on the role of defendants, victims, and judges in plea bargaining cases in 1978. The study includes three different measures of plea bargaining: case study, courtroom observation, and hypothetical

cases given to courtroom actors. Part of the study consisted of the use of decision-making simulation. The two hypothetical cases which were used were robbery and burglary. The simulation was administered to 136 prosecutors and 104 defense attorneys from a large number of jurisdictions from many states. A quasi-experimental design was incorporated into the simulation and two variables, prior record of defendant and strength of the case, were experimentally manipulated.

Description of variables:

The study consists of three data files. The first two contain information from six cities while the file containing the plea bargaining simulation contains information from a different set of cities (see Sample, above). The first contains court case records. The variables in the file include demographic information on the accused and the victim, past record of the accused, seriousness of the offense, pleas entered, speed of trial process, and sentencing. The second file contains information gathered from in-court observations focusing on the formal supervision of plea bargaining by judges. Variables include nature of the litany, type of defense counsel, and who explained the charges and rights to the defendant. The third file consists of the results of a plea bargaining simulation. The variables include type of attorney (prosecutor or defense), strength of case, seriousness of offender (long or short prior record), and attorney's type of legal experience.

Unit of observation:

There were three different units of observation: individual plea bargaining cases, courtroom observation of plea bargained cases, and respondents to the simulation.

Geographic Coverage

Norfolk, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; El Paso, TX; New Orleans, LA;

Delaware County, DE; Media, PA; Miami, FL; and Portland, OR

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Case file instrument

3,397 cases
63 variables
80-unit-record

Part 2

In-court observation

711 cases
33 variables
80-unit-long record

Part 3

Plea-bargaining simulation

479 cases
17 variables
80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

McDonald, W.F., and Cramer, J.A. (1980). *Plea bargaining*. Lexington, MA: D. C. Heath and Company.

Miller, H.S., McDonald, W.F., and Cramer, J.A. (1980). *Plea bargaining in the United States*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Comparing Court Case Processing in Nine Courts, 1979-1980

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and Roy B. Flemming
University of Illinois
81-IJ-CX-0027
(ICPSR 8621)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to examine characteristics of officials involved in court case processing in nine counties.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Quantitative data regarding court officials were generated by a series of questionnaires. Data concerning case and offender characteristics were collected from official records.

Sample:

States were chosen on the basis of convenience. Three counties with populations between 100,000 and 1,000,000 in each of three states (Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania) were selected. In each state, a suburban ring county (DuPage, IL; Oakland, MI; and Montgomery, PA), an autonomous county (Peoria, IL; Kalamazoo, MI; and Dauphin, PA), and a declining county (St. Clair, IL; Saginaw, MI; and Erie, PA) were purposively chosen. Data were collected on the cases of 7,475 defendants processed in these counties in 1979 and 1980.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data contain information on personality variables for each of the principal actors in court case processing, i.e., judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and defense attorneys.

Description of variables:

The file includes variables describing the case and defendant (e.g., defendant age, evidence of intoxication, total charges at sentencing, name of charge), variables describing the officials involved in the cases (e.g., involvement in professional groups, percentage of life spent in county, and political affiliation), scale variables describing personality characteristics of these officials (e.g., Machiavellianism, belief in punishment, and belief in efficiency and tolerance), and variables indicating the perceptions of each other shared by these officials (e.g., judge's view of the prosecutor's trial competence and defense counsel's view of the

judge's concern for clearing the docket).

Unit of observation:

Defendants

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in the following nine counties: DuPage, Peoria, and St. Clair, Illinois; Oakland, Kalamazoo, and Saginaw, Michigan; and Montgomery, Dauphin, and Erie, Pennsylvania.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
7,475 cases
264 variables
80-unit-long record
27 records per case

Reports and Publications

Eisenstein, J., Nardulli, P.F., and Flemming, R.B. (1982). *Explaining and assessing criminal case disposition: A comparative study of nine counties* (Interim Report). Unpublished report, University of Illinois.

Nardulli, P.F., Eisenstein, J., and Flemming, R.B. (1983). *Final report of sentencing as a sociopolitical process: Environmental, contextual, and individual level dimensions*. Unpublished report, University of Illinois.

Nardulli, P.F., Flemming, R.B., and Eisenstein, J. (1985). Criminal courts and bureaucratic justice: Concessions and consensus in the guilty plea process. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 76(4), 1103-1131.

Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987-1992

National Institute of Justice,
United States Department of Justice
OJP-89-C-008
(ICPSR 9477)
(Diskettes D00101-D00107,
D00140-D00141)

Purpose of the Study

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program was designed to estimate the prevalence of drug use among arrestees and to provide information for detecting changes in drug use trends. Studies addressing the prevalence of drug use do not typically include the population of offenders. It is important to include this population because research has shown that criminals are among the most serious drug abusers, and thus studies that exclude them from analysis may seriously underestimate the level of drug use in the United States. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the subjects in this study were booked arrestees, not convicted criminals. The information collected in this study can be used to plan the allocation of law enforcement, treatment, and prevention resources, as well as to gain an indication of the impact of local efforts to reduce drug use. The following questions are addressed by the data: What types of drugs do arrestees use? Among arrestees reporting drug use, what is the level of dependency on drugs? To what extent do arrestees report a need for alcohol/drug treatment? Is drug use related to certain types of offenses? And finally, what is the relationship between self-reported drug use and urinalysis findings?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were gathered from voluntary and anonymous inter-

views with male and female arrestees and from urine specimens provided at the time of arrest. Information regarding charge, age, race, and birth year was obtained from arrest records.

Sample:

The data were collected from booked arrestees as follows.

1987 data: 2,993 male arrestees at 11 sites;
516 female arrestees at 5 sites

1988 data: 10,554 male arrestees at 20 sites;
3,261 female arrestees at 14 sites

1989 data: 16,186 male arrestees and 5,804 female arrestees at 21 sites

1990 data: 20,556 male arrestees at 23 sites;
7,769 female arrestees at 21 sites

1991 data: 22,335 male arrestees at 24 sites;
8,330 female arrestees at 21 sites

1992 data: 22,265 male arrestees at 24 sites;
8,322 female arrestees at 21 sites

To avoid obtaining a sample dominated by males charged with sale or possession of drugs, DUF interviewers limited the number of arrestees in this group who could be in the sample. Because this group of arrestees is undersampled and because such persons were more likely to be using drugs at time of arrest, DUF statistics may be minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. All female arrestees, regardless of charge, were selected for inclusion in the DUF sample because of the smaller number of female arrestees.

Dates of data collection:

June 1987-December 1992

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study was a nonexperimental investigation of drug use among arrestees. DUF staff interviewed arrestees and then asked them to provide urine samples for urinalysis. The data were collected at up to 24 sites in the United States. Booking facilities where DUF data are collected are used by law enforcement agencies working within geographical boundaries. The DUF samples are drawn from these facilities and thus are limited to the types of arrestees brought to these facilities. In 11 sites (Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, DC), the catchment area is the entire city. In 11 additional sites (Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, Indianapolis, Miami, New Orleans, New York City [Manhattan], New Orleans, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, and San Jose), the DUF catchment area for is the entire county, parish, or borough. The catchment area for Los Angeles includes part of the city and part of the county, and in Birmingham and San Diego, the catchment area includes the entire city and part of the county. These sites were not selected to be representative of any broader population.

The following procedures were adopted by DUF staff: (a) Male arrestees were selected by charge according to the following priority order: (1) nondrug felony charges, (2) nondrug misdemeanor charges, (3) drug felony charges, and (4) drug misdemeanor charges. However, males arrested on the following minor charges were excluded from the sample: vagrancy, loitering, or traffic violations (e.g., including driving while intoxicated). All female arrestees, regardless of charge, were selected for inclusion in the DUF sample because of the smaller number of female arrestees. (b) Those individuals arrested on new charges who also had outstanding warrants

were selected only on the basis of the new charge's position in the priority list. The outstanding warrants were not considered. (c) A ceiling of 20 percent was set on the proportion of interviews that could be obtained from males arrested for drug offenses. To remain within the limit, this proportion was calculated each evening. Not all sites maintained the 20 percent limit on drug charges. (d) To obtain urine specimens, the interviewer, at the conclusion of the interview, asked the arrestee to provide a sample of urine. Those who agreed were escorted to the restroom by the interviewer or by a DUF security officer. Those who did not agree were urged to participate. The escort stood 10–12 feet behind the person and "casually observed" the arrestee to ensure that the specimen was not tampered with.

Several methods were used to obtain the highest possible cooperation rate: (a) If the selected arrestee did not want to participate, the DUF security officer providing the escort told the arrestee that he or she must talk to the interviewer personally to decline. The arrestee was then escorted to the interview area where the interviewer was given a chance to explain the study and answer questions. (b) Interviewers were advised to develop a style that secured the cooperation of those approached. They were instructed to "sell" the arrestee on participating while at the same time preserving the person's right to refuse. (c) When (1) fewer than 95 percent of the arrestees approached for an interview agreed, or (2) fewer than 80 percent interviewed provided a specimen, remedial action was taken. This included discussing the low rates with the interviewers to determine possible causes of the problem. Plans to increase response rates were formulated. The next day, if response rates continued to be low, interviewers were advised to contact the National Institute of Justice. (d) In some sites, if the arrestee pro-

vided an interview and urine sample, candy of cigarettes were offered to the arrestee. If the arrestee was unable to provide a specimen, he or she was requested to drink water and try again. The interviewer would return to the arrestee in approximately an hour to obtain a specimen.

Description of variables:

The following demographic variables are contained within the dataset: age of arrestee, ethnicity, sex, education, marital status, and employment status. The drugs tested for by the drug-testing system EMIT include marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines were confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by other-the-counter drugs. Questions about recent and past use, age at first use, and age of dependency were asked for each drug the arrestee reported ever having tried. Drugs asked about included all those listed above plus alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, mushrooms, quaaludes, LSD, Dilaudid, designer drugs (Ecstasy, Eve, Adam, Euphoria), and ice. Other topic areas covered by the data include type of offense for which arrested, injection history, preferred method for using cocaine and ice, drug and alcohol treatment history, sexual history, how the AIDS epidemic has impacted needle-sharing habits, and treatment needs.

Unit of observation:

Individual arrestees

Geographic Coverage

1987: 11 sites in the U.S.
1988: 20 sites in the U.S.
1989: 21 sites in the U.S.
1990: 23 sites in the U.S.
1991: 24 sites in the U.S.
1992: 24 sites in the U.S.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length and card image (Parts 3, 6, and 8) data formats with SPSS export files and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Male and female arrestees data, November 1987–December 1988

rectangular file structure
13,815 cases
184 variables
351-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Male and female arrestees data, 1989

rectangular file structure
21,991 cases
276 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 6

Male and female arrestees data, June–December 1987

rectangular file structure
3,509 cases
136 variables
64-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 8

Male and female arrestees data, 1990

rectangular file structure
28,325 cases
276 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 11

Male arrestees data, 1991

rectangular file structure
22,335 cases
276 variables
671-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14

Female arrestees data, 1991

rectangular file structure
8,330 cases
276 variables
671-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18

Male arrestees data, 1992
rectangular file structure
22,265 cases
250 variables
628-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 21

Female arrestees data, 1992
rectangular file structure
8,322 cases
250 variables
628-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Cook, L.F. (1989). *Drug use forecasting project: Interim statistical report*. December 22, 1989.

Decker, S. (1992). *Drug use forecasting in St. Louis: A three-year report*. January 1992

First quarterly report: Portland DUF project. TASC, Inc., June 1987.

Harrell, A. (1990). *Validation of the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) system: Preliminary findings*. January 11, 1990.

Herbert, E.E., and O'Neil, J.A. (1991). Drug use forecasting: An insight into arrestee drug use. *National Institute of Justice Reports*, No. 224:11-13, June 1991.

Mieczkowski, T. (1989). *The accuracy of self-reported drug use: An evaluation and analysis of new data*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing, Wayne State University. October 12, 1989.

Mieczkowski, T. (1988). The damage done: Cocaine methods in Detroit. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 12.

Mieczkowski, T. (1989). *Understanding life in the crack culture: The investigative utility of the Drug Use Forecasting system*. National Institute of Justice Report, November/December 1989.

National Consortium of TASC Programs. *Implications of Drug Use Forecasting data for TASC programs, Report I*. January 1989.

National Consortium of TASC Programs. *Implications of Drug Use Forecasting data for TASC programs, Report II*. September 1989.

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O'Neil, J.A., and Baldau, V. (1991). *Drug Use Forecasting 1990 annual report*. National Institute of Justice. NCJ 130063. August 1991.

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O'Neil, J.A., Wish, E.D., Visher, C.A., and Crawford, C.A. (1990). *Drug Use Forecasting 1988 annual report*. National Institute of Justice. NCJ 122225. March 1990.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), second quarter, 1991*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), first quarter, 1991*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), fourth quarter, 1990*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), third quarter, 1990*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), second quarter, 1990*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), first quarter, 1990*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), fourth quarter, 1989*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)*, third quarter, 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)*, second quarter, 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)*, first quarter, January to September 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)*, third quarter, 1988.

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Third quarterly report: Portland DUF project. TASC, Inc., April 1988.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control (1989). Urine testing for drug use among male arrestees — United States, 1989. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, November 17, 1989, Volume 38, No. 45.

Westland, C.A., and Annon, T.K. (1989). *A report on the Drug Use Forecasting project: Los Angeles, California, July 27, 1989 results.* Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles.

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Wish, E.D. (1991). U.S. drug policy in the 1990s: Insights from new data from arrestees. *International*

Journal of the Addictions 25(3A), 377-409.

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Wish, E.D., O'Neil, J.A., and Baldau, V. (1990). Lost opportunities to combat AIDS: Drug abusers in the criminal justice system. *AIDS and IV Drug Users.* National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph No. 93:187-209. Rockville, MD: NIDA.

Wish, E.D., and O'Neil, J.A. (1991). Cocaine use in arrestees: Refining measures of national trends by sampling the criminal population — The epidemiology of cocaine use and abuse. *National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph No. 110.* DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 91-1787. Washington, D. C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

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Crime Days Precursors Study: Baltimore, 1952-1976

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82-IJ-CX-0031
(ICPSR 8222)

Purpose of the Study

The study's purpose was to investigate the frequency with which various narcotic substances were used among male narcotic addicts and their relation to different types of criminal activities during periods of active addiction and periods of nonaddiction.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews with male narcotic addicts in Baltimore, Maryland, were the source of information for this study.

Sample:

A sample of 354 male narcotic addicts were selected using a stratified random sample of a population of 6,149 known narcotic abusers arrested or identified by the Baltimore Police Department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was not selected on the basis of criminality, but stratified by race and year of police contact.

Dates of data collection:

July 1973-January 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research, the reverse of the usual approach to studying the drug-crime connection, used a sample of narcotic addicts to find out about crime. The data summarize the substance use, demographic, and criminal history of arrested or known narcotic addicts.

Description of variables:

Variables include respondents' use of marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, heroin, methadone, cocaine, tranquilizers, and other narcotics. Also included is information about the respondents' past criminal activity including arrests and length of incarceration, educational attainment, employment history, personal income, mobility, and drug treatment experienced, if any.

Unit of observation:

Period of addiction (which varies, according to the particular individual, between 1 and 14 periods) or period of nonaddiction (which varies between 1 and 8 periods according to the individual)

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

354 cases

405 variables

80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D.N., Shaffer, J.W., Ball, J.C., and Kinlock, T.W. (1984). Trends in the commission of crime among narcotic addicts over successive periods of addiction and nonaddiction. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 10(4), 482-489.

Criminality Among Narcotic Addicts in Baltimore: The Role of Nonnarcotic Drugs, 1973-1978

David N. Nurco
Friends Medical Research Center
82-IJ-CX-0031
(ICPSR 8604)

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the frequency with which various nonnarcotic substances were used among male narcotic addicts and their relation to different types of criminal activities during periods of active addiction and periods of nonaddiction.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with male narcotic addicts between 1973 and 1978 in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

Sample:

Confidential in-person interviews were conducted with 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected from a population of 6149 known male narcotic offenders arrested by the Baltimore police department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was stratified by race and year of police contact. These 354 sampled addicts were selected because they had used addictive narcotic drugs at least four days per week for a period of more than one month. The majority of the subjects were heroin addicts.

Dates of data collection:

July 1973-January 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study records information on periods of nonaddiction as well as periods of addiction. In order to obtain

chronological information, each sampled addict was asked to describe his periods of addiction as well as periods of nonaddiction from the time of first regular narcotic use to the time of the interview. Data were collected on up to a maximum of 14 on-periods and 8 off-periods of addiction for each addict. Within each period, information concerning types of narcotic drug use, crime days at risk per year, and percentages of illegal income were reported.

Description of variables:

Variables in the crime risk file include length of periods, number of days committing crime during each period, number of partners in the crimes committed, and crime days at risk per year. The drug use file includes variables concerning the total number of times respondents used 15 types of nonnarcotic drugs (i.e., marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, heroin, methadone, cocaine, tranquilizers, and other narcotics). The illegal income file includes variables corresponding to percentage of income obtained illegally.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation in the first and second files is the period of addiction/nonaddiction. In the third file it is the addict.

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Crime risk file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

approximately 15 to 18 variables

80-unit-long record

24 records per case

Part 2

Drug use file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

approximately 15 to 18 variables

80-unit-long record

24 records per case

Part 3

Illegal income file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

24 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D.N., Cisin, I.H., and Ball, J.C. (1985). Crime as a source of income for narcotic addicts. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2*, 113-115.

Shaffer, J.W., Nurco, D., Ball, J., and Kinlock, T. (1985). The frequency of nonnarcotic drug use and its relationship to criminal activity among narcotic addicts. *Comprehensive Psychiatry, 26*, 558-566.

Variations in Criminal Patterns Among Narcotic Addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983-1984

David N. Nurco, Thomas E. Hanlon, Timothy W. Kinlock, and Evelyn Slaght
Friends Medical Science Research Center
86-IJ-CX-0030
(ICPSR 9586)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the relationship between narcotic addiction and crime. The investigators developed a typology of narcotic addicts, based on the type, frequency, and seriousness of their criminal activity. The sample consisted of 250 male narcotic addicts admitted consecutively as outpatients at methadone treatment centers in Baltimore and New York between May 1983 and April

1984. Data were obtained from an interview, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), and the Raven Progressive Matrices.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from interviews with 250 male narcotic addicts. These men were consecutively admitted as outpatients to methadone treatment centers in Baltimore and New York City between May 1983 and April 1984. Further information was obtained from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and the Raven Progressive Matrices. The interview schedule comprised five parts. Parts I, III, and V were administered once. Parts II and IV were administered repeatedly for each period of addiction and of nonaddiction prior to admission for treatment.

Sample:

The Baltimore sample (n = 100) was drawn from the outpatient population of five treatment centers; the New York sample (n = 150) was drawn from a single large-capacity center. Individuals who experienced a first period of narcotic addiction at least two years before the interview were eligible for the study. A period of narcotic addiction was defined as a period of at least a month during which the subject was at large in the community and used opiates, their derivatives, or synthetics four or more days a week. Two-hundred and fourteen subjects experienced one or more nonaddiction periods subsequent to their first period of addiction; nonaddiction periods were at least a month during which subjects were in the community and used opiates less than four or more days a week.

To be eligible for the study, subjects had to be at least 25 years of age. Participants ranged in age from 25 to 70, with 33.5 years being the mean age at interview. The sample com-

prised 100 Black, 100 white, and 50 Hispanic subjects. The Hispanic sample was drawn entirely from New York.

Dates of data collection:

May 1983–April 1984

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The data are organized by topic into a series of ten data files. Each file contains data for 250 cases, with the exception of three files in which a few cases are deleted because data are missing for the entire case. The first data file details the subjects' addiction careers: the age they first used various drugs; the age they first became addicted to narcotics; the amount of time they were addicted/not addicted to narcotics; and the total length of their addiction careers. The second file contains variables generated by cluster analysis, including cluster assignment or "type." The third file includes the educational, occupational, and arrest histories of the subjects, as well the drug use and arrest histories of their families. The fourth file consists of MMPI and Raven IQ scores. The frequency and types of crime that subjects committed during the preaddiction period comprise the fifth file; the frequency and nature of drug use during this period comprise the sixth file. Files 7 and 8 contain crime variables and drug use variables, respectively, across all nonaddiction periods. Finally, File 9 contains data characterizing crime across all addiction periods, while File 10 supplies variables regarding drug use across total addiction periods.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore and New York City

File Structure

Extent of collection: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Addiction career data file

rectangular file structure

250 cases

15 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Cluster assignment data file

rectangular file structure

250 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

School, employment, criminal justice, and family

rectangular file structure

250 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

MMPI and Raven scores

rectangular file structure

245 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Crime during preaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Drug use during preaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

25 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Crime across nonaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

214 cases

24 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Drug use across nonaddiction periods

rectangular file structure
214 cases
26 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

Crime across addiction periods

rectangular file structure
250 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

Drug use across total addiction periods

rectangular file structure
250 cases
26 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D.N., Hanlon, T.E., Kinlock, T.W., and Slaght, E. (1989). *Drug offender typology development* (Final report for the National Institute of Justice). Baltimore, MD: Friends Medical Science Research Center.

Nurco, D.N., Kinlock, T.W., Hanlon, T.E., and Ball, J.C. (1988). Nonnarcotic drug use over an addiction career — A study of heroin addicts in Baltimore and New York City. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 29, 450–459.

Nurco, D.N., Hanlon, T.E., Kinlock, T.W., and Duszynski, K.R. (1988). Differential criminal patterns of narcotic addicts over an addiction career. *Criminology*, 26, 407–423.

Use and Effectiveness of Hypnosis and the Cognitive Interview for Enhancing Eyewitness Recall: Philadelphia, 1988–1989

Martin T. Orne and Wayne G. Whitehouse
Institute for Experimental Psychiatry
87-IJ-CX-0052
(ICPSR 9478)

Purpose of the Study

This study investigated the effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview on the recall of events in a criminal incident. A total of 72 subjects were randomly assigned to receive the hypnosis, cognitive interview, or control treatment. The experiment comprised two sessions. Stage 1 involved filling out unrelated questionnaires and viewing a short film containing an emotionally upsetting criminal event. Stage 2 was conducted 3 to 13 days later (the average was 6.5 days) and involved application of the assigned treatment and written recall of the events in the film.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from volunteer subjects through the use of two written narrative recollections of a criminal event portrayed on film as well as from an oral forced recall of the events in a post-experimental interview.

Sample:

An initial pool of 168 volunteers was recruited from posters and newspaper advertisements for inclusion in the experiment. Participants were university students ranging in age from 19 to 31. Pretesting consisted of several steps performed in 17 small groups formed from the pool of subjects. The groups ranged in size from 4 to 14. A total of 72 individuals (36 females, 36 males) were se-

lected from the pretest sample based on questionnaire responses. These 72 subjects participated in the experimental treatment and follow-up data collection steps.

Dates of data collection:

January 16, 1988–June 30, 1989

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The investigators employed an experimental design with the following stages: (1) a pretest that included data collection, the presentation of an experimental stimulus, and the selection of a final set of subjects; and (2) a follow-up that included the application of two treatment conditions, a control condition, and the collection of additional data.

Description of variables:

Variables in File 1 were derived from written recalls completed at baseline and post-treatment. These variables include total information, correct information (from the film), incorrect information, confabulations (i.e., filling in the gaps with information not contained in the film), and attributions (e.g., "the teller was upset"). File 1 also contains new information given in the post-treatment written narrative, consisting of total new information, new correct, new correct/noninformative, new incorrect, new confabulations, and new attributions. The remaining variables in File 1 include the HGSHS:A score, repressor status, and the number of days between viewing the film and completing the baseline and post-treatment interviews. Variables in File 2 were derived from the post-experimental oral forced recall interview and include total correct, total incorrect, and confidence ratings for correct and incorrect responses.

Sex is the only demographic variable contained in the data and is in File 1.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format and SPSS export files

Part 1

Baseline and treatment data file

rectangular file structure

72 cases

20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Post-experimental data file

rectangular file structure

72 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Orne, M.T., and Whitehouse, W.G. (1990). *The use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview for enhancing eyewitness recall* (Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). Merion Station, PA: Institute for Experimental Psychiatry.

**Police Services Study,
Phase II, 1977: Rochester,
St. Louis, and St. Petersburg**

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks,
and Gordon Whitaker
Indiana University
78-NI-AX-0020
(ICPSR 8605)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected under a grant by the National Science Foundation (grant number APR74-14059 A03) in order to examine the delivery of po-

lice services in selected neighborhoods of Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida. Much of the analysis for the study however was done under a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information came from three sources: (1) observational data of general police shifts; (2) police officers' encounters observed during selected shifts; and (3) telephone interviews conducted with citizens who were involved in police-citizen encounters or who had requested police services during observed shifts.

Sample:

The sample for Phase II of the project was based on results from Phase I of the Police Services Study. In Phase I it was determined that based on differences in population size, police departments could be grouped into five basic classes: agencies with 575 or more full-time sworn officers, 319-574 officers, 132-318 officers, 36-131 officers, and less than 35 officers. The choice of metropolitan areas was restricted to the 34 largest used in Phase I. Rochester, St. Louis, and Tampa-St. Petersburg were selected from this group as research sites because the police agencies in these cities ranged from small to large in size. Nonprobability sampling methods were then used to obtain a sample of neighborhoods thought to be consistent with the Phase I results. Three departments were selected in the first two largest size groups, two in the next size, seven in the next, and nine in the last.

Dates of data collection:

May-August 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data were collected from various sources, each of which can be analyzed separately. The files may also be linked to provide a richer set of information for analysis. The files can be merged by concatenating across sites the variables identifying the jurisdiction, neighborhood, shift, and sequence of the encounter and utilizing the resulting variable as a key for linking the different files.

Description of variables:

Variables describe the shift, the officers, the events occurring during an observed shift, the total number of encounters, a breakdown of dispatched runs by type, and officer attitudes on patrol styles and activities. Other variables provide detail about the officers' role in the encounters and their demeanor towards the citizen(s) involved, including how the encounter began, police actions during the encounter, and services requested by the citizen. Variables describing the citizens include age, sex, total family income, satisfaction with the delivered police services, and neighborhood characteristics.

Unit of observation:

There are three different units of observation: the shift, encounter, and the citizen involved in the encounter.

Geographic Coverage

Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Citizen debriefing data
rectangular file structure
1,675 cases
152 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 2

General shift information
rectangular file structure
949 cases
170 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 3

Police encounters data
rectangular file structure
5,688 cases
594 variables
80-unit-long record
20 records per case

Part 4

Victimization survey data
rectangular file structure
12,019 cases
273 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Reports and Publications

Ostrom, E. (1983). A public service industry approach to the study of local government structure and performance. *Policy and Politics*, 11(3), 313-341.

Ostrom, E. (1983). A public choice approach to metropolitan institutions: Structure, incentives and performance. *Social Science Journal*, 20(3), 79-96.

Smith, D.A. (1982). *Invoking the law: Determinants of police arrest decisions*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University.

Smith, D.A. (1984). The organizational context of legal control. *Criminology*, 21, 468-481.

Smith, D.A., and Klein, J.R. (1984). Police control of interpersonal disputes. *Social Problems*, 31, 468-481.

Smith, D.A., and Visher, C.A. (1981). Street-level justice: Situational

determinants of police arrest decisions. *Social Problems*, 29, 167-178.

Smith, D.A., Visher, C.A., and Davidson, L.A. (1984). Equity and discretionary justice: The influence of race on police arrest decisions. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 75, 234-249.

Methods Reports are available upon request from:

Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis
Indiana University
513 N. Park
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(812) 335-0441

Police Referral Practices and Social Service Agency Practices in Three Metropolitan Areas, 1977

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks,
and Gordon Whitaker
Indiana University
78-NI-AX-0020

National Science Foundation GI43949
(ICPSR 7791)

Purpose of the Study

These data are part of a larger study (see Ostrom, Parks, and Whitaker, **Police Services Study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg** [ICPSR 8605]) designed to examine the delivery of police services. The objective of the survey portion of this research was to examine citizen attitudes about the police and crime in their neighborhoods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were obtained through telephone interviews conducted by trained interviewers. These inter-

views followed a standard questionnaire designed by the project leaders.

Sample:

The sample consists of randomly selected households in three standard metropolitan statistical areas (Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida) which included 24 cities and small towns. Households were identified through telephone directory listings. A single respondent provided information on the entire household.

Dates of data collection:

May–August 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data were collected as part of a larger study of police services. This file contains attitude data on crime, the police, and the criminal justice system. When used in combination with other data files from the **Police Services Study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg** (ICPSR 8605), the information available is unusually rich and detailed.

Description of variables:

The victimization data file contains information on the perceived risk of victimization, evaluations of the delivery of police services, household victimizations occurring in the previous year, actions taken by citizens in response to crime, and demographic characteristics of the neighborhood.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the household. The individual interviewed provided information for the entire household.

Geographic Coverage

Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida SMSAs. There were actually 24 cities and small towns located within these SMSAs.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Referral agency interviews—precoded

rectangular file structure

103 cases

139 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Calls for service—precoded

rectangular file structure

26,465 cases

36 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Referral agency interviews narrative (I)

rectangular file structure

103 cases

80-unit-long record

Part 4

Referral agency interviews narrative (II)

rectangular file structure

103 cases

80-unit-long record

Part 3

Referral agency interviews narrative (III)

rectangular file structure

103 cases

80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Mastrofski, S. (1983). The police and noncrime services. In G.P. Whitaker and C. Phillips (eds.), *Evaluating the Performance of Criminal Justice Agencies*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Smith, D.A., and Uchida C. (1988). The social organization of self-help: A study of defensive weapon ownership. *American Sociological Review*, 53, 94–102.

Interested users are encouraged to acquire the unpublished Methods Re-

ports (i.e., the MR series) produced as part of this project. Information regarding their availability may be obtained from:

Workshop in Political Theory and
Policy Analysis
Indiana University
513 N. Park
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(812) 335-0441

Implementation of Community Corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut, [1981]

Dennis J. Palumbo, Michael Musheno,
and Steven Maynard-Moody
School of Justice Studies,
Arizona State University
82-15-CU-K015
(ICPSR 8407)

Purpose of the Study

The objectives of this study were:
(1) to evaluate the community corrections programs of three states noted for such community-level programming (Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut); and (2) to identify the conditions that underlie their success.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Interviews of correctional personnel were secured from state county and district officials. In addition, mailed questionnaires were employed.

Sample:

Purposive sample of community corrections programs in three states: Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut. These three states were selected because of their unique administrative structuring of community corrections programs.

Dates of data collection:

June 1982–November 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study evaluates community correction programs in three states that have different administrative or judicial approaches to alternative sentencing. For example, Oregon's community corrections program was designed as a sentencing alternative to prison incarceration and is administered through the state department of corrections. Colorado's program was also a sentencing alternative program but is administered through the judicial department by individual local districts. Connecticut's program is run by the state department of corrections, but is a transitional one, providing facilities for offenders within a year of being released.

Description of variables:

The variables include information about the kind of people who implement and maintain community corrections programs, the level of commitment by judicial and prison officials to these programs, the perceived extent of community support for such programs, the decision-making process of program implementors, and the achievement of the goals of cost reduction, work training, and rehabilitation.

Unit of observation:

Correctional personnel

Geographic Coverage

Oregon, Connecticut, and Colorado

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files +
SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS
data definition statements

Part 1

Connecticut, Part 1

900 cases

80-unit-long record

Part 2
Connecticut, Part 2
990 cases
80-unit-long record

Part 3
Colorado
990 cases
80-unit-long record

Part 4
Oregon questionnaire
270 cases
80-unit-long record

Part 5
Oregon telephone sample
180 cases
80-unit-long record

Part 6
Oregon combined data
630 cases
80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S., and Wright P. (1984). Measuring degrees of successful implementation: Achieving policy versus statutory goals. *Evaluation Review*, 8, 45-74.

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S., and Wright P. (1984). *Final report of the evaluation of implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut*. Unpublished report, Arizona State University, School of Public Affairs, Tempe, AZ.

Police Use of Force [United States]: Official Reports, Citizen Complaints, and Legal Consequences, 1991-1992

Anthony M. Pate and Lorie E. Fridell
National Institute of Justice,
U.S. Department of Justice
91-IJ-CX-0028
(ICPSR 6274)
(Diskette D00143)

Purpose of the Study

This national survey was designed to collect information on police departmental policies and practices pertaining to the use of physical force—both deadly and less than lethal—by law enforcement officers. A further objective was to investigate the enforcement of these policies by examining the extent to which complaints of policy violations were reviewed and violations punished. Additionally, the survey sought to determine the extent to which departments kept records on the use of force, and to collect from those agencies that recorded this information data relating to how frequently officers used force, the characteristics of officers who did and did not have complaints filed against them, and the training of recruits on the appropriate use of force. The study also provides data on citizen complaints of excessive force, the disposition of those complaints, and litigation concerning allegations of excessive force. Additional variables provide agency size, demographic characteristics, and workload.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The information was obtained from self-enumerated questionnaires.

Sample:

A list of law enforcement agencies was used from the Law Enforcement

Sector portion of the 1990 Justice Agency List (JAL) produced by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census. To ensure adequate representation of all agencies, a stratified sampling procedure was used to select agencies within jurisdiction size categories. After the stratification procedure was applied, 28 selected agencies were removed as ineligible. The total sample size was 1,697 law enforcement agencies.

Dates of data collection:
August–October 1992

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The study provides data on citizen complaints of excessive force, the disposition of those complaints, and litigation concerning allegations of excessive force. Additional variables provide agency size, demographic characteristics, and workload.

Unit of observation:

Law enforcement agencies in the United States

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Data file

rectangular file structure
1,111 cases
533 variables
530-unit-long record
2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Pate, Antony M., and Lorie A. Fridell.
Police use of force: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences (Final report). Washington, DC: Police Foundation, October 1993.

Community Policing in Baltimore, 1986–1987

Antony Michael Pate
and Sampson O. Annan
The Police Foundation
86-IJ-CX-0003
(ICPSR 9401)

Purpose of the Study

This study investigated the effects of foot patrol and ombudsman policing on perceptions of the incidence of crime and community policing practices in general. Data collected at Wave 1 measured perceptions of crime and community policing practices before two new policing programs were introduced. Follow-up data (Wave 2) were collected approximately one year later. Data at Wave 2 measure the effects of the new policing practices on perceptions of the incidence of crime and community policing practices generally.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from questionnaires administered to residents of two communities within Baltimore.

Sample:

A multistage process was used to select neighborhoods, areas, and households for interview. First, two areas of Baltimore were selected to represent contrasting socioeconomic situations. One area was located in the southeast section of Baltimore. This section of the city comprised rowhouses and was inhabited by immigrants from Central Europe and

Greece. Most residents had lived there several years, and few children were present.

The second area selected was in the northwest part of the city. This section consisted of single-unit homes inhabited by middle-class African-Americans. Many young children were present. Within each area, three neighborhoods (matched on the basis of size, number of units, and recorded crime) were selected. Each neighborhood (with 500–600 households spread over 16 square blocks) was randomly assigned to receive either foot patrol, ombudsman policing, or no new police program.

After households in each neighborhood were enumerated, households were randomly selected for interview. Within each household, one individual aged 18 or older was randomly selected and interviewed. Wave 1 of the survey was designed to yield 200 interviews in each of the six neighborhoods. Due to refusals and vacancies, the initial sample was actually 921. During Wave 2, one year later, attempts were made to reinterview those same individuals. The final analytical sample consisted of 636 persons who were interviewed at both waves.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected in two waves. Wave 1 was conducted in the spring of 1986, prior to the introduction of foot patrol and ombudsman policing practices. Wave 2 was conducted just over one year later (July 1987).

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study evaluates a police intervention program implemented in two different, yet comparable, communities.

Description of variables:

Data were collected from 18- and 20-page questionnaires at Waves 1 and 2, respectively. A total of 118 questions were asked at Wave 1, and

133 questions were asked at Wave 2. The following demographic data were gathered: age, employment status, marital status, number of children under 18, race, sex, education, and household income. Other data collected concern perceptions of the incidence of various crimes, perceptions of police effectiveness and presence, types of crime prevention behaviors, and victimization history.

The Wave 2 instrument repeats most of the questions from Wave 1, yet it differs in two respects. First, 15 questions are asked regarding the foot patrol and ombudsman policing efforts. Second, questions in Wave 2 are ordered differently from those in Wave 1.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

The southeast and northwest sections of Baltimore

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Wave 1

rectangular file structure

921 cases

229 variables

250-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Wave 2

rectangular file structure

636 cases

217 variables

232-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Combination

rectangular file structure

636 cases

446 variables

250-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Pate, A.M., and Annan, S.O. (1989). *The Baltimore community policing experiment: Summary report* (Draft report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). Washington, DC: Police Foundation.

Reducing Fear of Crime: Program Evaluation Survey in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984

Antony Pate and Sampson Annan
The Police Foundation
83-IJ-CX-0003
(ICPSR 8496)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate two issues: (1) the effects of various crime-reduction programs in two large U.S. cities, and (2) the extent of victimization experiences, crime prevention activities, and attitudes toward the police in these selected neighborhoods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from surveys administered within two large U.S. cities, Newark, New Jersey, and Houston, Texas. Survey instruments were administered to respondents in randomly selected households and business establishments in seven neighborhoods in the two cities.

Sample:

A random sample was used to select the respondents from the residences and the commercial establishments in the seven neighborhoods. The cities of Houston and Newark were selected as examples of two different types of American cities, but similar in that the police departments were able to design and manage complex experimental programs. Both were

purposively selected; Houston because it is a new, growing city with low population density, Newark because it is a mature, high population density city with declining resources.

Dates of data collection:

During the summer months of 1983 (pre-intervention) and 1984 (post-intervention)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study used a pre- and post-intervention research design to measure the effectiveness of specialized police programs to reduce the fear of crime within communities. The specific police interventions were (1) a victim recontact program (Houston only), (2) a citizen contact patrol program (Houston only), (3) police-community newsletter experiment (Newark and Houston), (4) a community organizing response team (Houston only), (5) community police stations (Houston only), (6) community clean-up programs (Newark only), and (7) a coordinated community policing program (Newark only). The design is valuable in that the surveys query respondents both before and after police intervention programs about victimization, attitudes toward the police, changes in life styles because of perceived crime or victimization, and personal involvement in crime prevention activities.

Description of variables:

The variables provide measures of recalled program exposure, perceived area social disorder problems, perceived area physical deterioration problems, fear of personal victimization in area, worry about property crime victimization in area, perceived area property crime problems, personal crimes problems, actual victimization, evaluation of police service and aggressiveness, defensive behaviors to avoid victimization, household crime prevention efforts, and satisfaction with area.

Unit of observation:

Survey respondents from either a residential or a commercial setting

Geographic Coverage

Houston, Texas, and Newark, New Jersey

File Structure

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Pre-intervention surveys of residential neighborhoods

rectangular file structure

3,014 cases

434 variables

80-unit-long record

7 record per case

Part 2

Post-intervention surveys of residential neighborhoods

rectangular file structure

3,079 cases

343 variables

80-unit-long record

5 record per case

Part 3

Pre-intervention surveys of nonresidential establishments

rectangular file structure

293 cases

205 variables

80-unit-long record

5 record per case

Part 4

Post-intervention surveys of nonresidential establishments

rectangular file structure

299 cases

195 variables

80-unit-long record

5 record per case

Part 5

Follow-up study of victims from Houston, Texas

rectangular file structure

485 cases

224 variables

80-unit-long record

6 record per case

Part 6

Questionnaire newsletter

rectangular file structure

819 cases

633 variables

80-unit-long record

11 record per case

Reports and Publications

Pate, A.M., Wycoff, M., Skogan, W.G., and Sherman, L.W. (1986). *Final report of the effects of police fear reduction strategies: A summary of findings from Houston and Newark*. Unpublished report, The Police Foundation, Washington, DC.

**Youths and Deterrence:
Columbia, South Carolina,
1979-1981**

Raymond Paternoster
Institute of Criminal Justice and
Criminology, University of Maryland
81-IJ-CX-0023, 83-IJ-CX-0045
(ICPSR 8255)

Purpose of the Study

The research was designed to examine the reciprocal effects between perceptions of the certainty of punishment and involvement in self-reported delinquency.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected with confidential, self-administered questionnaires from nine Columbia, South Carolina, area high schools, beginning with students in the 10th grade. Subsequent questionnaires were administered during the same students' 11th and 12th grades.

Sample:

All students currently attending nine Columbia high schools. The nine high schools were deliberately selected to reflect social class and ra-

cial variation in the Columbia, South Carolina, area.

Dates of data collection:

October 1981–October 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is one of the few datasets with three-wave panel data, such that longitudinal control over causal relations can be better secured. This offers greater temporal control than most delinquency studies which contain only cross-sectional data. Two-wave data were collected on approximately 1500 respondents while complete three-wave data were collected on 1250. The wave panel design feature offers a chance to test the relative explanatory power of most contemporary theories of delinquency (such as deterrence, strain, social control, labeling, and differential association) at different time reference periods. Time between data collections was one year.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics of respondents, perceptions of the certainty and severity of punishment, measures of commitment, conventional involvements and commitments, beliefs, perceptions of peers' involvement and attitudes toward common delinquent acts, and an extensive self-report inventory requesting both prevalence and incidence information.

Unit of observation:

High school students

Geographic Coverage

Columbia, South Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
3,882 cases
164 variables
80-unit-long record
19 records per case

Reports and Publications

Paternoster, R., and Iovanni, L. (1986).

The deterrent effect of perceived severity: A reexamination. *Social Forces*, 64(3), 751–777.

Paternoster, R. (1986). The use of composite scales in perceptual deterrence research: A cautionary note. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 23(2), 128–168.

**Intensive Supervision
Program in New Jersey,
1983–1986**

Frank S. Pearson
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Department of Sociology,
Rutgers University
83-IJ-CX-K027
(ICPSR 9291)

Purpose of the Study

The study (1) evaluates the impact of the New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) on recidivism rates, prison space availability, and cost effectiveness, and (2) assesses the opinions of criminal justice professionals toward ISP.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data in the offender file were drawn from two sources: (1) file folders from each of New Jersey's 21 county probation departments or Department of Corrections, and (2) the Computerized Criminal History file maintained by the New Jersey Department of Systems and Communication (SAC data). The opinion data were collected during

personal interviews with criminal justice professionals.

Sample:

There are two samples: the ISP evaluation sample and the opinion survey sample. The ISP evaluation sample is composed of two groups of sentenced felons: (1) the ISP experimental group consisting of offenders admitted to the ISP program, and (2) a control group of offenders who served an ordinary term of imprisonment (OTI). The original control group design called for the random selection of 500 OTI cases as well as 500 randomly selected cases for each of two other groups (offenders who served an ordinary term of probation, and those who served a split sentence of jail followed by probation). A considerable amount of attrition in the latter two groups (35.4 percent of probation cases and 22.9 percent of split sentence cases) occurred due to problems in matching computerized records with actual field case files.

Of the total 1990 sampled felons, 554 cases were included in the ISP experimental group and 1446 cases were included in the three control groups. The dates of sentencing of these groups differed (controls were sentenced earlier than experimentals) in order to compare ISP offenders with OTI offenders for the same time at risk (1983-1985).

The opinion survey of criminal justice professionals is a purposive sample of 60 respondents including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and prison administrators across the 21 New Jersey counties who had some knowledge of the ISP program.

Dates of data collection:

1984-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study collected arrest, conviction, sentencing, and other criminal

justice system processing data on four types of sentenced felons before and after the ISP was enacted. This dataset allows the user to evaluate impacts of ISP on outcome measures across the four groups. Felon's earning and payment data such as annual income, federal tax, fines, and victim fund payments collected during their time of ISP or parole release are also available for ISP and some OTI cases.

Description of variables:

The first file contains the felon's personal information on family, education, psychological condition, financial status, employment status at sentencing, substance use, prior and follow-up criminal records, sentence and correctional histories, and earning and payment records, as well as case characteristics including offense, sentence, and other dispositions.

The second file contains variables such as type of criminal justice professionals interviewed, opinion scale scores on aspects of the ISP (including its severity), and suggestions for ISP.

Unit of observation:

Convicted felons and criminal justice professionals

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Felons

rectangular file structure

1,990 cases

167 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 2

Survey

rectangular file structure
60 cases
11 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Pearson, F.S. (1987). *Research on New Jersey's intensive supervision program*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Deterring Drug Use With Intensive Probation in New Jersey, 1989-1990

Frank S. Pearson
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Rutgers University
88-II-CX-0048
(ICPSR 9919)
(Diskette D00074)

Purpose of the Study

The Institute for Criminological Research conducted this study with the aim of gauging the degree to which subjective deterrence and rational choice affect drug-use recidivism. Secondary goals were to determine if the drug rehabilitation program used in this study had any objective deterrent effect on drug use and to understand the effect of other social and psychological factors upon drug-use recidivism. The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) in New Jersey was chosen because participants were aware that any new drug-use incidents would most likely result in a return to prison. The main hypotheses of this study maintained that drug use in ISP was an inverse function of both the degree to which participants preferred ISP to prison and of the participants' belief that drug use would result in a return to prison.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with 546 participants in the Intensive Supervision Program in New Jersey.

Sample:

Between January 1, 1989, and April 30, 1990, the Intensive Supervision Program notified the Institute of Criminological Research (ICR) when a new participant entered the program. The ICR would then send someone to conduct a baseline interview approximately two to three weeks later. The purpose was to obtain the participant's reaction to the program after several weeks there, but before drug-use recidivism had occurred. Interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes. After the initial interview, the ISP would notify ICR again when one of the participants had a positive urine screen. ICR would then conduct either a drug follow-up interview or an alcohol follow-up interview, depending on which substance had been used. If the participant went for at least a year without any positive urine screens, ICR conducted a success follow-up interview.

Dates of data collection:

1989-1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) was chosen for this study because participants in ISP were generally aware that any new drug-use incidents would result in punishment, usually returning to prison. All participants who entered the program between January 1, 1989, and April 30, 1990, were interviewed. Interviews were conducted several weeks but not more than a month after the individual's arrival in the program. The aim was to interview all participants once they had begun to settle into the program, but before any drug-use recidivism had occurred. Follow-up in-

interviews were conducted when the participant either relapsed or successfully completed a year drug-free.

Description of variables:

Interviews covered participants' feelings about the drug rehabilitation program, risk of and reasons for drug-use recidivism, and history of crime and drug use.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Main data file

rectangular file structure

546 cases

694 variables

80-unit-long record

23 records per case

Reports and Publications

Pearson, Frank S. *Detering drug use with intensive supervision*. New Brunswick, NJ: Institute for Criminological Research, 1991.

Comparison of Drug Control Strategies in San Diego, 1989

Susan Pennell and Christine Curtis
Criminal Justice Research Division,
San Diego Association of Governments
88-IJ-CX-0034
(ICPSR 9990)

Purpose of the Study

This study assesses the consequences for offenders of various drug enforcement strategies employed by

the San Diego Police Department and profiles the factors that characterize street-level and mid-level dealers, drug users, and the drug market. The drug enforcement strategies examined include the use of search warrants, body wires, police decoys, surveillance, officer buys and sells, wiretaps, and sweeps. Measures of the consequences of arrests include drug and property seizures, convictions, and sentences. The data were drawn from police and court records of drug arrests made by three special sections of the police department in San Diego, California. Additionally, data were collected through personal interviews conducted at the time of arrest with a subsample of persons arrested for drug charges. The interview portion of the study provides information about the demographics and characteristics of drug users and dealers, criminal history and drug use history, current arrest information, and offenders' opinions about drug use, drug sales, police strategies, and the drug market. The arrest tracking file contains demographic information about the offender, including criminal history and gang membership, as well as data on each arrest through final disposition, charges, and sentencing.

Specific research objectives and corresponding questions are as follows:

Objective 1: Provide detailed information on the techniques used to identify and arrest drug dealers and users.

1. What kinds of activities are required to implement specific strategies?
2. What types of information must be available to officers prior to initiating a particular strategy?
3. On what bases are "targeting" decisions made (e.g., citizen complaints, informants, other law enforcement agencies, political necessity)?

Objective 2: Determine which strategies are most effective with respect

to consequences for drug dealers, particularly crack cocaine dealers.

1. What are the results of different strategies in terms of complaints filed, convictions, sentences, and drug and asset seizures?
2. How do efforts of other agencies/divisions impact the activities and results of implementation of strategies?
3. What are offender opinions regarding consequences?

Objective 3: Profile the factors that characterize street and mid-level dealers and users and delineate by type of drug.

1. What are the sociodemographic characteristics of individuals arrested for selling/using drugs?
2. How do drug offenders compare by type of drug in which involved at arrest?
3. In what other types of crime do drug offenders become involved?
4. How do arrestees perceive their drug involvement, the drug market, and the response by the justice system?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from multiple sources. The arrest data were tracked from arrest through disposition using logs maintained by the San Diego Police Department arresting division, arrest reports, and prosecutor, court, and state criminal history records. Data were also collected from personal interviews with persons arrested for drug offenses.

Sample:

In File 1, the Arrest Tracking File, the data were drawn from arrest records with at least one drug charge made by specialized narcotic and gang divisions at the San Diego Police Department from June to November of

1989. Individuals for the Interview Data in File 2 were chosen using an availability sampling method. Two to three days a week, the logs of arrests were reviewed to develop a list of persons arrested for at least one drug charge by one of the three specialized police divisions. Women were excluded from the interview sample.

Dates of data collection:

The data were collected for arrests occurring from June 1989 to November 1989 through final case disposition, with a cutoff date of September 1991. The interviews were conducted from June 1989 to November 1989.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The first part of this study, contained in File 1, employed an observational design of data gathered from arrests made by three sections of the San Diego Police Department. The second portion of this study, contained in File 2, includes interviews with arrestees chosen by an availability sampling method. Data were collected on the drug enforcement activities of three sections of the San Diego Police Department: (1) the Special Enforcement Division (SED), which includes gang unit detectives, uniformed special enforcement units, the SWAT special response team, and the tactical motorcycle squad; (2) the Narcotics Section, which consists of undercover detectives; and (3) the Crack Abatement Team (CAT), which exists within the Narcotics Section but for this research is considered a separate division. For purposes of the original research, CAT was considered a separate operational division to allow an evaluation of this Bureau of Justice Assistance-funded project.

Data about the arrest case (including the arresting division, location of arrest, drugs and property seized, and the police strategies used in making

the arrest) were recorded only for those individuals considered the key arrest in each case. In most instances the key arrest was the person with the highest, most serious drug charge.

Description of variables:

File 1: The arrest tracking file contains demographic information about the offender including prior arrest history and gang membership. The file includes data concerning the individual arrests from initial arrest status to final disposition, charges, and sentencing. The data can be analyzed based on individual arrests and related cases. All CAT and Narcotics Section arrests and felony arrests related to a single case were identified using the same case identification number. A case was defined as one or more arrests occurring on the same date, at the same location, and at the same time for a related incident. Misdemeanor arrests made by SED were not identified as part of a case because they were listed on a separate arrest log. Data about the case in which the arrest took place, such as the arresting division, location of arrest, the drugs and property seized, and the strategies used by the police for the arrest, are recorded for individuals who were considered the key arrest in each case. In most instances, the key arrest was the person with the highest, most serious drug charge. Key cases that contain the case information are designated by an 'A' for the variable ID.

File 2: These interview data include demographic information about the offender, his criminal history, and current arrest information. Data about drug use by the offender including age at first use and frequency of use for many types of drugs are also included. In addition, the interview data include offenders opinions about police efforts, the effects of police strategies, the risks of drug sales and use, and the best and worst things about drug sales and use. Also included

are data about the offender's view of the drug market and his place in it.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observations for File 1 is the individual arrest. The possibility exists that a single offender may appear in multiple cases. The unit of observation for File 2 is the individual arrestee.

Geographic Coverage

San Diego, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Arrest tracking data file

rectangular file structure

1,432 cases

122 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Interview data file

rectangular file structure

123 cases

393 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Reports and Publications

Pennell, S., and C. Curtis. *Crack abatement: Comparison of drug control strategies*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments Press, 1992.

Guardian Angels: Citizen Response to Crime in Selected Cities of the United States, 1984

Susan Pennell, Christine Curtis,
and Joel Henderson
Criminal Justice Research Unit,
San Diego Association of Governments
83-IJ-CX-0037
(ICPSR 8935)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to assess the effects of the Guardian Angels' activities on citizens' fear of crime and the incidence of crime, and to gauge police officers' perceptions of the Guardian Angels.

Methodology

The study contains four data files: (1) a transit riders file, (2) a police officers file, (3) a citizens file, and (4) a merchants file. The methodology varies by file.

Sources of information:

Transit Riders: Questionnaires completed by transit riders in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City.

Police Officers: Self-administered questionnaires completed by the patrol officers in six cities: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

Residents: Personal interviews with residents in the San Diego downtown areas where the Angels patrolled.

Merchants: Personal interviews with merchants in the San Diego downtown areas where the Angels patrolled.

Sample:

Transit Riders: Convenience sample of users of public transportation.

Police Officers: Convenience sample of patrol officers present for duty on date of survey.

Residents: Random sample of housing units was selected from an enumeration of households compiled by the research team. Respondents within the selected housing units were also randomly selected.

Merchants: Random selection from a list of businesses that were open between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. (i.e., when the Angels patrolled).

Dates of data collection:

Transit Riders: October 1984

Police Officers: October and November 1984

Residents: August 1984 to February 1985

Merchants: August 1984 to February 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data provide information useful for evaluating the activities of the Guardian Angels from the perspectives of transit riders, residents, merchants, and police officers. The original investigators' reports (see below) include valuable qualitative information obtained from field observations and interviews with Angel leaders and members, police administrators, and city officials.

Description of variables:

Transit Riders: Questions related to riders' demographic characteristics, knowledge and contacts of the Angels, attitude toward the group, feelings of safety on public transit, and victimization experience.

Police Officers: Respondents were asked about their knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, opinions regarding the benefits and effectiveness of the group, and information on law enforcement experiences.

Residents/Merchants: Variables include demographic characteristics, general problems in the neighborhood, opinions regarding crime problems, crime prevention activities, fear

of crime, knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, and victimization experiences.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Transit Riders: Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City

Police Officers: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Sacramento, and San Francisco

Residents/Merchants: San Diego

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Transit riders

rectangular file structure

286 cases

22 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police officers

rectangular file structure

444 cases

26 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Residents

rectangular file structure

130 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 4

Merchants

rectangular file structure

110 cases

115 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Pennell, S., Curtis, C., and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An assessment of citizen response to crime: Volume 1 — Executive summary*. San Diego:

San Diego Association of Governments.

Pennell, S., Curtis, C., and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An assessment of citizen response to crime: Volume 2 — Technical report*. San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments.

Pennell, S., Curtis, C., and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An assessment of citizen response to crime: Volume 3 — Research methodology and data collection instruments*. San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments.

Illegal Immigration and Crime in San Diego and El Paso Counties, 1985-1986

Susan Pennell, Christine Curtis,
and Jeff Tayman
Criminal Justice Research Unit,
San Diego Association of Governments
86-IJ-CX-0038
(ICPSR 9330)

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between a rising crime rate and the influx of undocumented aliens in two border areas, El Paso County, Texas, and San Diego County, California. Case tracking forms were used to gather information on 6,699 arrests in these two counties. The focus was on felony offenses, including the FBI Index crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand theft, and motor vehicle theft, as well as receiving stolen property and felony narcotics offenses. In San Diego County, disposition data were collected for all San Diego arrestees identified as possible aliens and for a like number of randomly selected citizen arrestees.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were collected from the following sources: law enforcement computer screens; arrest reports; sheriff's booking files and computer screens; prosecutor files and computer screens; court files; state criminal history rap sheets; and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records.

Sample:

Data were collected for 6,699 arrests in El Paso and San Diego counties. The focus was on serious felony offenses, including FBI Index crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand theft, and motor vehicle theft), receiving stolen property, and felony narcotics offenses. In El Paso, all arrests for the selected offenses were included in the sample. In San Diego, the arrest sample was selected from a computer tape supplied by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Since the categories of homicide and rape were relatively small, all arrests for these offenses were included. A stratified random sample with equal probabilities was used to select 40 percent of the arrests within each of the other offense categories. This proportion was used to ensure a sufficient number of undocumented aliens in the sample to permit comparisons between undocumented aliens and citizens. Subsamples were generated for each offense category to ensure 40 percent of each arrest type.

Dates of data collection:

1987-1988

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset consists of two physical files, one data file each for El Paso and San Diego counties. Each original file consisted of a maximum of five records per case (identified as

records 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6), but because some records were not appropriate for some cases, not every case had five records. Data management procedures were used to rectangularize the files, so that there were five records per case for each of the two counties. Because of this, some records for some cases contain only the record and ID numbers and no data for any other variables, as these records were simply inserted to rectangularize the file. In addition, there are a number of variables that were gathered only for suspected undocumented aliens. For all others, responses to these selected variables appear in the frequencies as system-missing responses.

Description of variables:

Data were collected on a two-page case tracking form. The first page gathered the following data regarding sociodemographic characteristics, citizenship status, current arrest, case disposition, and prior criminal history: highest arrest charge and additional charges; sex, ethnicity, and relationship to the victim; location of offense; initial custody status and pre-trial custody time; INS hold; law enforcement disposition; prosecutor decision, reason complaint was rejected, and highest complaint charge; highest conviction charge; disposition; type of trial; type of sentence and sentence days; citizenship status; and prior arrests and convictions. The second page of the collection form provided data to compute the costs involving undocumented aliens in San Diego. Variables included type of court hearing the case; number of defendants; presence custody days; consolidation of cases; interpreters; reports prepared for the court; police testimony; witnesses; jury trials; and defense fees.

Unit of observation:

For Records 1, 3, 4, and 6, the unit of observation is the arrest. For Record 5, the unit of observation is the individual arrestee.

Geographic Coverage

San Diego County, California, and El Paso County, Texas

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

San Diego county data
rectangular file structure
4,431 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 2

El Paso county data
rectangular file structure
2,268 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Reports and Publications

Pennell, S., Curtis, C., and Tayman, J. (1989). *The impact of illegal immigration on the criminal justice system*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments.

Police Performance and Case Attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980-1981

Joan Petersilia, Allan Abrahamse,
and James Q. Wilson
RAND Corporation
85-IJ-CK-0072
(ICPSR 9352)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of city characteristics on felony case attrition rates between 1980 and 1981 in 25 cities located in Los Angeles County, California.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Demographic data were obtained from the 1983 County and City Data Book. Arrest data were collected directly from the 1980 and 1981 California Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) data file maintained by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 25 cities in Los Angeles County, California. All cities in Los Angeles County were eligible if they met each of three criteria: (1) the city's demographic data were published in the 1983 County and City Data Book; (2) the police department made more than 300 felony arrests per year; and (3) the police department agreed to participate in the study.

Note: Fifteen arresting agencies including the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were excluded from the study because they failed to meet the selection criteria.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset was designed to examine the effects of crime rates, city characteristics, and the police department's financial resources on case attrition among the large police departments in an urban area.

Description of variables:

City demographic variables include total population, minority population, population aged 65 years or older, number of female-headed families, number of index crimes, number of families below the poverty level, city expenditures, and police expenditures. City arrest data include information on number of arrests disposed, number of males and females, number

of Blacks and whites, number of cases released by police, number of cases denied by prosecutors, number of cases acquitted, and number of convicted cases given prison terms.

Unit of observation:

Cities

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image data format

Parts 1-7

Data, sections 1-7

rectangular file structure

28 cases

9 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J., Abrahamse, A., and Wilson, J.Q. (1987). *Police performance and case attrition*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Effects of Prison Versus Probation in California, 1980-1982

Joan Petersilia, Susan Turner,
and Joyce Peterson
RAND Corporation
83-IJ-CX-0002
(ICPSR 8700)

Purpose of the Study

This study was divided into two phases. The first assessed the effects of different sanctions on separate criminal populations, focusing on probation as a sentencing alternative for felons. The second phase used a quasi-experimental design to address how imprisonment affects criminal behavior when criminals are

released. Specific issues included (a) the effect of imprisonment (vs. probation) and length of time served on recidivism; (b) the amount of crime prevented by imprisoning offenders rather than placing them on probation; and (c) costs to the system for achieving that reduction in crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official records of the California Youth and Corrections Agency

Sample:

The dataset for the first phase was built from two select populations. The first group includes all offenders sentenced to prison in 1980 by the California Superior Court. The second is a stratified random sample of adult males (approximately 6,000) who were sentenced to probation following conviction for certain felonies. The resulting dataset (labeled "Statewide" below) represents over 12,000 adult males convicted in Superior Court in the largest 17 counties in California of robbery, assault, burglary, larceny/theft, forgery, or drug sale/possession. These crimes were selected because, by law, offenders convicted of these offenses may be sentenced to either prison or probation. The data for the first phase served as a sampling frame from which a matched sample was drawn of 1,022 probationers and prisoners (511 each, contained in separate files labeled "Probationer" and "Prisoner" below) from Los Angeles and Alameda Counties sentenced in 1980 and released prior to July 1, 1982. These cases were matched on county of conviction, conviction offense type, and a "risk of imprisonment" measure and represent the most serious offenders on probation and the least serious offenders sentenced to prison from the two counties that sentence nearly half of all those convicted in the state.

Dates of data collection:
Summer 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Although random assignment of offenders to prison or probation was not employed, the quasi-experimental/matching design of the study represents a methodological advancement for assessing effects of alternative sanctions. Specific features are a follow-up period of 24 months of post-release behavior measured by official criminal records ("rap sheets") and selection of a target group of offenders considered to be the most problematic to the system: prisoners and those probationers who are not such serious offenders that prison is the only appropriate sanction, but cannot be dismissed as minor offenders who present no threat of recidivism on probation.

Description of variables:

Information is available in all files on (a) personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, employment, juvenile and adult criminal history, and drug and alcohol use; (b) aspects of the case including number of charges, number of co-defendants, weapon used, injury inflicted, number of victims, relationship of offender to victim; and (c) final outcome (conviction charges, type and length of sentence). In the prisoner and probationer files, additional follow-up information (covering two years) was collected which includes the total number of nonfiled arrests and, for filed charges, the date, charge type, final disposition (e.g., guilty, dismissed), and sentence imposed (length, type). Information on actual release dates from subsequent incarcerations (i.e., offenders who were arrested, convicted, and incarcerated for another crime after their release from the initial, case-defining, conviction) was not available; however, a

method for estimating time-served/time-at-risk is provided.

Unit of observation:

Convicted offenders

Geographic Coverage

"Statewide" file covers convictions in the 17 largest counties in California; "Prisoner"/"Probationer" files cover Los Angeles and Alameda Counties

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files + SAS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS data definition statements

Part 1

Statewide database

rectangular file structure

12,324 cases

56 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

Probationer sample

rectangular file structure

511 cases

120 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 3

Prison sample

rectangular file structure

511 cases

122 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J. (1985). *Research in brief: Probation and felony offenders*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S., and Kahan, J. (1985). *Granting felons probation: Public risks and alternatives* (R-3186-NIJ). Santa Monica: RAND Corporation.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S., and Peterson, J. (1986). *Prison versus probation in California: Implications for crime and offender recidivism* (R-3323-NIJ). Santa Monica: RAND Corporation.

Evaluation of a Repeat Offender Unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987-1989

Joan Petersilia, Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Peter W. Greenwood
RAND Corporation
87-IJ-CX-0056
(ICPSR 9793)

Purpose of the Study

Repeat Offender Programs (ROPs) are a type of police-initiated procedure that involves police and prosecutors working together to identify, convict, and incarcerate individuals who are judged to be likely to commit crimes—especially serious crimes—at very high rates. The major purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of a Repeat Offender Program in Phoenix in which police and prosecutors attempted to build as strong a case as possible after an individual judged likely to be a repeat offender was arrested, in order to increase the likelihood of conviction and incarceration.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Potential candidates for the ROP were identified on the basis of data from a variety of sources, including uniformed officers on the street, undercover officers, Phoenix Police Department General Investigations Bureau, other law enforcement agencies, informants, Maricopa County Attorneys, contacts in the Department of Corrections and the Maricopa County Probation Department, field

interrogation cards, warrant lists, and information from pawnshops. Follow-up data were collected from the Maricopa County Attorney's Office.

Sample:

The sample consisted of individuals identified by the ROP as likely to commit serious crimes at very high rates.

Dates of data collection:

The dates of assignment to either the ROP experimental group or to the control group were December 1987 through December 1988. In June of 1989, follow-up data were collected from the Maricopa County law enforcement information sources about arrests and probation or parole revocation actions experienced by these individuals since the date of assignment.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include assignment to the ROP experimental group or to the control group, number and types of counts against the individual, prior arrest and conviction history, case outcomes, and sentencing outcomes.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the "activity" or "case," which consists of an arrest, a warrant issued, a conviction, a sentence, a probation or parole revocation, or an admission to the Department of Corrections.

Geographic Coverage

Phoenix, Arizona (Maricopa County)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,194 cases
102 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Abrahamse, A.F., Ebener, P.A., and Greenwood, P.W. (1991). *An experimental evaluation of the Phoenix repeat offender program*. Final report for the National Institute of Justice.

Abrahamse, A.F., Ebener, P.A., Greenwood, P.W., Fitzgerald, N., and Kosin, T.E. (1991). An experimental evaluation of the Phoenix repeat offender program. *Justice Quarterly*, 8, 140-168.

Forensic Evidence and the Police, 1976-1980

Joseph L. Peterson, Steve Mihajlovic,
and Michael Gilliland
University of Illinois, Chicago
82-IJ-CX-0064
(ICPSR 8186)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to determine the relationship between the utilization of forensic evidence in serious criminal investigations and the court dispositions of these cases.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from official court, police, and laboratory reports.

Sample:

Court cases involving serious criminal investigations (homicides, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, and arson) were selected from four cities: Peoria and Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; and Oakland, California. Two types of cases were selected, those cases

that involved physical evidence and those that did not. In each city a slightly different method of selecting cases was used but in general cases were selected by randomly selecting approximately 50 cases in each crime type from the records of the crime labs. The cases with no evidence collected were drawn from robbery, assault and battery, and burglary cases. In order to be eligible for selection, the crime had to have occurred between 1976 and 1980. A total of 2659 cases were selected.

Dates of data collection:

1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines the impact of forensic evidence on court dispositions. Detailed court, police, and laboratory information was collected on cases that involved physical evidence and on a comparison group of cases that did not.

Description of variables:

These data summarize the use of forensic evidence in serious criminal cases and the effect of such evidence on court disposition. Variables include crime scene location, original condition of crime scene, time devoted to crime scene by technicians, type of evidence collected, and disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Court cases involving serious criminal investigation

Geographic Coverage

Peoria and Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; and Oakland, California

File Structure

Data files: 8
Variables: 120 per file
Cases: 278 to 502 per file

Reports and Publications

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S., and Gilliland, M. (1982). *The role of scientific evidence in the prosecution of criminal cases: A discussion of recent empirical findings*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, Toronto, Canada.

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S., and Gilliland, M. (1983). Does the crime laboratory have the answers? Four cities compared. In Samuel Gerber (ed.), *Chemistry and crime: From Sherlock Holmes to today's courtroom*. Washington, DC: The American Chemical Society.

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S., and Gilliland, M. (1984). *Forensic evidence and the police: The effects of scientific evidence on criminal investigation*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Survey of Jail and Prison Inmates, 1978: California, Michigan, and Texas

Mark A. Peterson, Jan Chaiken,
and Patricia Ebener
RAND Corporation
83-JJ-CX-0006
(ICPSR 8169)

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted as part of the RAND Corporation's research program on career criminals. This second inmate survey was undertaken to provide detailed information about the criminal behavior of convicted offenders and their associated characteristics.

Methodology

Sources of information:

A self-administered anonymous questionnaire was given to inmates at

12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan, and Texas.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan, and Texas was selected. Inmates in those state prisons and county jails who volunteered to participate in answering questionnaires were surveyed.

Dates of data collection:

Late 1978 to early 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates incarcerated offenders, using self-report information on offending histories and offenders' background. It is the second study of RAND's research on career criminals (see Mark A. Peterson et al., **Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976** [ICPSR 7797]).

Description of variables:

Variables contain information concerning prior criminal histories of inmates, demographic, social, and psychological characteristics, varieties of criminal behavior, and different types of prison treatment programs.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

California, Michigan, and Texas

File Structure

Extent of collection: 24 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Primary survey from modules A-E for all inmates

Part 2

Restest survey from modules A-E

Part 3

Primary survey from module F

Part 4
Retest survey from module F

Part 5
Official record data for California prisoners

Part 6
Official record data for Michigan prisoners

Part 7
Official record data for Texas prisoners

Part 8
Primary survey from modules A-E for Texas prisoner replacements

Part 9
Primary survey from module F for Texas prisoner replacements

Part 10
Official records data for Texas prisoner replacements

Part 11
Survey from modules A-E for Texas jail respondents

Part 12
Primary survey from modules A-E for all inmates

Part 13
Retest survey from modules A-E (frequencies)

Part 14
Primary survey from module F (frequencies)

Part 15
Retest survey from module F (frequencies)

Part 16
Official record data for California prisoners (frequencies)

Part 17
Official record data for Michigan prisoners (frequencies)

Part 18
Official record data for Texas prisoners (frequencies)

Part 19
Primary survey from modules A-E for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)

Part 20
Primary survey from module F for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)

Part 21
Official records data for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)

Part 22
Survey from modules A-E for Texas jail respondents (frequencies)

Parts 25-28
Follow-up data, California 1-4

Parts 29-32
Follow-up data, Michigan 1-4

Parts 33-36
Follow-up data, Texas 1-4

rectangular file structure
68 to 6,883 cases per part
8 to 455 variables per part
43- to 133-unit-long record per part
1 to 10 records per case per part

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J., and Honig, P., with C. Hubay Jr. (1980). *The prison experience of career criminals* (Publication R-2511-DOJ). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Peterson, M.A., Chaiken, J., Ebener, P., and Honig, P. (1982). *Survey of prison and jail inmates: Background and method* (Publication N-1635-NIJ). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976

Mark A. Peterson, Suzanne Polich,
and Jan Michael Chaiken
RAND Corporation
83-IJ-CX-0006
(ICPSR 7797)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to collect offense, incarceration, and social data on two groups of inmates: (1) recidivists — those who were repeatedly arrested and convicted; and

(2) habituates — those reporting the greatest number of serious crimes.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Anonymous self-administered questionnaires were given to inmates in five California prisons.

Sample:

A purposive sample of five adult penal institutions in California was selected. Inmates volunteered to participate in the study.

Dates of data collection:

Summer of 1976

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates incarcerated criminals, using self-report information on offending histories and backgrounds. Variables were derived to examine the characteristics of repeatedly arrested or convicted offenders as well as offenders reporting the greatest number of serious crimes.

Description of variables:

The variables include information about crimes committed leading to incarceration, rates of criminal activity, social-psychological scales for analyzing motivations to commit crimes, and offense histories and attitudinal/psychological information about the inmates.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure

624 cases

378 variables

1,273-unit-long record

20 records per case

Reports and Publications

Peterson, M.A., Braiker, H.B., and Polich, S. (1980). *Doing crime: A survey of California prison inmates*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Peterson, M.A., Braiker, H.B., and Polich, S. (1981). *Who commits crimes: A survey of prison inmates*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hahn.

Uniform Crime Reports: National Time Series Community-Level Database, 1967-1980

Glenn L. Pierce, William J. Bowers,
James Baird, and Joseph Heck
Center for Applied Social Research,
Northeastern University
79-NJ-AX-0009
(ICPSR 8214)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the research was to create a time-series of community-level crime information from police agencies that participated in the UCR Program in a frequent and consistent manner over a 14-year period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data include detailed monthly breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports "Return A" form.

Sample:

All U.S. law enforcement agencies submitting ten or more monthly reports in every year from 1967

through 1980 were selected. Data include crime and clearance counts reported by 3,328 such agencies.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data include monthly breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from UCR Return A master tapes. They contain more detailed information than that published annually by the FBI in *Crime in the United States*. The dataset was constructed specifically for time-series and pooled cross-section analysis. The sample was designed so that only the most "complete" cases were included (i.e., only data from agencies that submitted UCRs frequently and consistently over time are included).

Description of variables:

Three general types of variables are included: the number of offenses known to police, the number of offenses cleared by arrests, and the number of offenses cleared by arrests only for persons under age 18. Each of these categories contains detailed items such as weapon-specific robbery and assault, types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in both monthly and annual aggregations. Identifying variables include the FBI "ORI Code," a unique sequential case number (consistent across files), geographic region, state, SMSA, county, population size and group, and frequency of reporting.

Unit of observation:

The actual unit of observation is the police agency; however, the original investigators suggest that the crimes and clearances reported by a police agency to the UCR Program represent the experiences of "communities" where the boundaries of a police jurisdiction are considered the operational definition of the community.

Geographical Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files: 14
Variables: 1210
Cases: 3328

Deterrent Effects of Arrests and Imprisonment in the United States, 1960-1977

Thomas F. Pogue
University of Iowa
79-NJ-AX-0015
(ICPSR 7973)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to examine the relationship between objective properties of punishment at the aggregate level (state and standard metropolitan statistical area) and official crime rates within those jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from several sources: (1) crimes and crimes cleared by arrest from the Uniform Crime Reports and unpublished FBI data (principally on clearances); (2) prison populations and sentences from National Prisoner Statistics of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, and Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Services; (3) government expenditures data from Governmental Finances, Census of Governments (1962, 1967, 1972), and Expenditure and Employment for the Criminal Justice System (these data are produced by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census); and (4) socioeconomic and demographic data for publications of the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and the Census Bureau.

Sample:

In one part of this data collection effort, data were gathered on all 50 states, thus constituting a universe of U.S. states. In the second part, a panel of 77 SMSAs was selected for a city-level analysis. The central concern of the sampling plan was to obtain data for a set of states and SMSAs that were consistent both across states and SMSAs at each point in time and across time for each state and SMSA included in the sample.

Dates of data collection:

January 1–May 31, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study has constructed an 18-year state-level panel dataset from 50 states and city-level panel data from 77 SMSAs. This information was collected to test deterrence hypotheses about the effect of sanction levels on crime rates over the period 1960–1977. The data also contain important information about crimes and sanctions, as well as economic and political/legal information on these jurisdictions.

Description of variables:

The state-level data consist of a panel of observations from each of the 50 states covering the years 1960–1977. The 484 variables contain information on crime rates; clearance rates; length of time served for incarcerated inmates; the probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels, and income; sentencing statutes; prison population levels and estimated capacity; and state and local expenditures for police protection. The SMSA-level data consist of a panel of 77 SMSAs covering the years 1960–1977. The 232 variables contain information on crime and clearance rates, length of time served, and probability of imprisonment, as well as socioeconomic

factors such as unemployment rates, population levels, and income, taxation, and expenditure data. Only property crimes (burglary, larceny, robbery, and auto theft) were considered in the SMSA database.

Unit of observation:

States and SMSAs in the United States

Geographic Coverage

50 U.S. states and 77 SMSAs

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1

State data

rectangular file structure
50 cases
484 variables
4,221-unit-long record
67 records per case

Part 2

SMSA data

rectangular file structure
77 cases
232 variables
1,971-unit-long record
31 records per case

Reports and Publications

- Pogue, T.F. (1983). *Crime prevention effects of arrest and imprisonment: Evidence from multiple cross-section analyses* (Available from NCJRS). Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- Pogue, T.F. (1981). *Economic analysis of the deterrent effects of arrest and imprisonment*. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- Pogue, T. F. (1981). *On controlling crime: Will increasing arrest and imprisonment rates help*. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Pogue, T. F. (1982). *Offender expectations and identification of crime supply functions*. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Dangerous Sex Offenders: Classifying, Predicting, and Evaluating Outcomes of Clinical Treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982-1985

Robert Prentky and Raymond Knight
Boston University
82-IJ-CX-0058
(ICPSR 8985)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to validate two classification systems used at the Massachusetts Treatment Center: one for rapists and one for child molesters.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were taken from offenders' criminal records, parole summaries, and probation reports as routinely collected by case workers. Other sources included court records and the Massachusetts Department of Corrections and the State Police Safety.

Sample:

The subjects came from all of the 1500 sexual offender cases that were referred to the treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for intensive observation. From this set, 500 were committed and became the treatment patients. Of these patients, 270 were released after varying lengths of treatment and were selected as the sample in the study. The follow-up period covers the period 1960-1985.

Dates of data collection:
1982-1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Rapists and child abusers were separated as two types of sex offenders. Each of these two types was then clinically classified into different subtypes based on classification criteria developed for the two taxonomies tested. Additionally, offenders' post-release offenses were categorized into traffic offenses, nontraffic offenses, and sex offenses.

Description of variables:

Variables include type of traffic offenses, criminal offenses, and sex offenses charged. Also included are the subtypes of sexual offender, dispositions of the cases charged, parole and discharge information, and a wide array of life history and institutional variables.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Bridgewater, Massachusetts

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

270 cases

332 variables

2,197-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Prentky, R.A., Knight, R.A., and Rosenberg, R. (1988). Validation analyses on the MTC taxonomy for rapists: Disconfirmation and reconceptualization. In R.A. Prentky and V. Quinsey (eds.), *Human sexual aggression: Current perspectives*. New York: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, V. 528.

Prentky, R.A., and Knight, R.A. (1986). Impulsivity in the lifestyle and criminal behavior of sexual offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 13(2), 141-164.

Knight, R.A., Rosenberg, R., and Schneider, B. (1985). Classification of sexual offenders: Perspectives, methods, and validation. In A. Burgess (ed.), *Rape and sexual assault: A research handbook*. New York: Garland.

Rosenberg, R. Knight, R.A., Prentky, R.A., and Lee, A. (1988). Validating the components of a taxonomic system for rapists: A path analytic approach. *Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 16, 169-185.

Note: The above represent only a small portion of related publications. Users of this dataset are encouraged to contact the original investigators for a complete list of publications as well as updated information that may be useful in secondary analyses of the data.

Contact:

Robert Prentky, Ph.D.
Director of Research
Massachusetts Treatment Center
Box 554
Bridgewater, MA 02324

**Women in Prison,
1800-1935: Tennessee,
New York, and Ohio**

Nicole Hahn Rafter
Northeastern University
79-NI-AX-0039
(ICPSR 8481)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to provide historical descriptions of the women's correctional system over a 135-year

period through an examination of three types of penal institutions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from official state prison records.

Sample:

The sample consisted of all female inmates incarcerated in state prisons in Tennessee, New York, and Ohio from 1800 to 1935. Their records were gathered from prison registries.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study focuses on the ways in which female prisoners were treated across time in different types of penal institutions. In Tennessee, women were incarcerated in a predominantly male prison while Ohio and New York incarcerated females were housed in custodial and reformatory institutions. These differences in institutions allow comparability of types of prisons and prisoners. Studying women's prisons is of interest because there have been so few historical explorations about incarcerated women. In addition, studies on women's prisons are needed because they are unique from men's prisons in terms of ideology and structural differences.

Description of variables:

The data describe demographic information, such as parents' place of birth, race, age, prisoner's occupation, and marital status, and offense information about conviction, sentencing, prior incarcerations, methods of release, and offense characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Female inmates

Geographic Coverage

Tennessee, Ohio, and New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

4,609 cases

30 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Rafter, N.H. (1985). *Partial justice: Women in state prisons, 1800-1935*. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

Rafter, N.H. (1980). Female state prisoners in Tennessee: 1831-1979. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 39(4), 485-497.

Rafter, N.H. (1983). Prisons for women, 1790-1980. In M. Tonry and N. Morris, (eds.), *Crime and justice: An annual review of research*, Vol. 5. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rafter, N.H. (1983). Chastising the unchaste: Social control functions of the women's reformatory system. In A. Scull and S. Cohen (eds.), *Social control and the state: Comparative and historical essays*. Oxford: Martin Robertson and Co.

Management of Death Row Inmates, 1986-1987: [United States]

W. Hardy Rauch *et al.* and the American Correctional Association
85-IJ-CX-0065
(ICPSR 9917)
(Diskette D00066)

Purpose of the Study

The American Correctional Association undertook this study to explore prison management practices insofar as they affect the death row population. The increasing number of in-

mates awaiting execution nationwide and the increasing length of time those inmates spend on death row may affect management practices now and in the future. Areas of inquiry for this study included classification of death row inmates as well as their housing, security, staffing, and freedom of movement. The survey gathered basic demographic data about the inmates and their use of time during incarceration, including policies for the access given death row inmates to medical services, counseling services, religious and recreational activities, food service, vocational and avocational training, work, education, legal visits, mail and telephone privileges, and grievance procedures. Other policy questions addressed by this study included determining the necessity of confining all condemned inmates in one location, the extent of contact between death row inmates and other inmates, the necessity of altering staffing patterns and training staff to manage these inmates, and the liability concerns of death row supervision.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were obtained from questionnaires distributed to the directors of the Department of Corrections in the 37 states with capital punishment statutes, to wardens and staff who worked with death row inmates, and to the death row inmates themselves. These data comprise the death row prisoner group component of the NIJ grant which was extended to a study entitled "Specialized Programs for Two Prisoner Groups, 1985-1987."

Sample:

The state Department of Corrections surveys identified 1,685 inmates who had been sentenced to death and who were housed in 50 different state institutions. Of those 50, three were eliminated, because they were specialized correctional mental

health facilities housing only one death-sentenced inmate each. Four states having seven pertinent institutions requested that these institutions be removed from the sample because of lawsuits or general controversy over their death-sentenced populations. Thus, 40 institutions remained in the survey field. The survey forms for the warden, staff members, and inmates were bundled for these 40 institutions. Directions accompanying the bundles requested that the staff surveys be distributed to the staff (such as the unit supervisor, security personnel from each shift, and at least one nonsecurity person) who worked most closely with death-sentenced inmates. A decision was made to survey all female death-sentenced inmates. Male inmates were sampled as follows: Where the death-sentenced inmate population was less than 21, all were surveyed; where the population ranged from 20 to 50, 40 percent were randomly sampled; and where the population was above 50, 20 percent were randomly sampled.

Dates of data collection:
1986-1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was designed to help provide information on death-sentenced inmates in terms of long-term correctional assignments. The study design was developed to address three goals: (1) to collect demographic data on death-sentenced inmates, (2) to compile state laws, departmental and institutional policies and procedures, and special reports relating to management of death-sentenced inmates, and (3) to obtain the thoughts and recommendations of those individuals most closely associated with the inmates. In order to achieve these goals, the survey design attempts to measure both the opinions and the demographic characteristics of the subject. State De-

partment of Corrections directors, wardens, representative staff, and the inmates themselves were chosen as survey subjects.

Description of variables:

Survey topics about the death row population included inmate demographics, inmate work assignments, payments to inmates, housing options, litigation regarding conditions of confinement, opportunities for fraternization with inmates in the general population, communication privileges, custody classifications and precautions, assaults and other disturbances, escapes, staff demographics, and warden and staff opinions on management techniques.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Department of corrections survey data

rectangular file structure
36 cases
95 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 2

Warden data

rectangular file structure
40 cases
134 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3

Staff data

rectangular file structure
254 cases
68 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 4

Inmate data

rectangular file structure
237 cases
179 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Reports and Publications

American correctional association.
Managing death-sentenced inmates: A survey of practices. Washington, DC: St. Mary's Press, 1989.

Attitudes and Perceptions of Police Officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Center for Research on Social
Organization, University of Michigan
OLEA-006
(ICPSR 9087)

Purpose of the Study

This survey was designed to explore perceptions and attitudes of police officers of three metropolitan areas toward their work and the organizations and publics with which they interact. Issues of interest include (1) the nature of police careers, police work, and officer satisfaction with their jobs; (2) officer orientations toward policing tasks and their relationships with the public; and (3) officer perceptions of organizations and systems that influence or change police work.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews conducted by the field staff of the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

Sample:

Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts Dorchester and Roxbury); (2) Chicago, IL (precincts Fillmore and Town Hall); and (3) Washington, DC (precincts #6, 10, 13, and 14). Simple random samples of approximately 25 police officers in each of the eight precincts were drawn from department rosters. The response rate was nearly 100 percent.

Dates of data collection:

June 1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The dataset from this portion of the study is a companion to the data from the observational study of police behavior undertaken at the same time and place (see **Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966** [ICPSR 9086]).

Description of variables:

Variables contain information about police officer's reasons for choosing

police work; their likes and dislikes about their jobs; career orientation and commitment; satisfaction with job and with assignments; perceptions of relations between the police and the general public; orientations toward public behavior and opinions; perceptions of relations with local government and its legal system; perceptions of problems in law enforcement; and police officers' relations with the justice system.

Unit of observation:

Police officers

Geographic Coverage

Selected areas in Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, and Washington, DC

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

203 cases

507 variables

672-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1967). Career orientations, job satisfaction, and the assessment of law enforcement problems by police officers. In A.J. Reiss, Jr. (ed.), *Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas: U.S. President's commission on law enforcement and the administration of justice field survey III, Vol. II, Section II*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

**Patterns of Behavior
in Police and Citizen
Transactions: Boston,
Chicago, and Washington,
DC, 1966**

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Center for Research on Social
Organization, University of Michigan
OLEA-006
(ICPSR 9086)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to evaluate transactions and encounters between the police and citizens through observation of their roles, behaviors, and decisions. These encounters were recorded by trained observers in the course of regular police shifts.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from two sources: (1) field observations by trained observers of mobile and foot patrols and (2) official records of police dispatch calls.

Sample:

Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts Dorchester and Roxbury); (2) Chicago, IL (precincts Fillmore and Town Hall); and, (3) Washington, DC (precincts #6, 10, 13, and 14). Stratified probability samples of police tours of duty were drawn. Evening and weekend shifts were overrepresented to maximize the number of encounters observed.

All encounters within a sampled tour of duty were recorded.

Dates of data collection:

1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The data from this portion of the study have been influential in the development of theories of police behavior.

Description of variables:

Variables contain information about the nature and context of the encounter including characteristics, roles, and relationships between the citizens involved in the encounter; citizen's definition of the situation and police response; characteristics of the situation location; definition of the situation after arrival of police; specific police actions and manner of police behavior during encounter; and informal characterizations by police of participants involved in encounter. In cases where offender suspects were involved, information was collected on restraints employed, searches, interrogations, confessions, advisement of rights, booking, and other arrest processes.

Unit of observation:

File 1: Observer's summary of encounters recorded at the end of each shift

File 2: Police-initiated encounter

File 3: Citizen-initiated contact with police in field

File 4: Police dispatch record

File 5: Encounter initiated by call for service

Note: A sixth file containing records of encounters with citizens who came

in person to police stations to mobilize police (Citizen Station Mobilizations) was not available for archiving. Citizen Station Mobilizations were said to have comprised 6 percent of all types of police-citizen transactions in the study (approximately 340 cases).

Geographic Coverage

Selected police districts in Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, and Washington, DC

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

General data: Observers' summaries of recorded encounters

rectangular file structure

840 cases

679 variables

868-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police-initiated encounters

rectangular file structure

738 cases

752 variables

939-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Citizen-initiated contacts with police in field areas

rectangular file structure

282 cases

721 variables

907-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Police dispatch records

rectangular file structure

6,172 cases

25 variables

43-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Service-called initiated encounter

rectangular file structure

4,371 cases

719 variables

906-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Black, D. (1980). *The manners and customs of the police*. New York: Academic Press.

Black, D.J. (1968). *Police encounters and social organization: An observation study*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Black, D.J. (1970). Production of crime rates. *American Sociological Review*, 35(August), 733-748.

Black, D.J. (1971). The social organization of arrest. *Stanford Law Review*, 23(June), 1087-1111.

Black, D.J., and Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1967). Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas: U.S. president's commission on law enforcement and the administration of justice field survey III, Vol. II, Section I*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Black, D.J., and Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1970). Police control of juveniles. *American Sociological Review*, 35(February), 63-77.

Friedrich, R.J. (1977). *The impact of organizational, individual, and situational factors on police behavior*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1971a). *The police and the public*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1971b). Systematic observation of natural social phenomena. In H. L. Costner (ed.), *Sociological Methodology, 1971* (pp. 3-33). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc.

Survey of Victimization and Attitudes Toward Crime and Law Enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Center for Research on Social Organization, University of Michigan
OLEA-006
(ICPSR 9085)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to explore attitudes toward crime and the police, and to determine factors related to criminal victimization and the reporting of crime incidents to the police.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Detailed personal interviews were conducted by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Respondents were asked to recall the number and type of crime experiences in the previous year (July 1, 1965-June 30, 1966) on a "screener" interview. Those who answered positively to the screener questions were administered an "incident form" to gain more detailed information about each victimization experience.

Sample:

Precincts were purposively selected to represent high- and low-income populations living in high crime areas. The sites selected were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts — Dorchester and Roxbury); and (2) Chicago, IL (precincts — Fillmore and Town Hall). Within areas, probability samples were drawn. The universe consisted of the adult population (any household member 18 years or older) in each police precinct.

Dates of data collection:

July-October 1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. This study along with other field surveys done at the same time were influential in the development of the National Crime Survey. This particular study combines a victimization survey with citizen attitudes/perceptions of crime and the police, and questions about their behavior in response to crime or the threat of crime.

Description of variables:

Variables supply information about neighborhood characteristics; individual attributes (e.g., age, race, gender, education, income, religion, marital status); perceptions of crime, social environment, and the criminal justice system; experiences with the police; criminal victimization experiences; protective measures taken; victim-offender relationship; characteristics of the crime incident; police response to crime reports; and victim perceptions of and satisfaction with police response.

Unit of observation:

Household (as reported by a "household respondent")

Geographic Coverage

Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts) and Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Contact data

rectangular file structure
343 cases
1,836 variables
1,925-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Resident data

rectangular file structure
1,469 cases
1,469 variables
1,986-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1967). Measurement of the nature and amount of crime. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (ed.), *Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas: U.S. president's commission on law enforcement and the administration of justice field survey III, Vol. I, Section I*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1967). Public perceptions and recollections about crime, law enforcement, and criminal justice. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas: U.S. president's commission on law enforcement and the administration of justice field survey III, Vol. I, Section II*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-Level Supplementary Homicide Reports

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Delinquency, and Corrections,
Southern Illinois University
79-NI-AX-0092
(ICPSR 8676)

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to standardize the format of national homicide data and analyze trends over the period 1968-1978.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from their master tape files of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data originally submitted by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Sample:

As part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, participating U.S. law enforcement agencies are asked by the FBI to provide additional details about homicides that were reported in their jurisdictions. These data are collected on a UCR form entitled "Supplementary Homicide Report." The investigators obtained a copy of these data for the years 1968 through 1978 and performed additional processing. The data that make up this sample may be biased either because (1) homicides were not brought to the attention of the local police agency, or (2) the agency did not participate in the UCR program, or (3) a participating agency failed to forward the SHR portion of the UCR to the FBI. Coding and entry into machine-readable form was performed by the FBI's UCR Section staff. Because the coding scheme un-

derwent substantial revision twice during the study period (1973 and 1976), the investigators reprocessed the data to obtain consistency and comparability of observations and variables over time.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data are distinguished by their unit of observation and accessibility. The form in which the FBI distributes their master tape data is difficult to use because the data are stored in packed binary fields, the number of records per case varies, and the files include several different types of records. This dataset is reformatted so that the unit of observation (the homicide victim) is constant across the study period, the storage mode is "character-numeric" (either alphabetic characters or numbers), and the data are rectangularly structured (i.e., all records are the same length and there is only one record per case).

Description of variables:

Variables include information pertaining to the reporting agency, victim and offender characteristics, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. Agency-specific information includes total population, city and/or SMSA size, and county and state codes. The victim's and offender's age, race, and sex are present, as well as the number of victims and offenders involved in the incident. Information about the incident includes the type of weapon used, the relationship of victim to offender, and circumstance (e.g., related to a felony, justifiable, etc.). It is important to note that major changes occurred in the FBI coding of SHRs at two points during the time period. The result is relatively consistent coding within the time periods 1968-1972, 1973-1975, and 1976-1978, but not between them. The later time periods have more detailed information, particularly regarding the circumstance and

relationship variables. It is noteworthy that the FBI did not collect information on the offender prior to 1976.

Unit of observation:

Homicide victims

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 11 data files

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-11

1968-1978 data

rectangular file structure

11,957 to 18,941 cases per part

37 variables

132-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M., and Zahn, M. (1981).

Nature and patterns of American homicide: Final report. Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., and Mock, L.F.

(1985). *The nature and patterns of American homicide.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Evaluation of Intensive Probation in Milwaukee, 1980-1981

Joseph Romm
System Sciences, Inc.
J-LEAA-027-78
(ICPSR 8276)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate the impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices. The primary objectives of the research were to (1) determine whether a new classification/diagnostic instrument called the Client Management Classi-

fication (CMC) system results in more effective outcomes for the probationer than the traditional instrument (the Needs Assessment Form); (2) determine for high-risk probationers whether probation was more effective if the initial six months of probation and support services were intensified; and (3) determine for low-risk probationers whether limited services were as effective as services that were normally provided.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data collection instruments were the State of Wisconsin's internal probation case tracking and management forms which were filled out by Milwaukee County Probation agents.

Sample:

The sample included those defendants in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, sentenced to probation between January 2, 1980, and June 30, 1981, who had reported to the probation department for intake. The sample was limited to adult residents of Milwaukee County who were not already on probation, not judged to be severely psychotic or severe sex deviate cases, and not assigned to jail/work release sentences of more than ten days followed by probation. Attrition within the study was mainly due to "no-shows," those who did not report to probation intake after sentencing and were immediate absconders. No-shows accounted for 394 of the 2316 probationers.

Dates of data collection:

January 2, 1980-June 30, 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study uses an experimental design to assess the effectiveness of different levels of probation supervision. Individuals were given the Wisconsin risk and needs assessment scales in order to assign them to one

of three groups of risk/need. The risk/need classifications were low, medium, and high. All subjects were divided into two groups based on their case numbers, odd/even. Those with an even number were given the Client Management Classification (CMC) System interview. Low/medium-risk clients with and without the CMC were then assigned to control service groups (normal service) or to experimental service groups (intensive service) based on their risk scores and/or CMC scores. High-risk probationers with and without the CMC interviews were randomly assigned to control and experimental service groups. After six months clients assigned to intensive service were transferred to normal service and support.

Description of variables:

The dataset contains information on type of probation supervision, original probation classification level, and demographic and criminal history data. Variables in the dataset include demographic variables (gender, race, marital status, and education), employment status, referred agency, and variables describing the subjects' mental health (presence of criminal value system, hyperactivity, destructive behavior, and withdrawal).

Unit of observation:

Each case in the Reassessment and Admissions/Terminations files represents data on an individual probationer. Cases in the chronological file are records of probation agent contacts with probationers over the course of the study.

Geographic Coverage

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Chronological

rectangular file structure
47,250 cases
17 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Terminations

rectangular file structure
1,922 cases
218 variables
100-unit-long record

Part 3

Reassessment

rectangular file structure
1,343 cases
84 variables
100-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Romm, J. (1982). *Review draft final report on the national evaluation program—Phase II intensive evaluation of probation*. Unpublished report, System Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland.

Bennett, L.A. (1986). *A reassessment of an experimental study of intensive probation supervision*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Scientists, Orlando, FL.

Crime Stoppers: A National Evaluation of Program Operations and Effects, 1984

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Arthur J. Lurigio,
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Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research, Northwestern University
83-IJ-CX-K050
(ICPSR 9349)

Purpose of the Study

This study's goal was to answer three basic questions about the

Crime Stoppers (CS) programs. First, how does Crime Stoppers work in both theory and practice? Second, what are the opinions and attitudes of program participants toward the Crime Stoppers programs? Third, how do components of the program such as rewards, anonymity, use of informants, and media participation affect criminal justice outcome measures such as citizen calls and arrests?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were mailed to police coordinators and chairpersons of the Board of Directors of CS programs.

Sample:

A national telephone survey identified 443 operational Crime Stoppers programs from a list provided by Crime Stoppers International. Questionnaires were then mailed to police coordinators and Board of Directors chairpersons. Completed questionnaires were received from 203 or 46 percent of the police coordinators and 164 or 37 percent of the board chairs.

Dates of data collection:

The national telephone screening interviews were conducted in February and March of 1984. The police coordinators and board chairpersons were mailed questionnaires in May of 1984.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is the first attempt to examine the operational procedures and effectiveness of Crime Stoppers programs in the United States. Police coordinators and board chairs described perceptions and attitudes toward the CS program. Data were also collected on citizen calls received by the program, the program's arrests and clearances, property recovered, the program's prosecutions and convictions,

and the program's effects on investigation procedure.

Description of variables:

The police coordinator's questionnaire includes variables such as the police coordinator's background and experience; program development and support; everyday operations and procedures; outcome statistics on citizen calls, suspects arrested, property recovered, and suspects prosecuted; reward setting and distribution; and program relations with media, law enforcement, and the board of directors. The merged file includes both survey data from police coordinators and board members. Variables include city population, percent of households living in poverty and percent of white population; number of UCR part I crimes; membership and performance of the board; fund-raising methods; and ratings of the program.

Unit of observation:

Crime Stoppers programs

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Police coordinator file
rectangular file structure
194 cases
296 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2

Merged file
rectangular file structure
203 cases
596 variables
80-unit-long record
27 records per case

Reports and Publications

Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J., and Lavrakas, P.J. (1986). *Crime*

stoppers — A national evaluation: Research in brief, September 1986. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J., and Lavrakas, P.J. (1986). *Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of program operations and effects* (Executive summary). Evanston, IL: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Impact of the Court Process on Sexually Abused Children in North Carolina, 1983-1986

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85-1J-CX-0066
(ICPSR 9985)
(Diskette D00062)

Purpose of the Study

Concerned about the possible detrimental impact of investigative processes and court proceedings on child victims of sexual abuse, many child advocates have proposed extensive changes in court procedures in cases involving intrafamilial child sexual abuse. However, little is known about the psychological impact of court proceedings on child victims of sexual abuse. Thus, the investigators conducted a longitudinal study of child sexual abuse victims to assess the impact of the judicial process on these victims.

The study's goal is to disentangle the relative influences of sexual abuse and the subsequent judicial processes on the mental health functioning of the child victims. Specifically, it attempts to assess whether

there is additional harm to victims from out-of-home placement, criminal prosecution of the offending family member, and testimony in juvenile or criminal court. It also attempts to assess whether family support and professional support (e.g., mental health therapy) mitigate distress in the sexually abused child. The children were enrolled in the study at the time that social services personnel substantiated the claim of sexual abuse, and they were followed for a period of 18 months. Assessments of the mental health functioning of the children were made at the time of the initial investigation, 5 months later, and 18 months later, using a combination of self-reports, parent and teacher reports, and psychological tests.

The data address the following questions: (1) What percentage of familial child sexual abuse victims are removed from their homes? (2) What percentage of familial child sexual abuse victims testify in court? (3) Do the victims show improved mental health functioning by the time of the 5-month and 18-month follow up? (4) What is the impact of testifying in court on the mental health functioning of the victims? (5) What is the impact of delaying the judicial process (i.e., due to continuances) on the mental health functioning of the victims?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The investigators used the following sources of information in performing their evaluation: interviews with the child victims, interviews with the parents, questionnaires administered to the children, questionnaires administered to parents and teachers, psychological tests administered to the children, reports from social service agencies, and court records.

Sample:

Eleven county social service agencies in North Carolina referred 100 6- to 17-year-old victims of intrafamilial

sexual abuse to the investigators for study. The children were enrolled in the study at the time that social services personnel substantiated the claim of sexual abuse, and they were followed for a period of 18 months.

The initial evaluation was completed on 100 children. Five-month follow-up data were obtained on 76 children, and complete 18-month data were obtained on 62 children. An additional 21 subjects were unable to return for the 18-month psychological evaluation but were able to provide some limited outcome data by telephone interview. The initial sample had a mean age of 11.4 years and was 87 percent female and 61 percent white.

Dates of data collection:

December 1983–June 1985

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic information on the child, the type of sexual abuse the child experienced, judicial processes or interventions the child experienced, the child's responsive vocabulary, the child's feelings about school, friends, and family, the child's perceptions of social support, parent and teacher perceptions of the child's behavior, and the child's level of depression, anxiety, and social adjustment.

Unit of observation:

Individual children

Geographic Coverage

Eleven cooperating social service agencies in North Carolina participated in the study. These agencies were located in the following counties: Alamance, Catawba, Chatham, Cumberland, Durham, Guilford, Lee, Orange, Person, Vance, and Wake.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
100 cases
1,033 variables
80-unit-long record
23 records per case

Reports and Publications

Everson, M.D., Hunter, W.M., Runyan, D., Edelsohn, G., and Coulter, M. (1989). Maternal support following disclosure of incest. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 59, 197–207.

Hunter W.M., Coulter, M., Runyan, D., and Everson, M.D. (1990). Determinants of placement for sexually abused children. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 14(3), 407–417.

King, N.M.P., Hunter W.M., and Runyan, D. (1988). Going to court: The experience of child victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy, and Law*, 49, 705–721.

Runyan, D., Edelsohn, G., Hunter, W.M., and Coulter, M. (1988). Impact of legal intervention on sexually abused children. *Journal of Pediatrics*, 113, 647–653.

**Effects of Local Sanctions
on Serious Criminal
Offending in Cities With
Populations Over 100,000,
1978–1983: [United States]**

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86-II-CX-0060
(ICPSR 9590)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined local policies for dealing with crime and the effects such policies had on the arrest rates

for serious crimes. Local policies were measured by indicators such as arrest rates for public order offenses, county jail populations, and numbers of new prison admissions. The serious crimes examined included homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, and arson. All cities in the United States with populations over 100,000 in 1980 were selected for the study. Aggregate demographic information such as age, race, and sex of offenders was collected, as well as information on family structure, daily jail populations, offense rates for various types of crimes, and numbers of police officers and arrest rates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This research used official government records for 171 cities in the United States with 1980 populations greater than 100,000. Included were Bureau of Justice Statistics records from the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1979; the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982; the National Jail Censuses, 1978 and 1983; and the Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Summary Tape Files 1 and 3. Unpublished FBI records from 1980 to 1982 on crime rates were also used.

Sample:

Data were collected from seven individual data sources on characteristics of the 171 largest cities in the United States having populations over 100,000. Variables from the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census and the National Jail Census were aggregated by the investigator to the county level. Each city was assigned county-level data corresponding to the county in which it was located. Data from only one county were assigned to each city. In some cases two or more cities were assigned the same county data. There is one exception to this

method, which is New York City. The county measures for the five counties that comprise New York City were aggregated to one "county" measure.

Because researchers were concerned about possible annual variations in the reporting and recording of offense data gathered from FBI records, variables were constructed from accounts for 1980 to 1982. Three-year average arrest rates per 100,000 were computed from these data.

Dates of data collection:

The data were collected from January 6, 1987, to July 6, 1988, from records covering the period from 1978 to 1983.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Data were collected from seven sources for each case. File 1 includes county-level data on numbers of persons by race, age, age by race; numbers of persons in households; and types of household within each county. File 3, measured at the city level, includes data on total population, race, age, marital status by sex, persons in household, numbers of households, housing, children and families above and below the poverty level by race, employment by race, and income by race within each city.

The FBI 1980 data include variables on total offenses and offense rates per 100,000 persons for homicides, rapes, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle offenses, and arson. The FBI 1980-1982 data, averaged, per 100,000, provided variables for the above offenses by sex, age, and race, and Uniform Crime Report arrest rates for index (serious) crimes within each city.

The National Jail Census for 1978 and 1973, aggregated to the county level, provided variables on jail capacity; numbers of inmates being held by sex, race, and status of in-

mate's case (awaiting trial, awaiting sentence, serving sentence, and technical violations); average daily jail populations; numbers of staff by full time and part time; numbers of volunteers; and numbers of correctional officers.

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census for 1979 and 1982, aggregated to the county level, provided data on numbers of adults and juveniles held in juvenile institutions by sex and race; average length of stay by sex; numbers being held by type of crime and sex; age of juvenile offenders by sex; average daily prison population; and payroll and other expenditures for the institutions.

Unit of observation:

Cities with 1980 populations greater than 100,000 people

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected on all of the 171 largest cities in the United States in 1980. The data themselves pertain to various years ranging from 1978 to 1983.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

171 cases

931 variables

80-unit-long record

63 records per case

Reports and Publications

Sampson, R. (1986). Crime in cities: The effects of formal and informal social control. In A.J. Reiss, Jr., and M. Tonry (eds.), *Communities and crime, special refereed issue of Crime and Justice*, 8, (pp. 271-311). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Sampson, R. (1987). Urban black violence: The effect of male

joblessness and family disruption. *American Journal of Sociology*, 93, 348-382.

Sampson, R., and Cohen, J. (1988). Deterrent effects of the police on crime: A replication and theoretical extension. *Law and Society Review*, 22, 163-189.

**Predicting Recidivism
in North Carolina,
1978 and 1980**

Peter Schmidt and Ann D. Witte
Michigan State University
84-IJ-CX-0021
(ICPSR 8987)

Purpose of the Study

This study examines individual characteristics and recidivism (measured as length of time until a released prisoner returns to prison) for two cohorts of North Carolina prison releasees.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The North Carolina Department of Corrections provided data tapes which contained information on all individuals released from North Carolina prisons during the periods July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1978, and July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980.

Sample:

1978: After deletions for obvious data defects, there were 9327 individual records on the tape. Of these, 4709 were missing information on one or more variables and these observations constitute a "missing data" file. The other 4618 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an "estimation sample" of 1540 observations and a "validation sample" of 3078.

1980: After deletions for obvious data defects, there were 9549 individual records on the tape. Of these, 3810 were missing information on one or more variables and these observations constitute a "missing data" file. The other 5739 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an "estimation sample" of 1435 observations and a "validation sample" of 4304 observations.

Dates of data collection:

April 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset is particularly useful for the application of survival models because it contains information on the length of time until recidivism occurs.

Description of variables:

Variables include the sex, race, age, and marital status of the inmate, involvement in drugs or alcohol, level of schooling, the nature of the crime which resulted in the "sample conviction," (e.g., felon vs. misdemeanor, against person vs. against property), participation in work release, number of rules broken during the "sample sentence," amount of time served in "sample sentence," number of prior incarcerations, the nature of the inmate's release (e.g., supervised), recidivism following release from the "sample incarceration," the length of time from release from the "sample incarceration" until return to prison in North Carolina, and the amount of time in the follow-up period (from release until North Carolina Department of Correction records were searched). A variable called FILE indicates to which data sample the individual record belongs—analysis sample, validation sample, or missing data sample.

Unit of observation:

Released inmates

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

1978 data

rectangular file structure

9,327 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1980 data

9,549 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Schmidt, P., and Witte, A.D. (1988).

Predicting recidivism using survival models. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Implementation of Quantitative Decision Aids in the Oklahoma Probation and Parole System, 1989-1990

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Arizona State University

Laurie H. Ervin

Policy Science Group,

Oklahoma State University

89-IJ-CX-0012

(ICPSR 9963)

(Diskette D00080)

Purpose of the Study

Formal decision models have been used in criminal justice to guide decisions regarding diversion, sentencing, bail, parole, intensity of probation supervision, and treatment modality. The investigators explore how a

quantitative decision aid has been implemented and used in Oklahoma. The researchers studied how the Wisconsin risks/needs instruments were implemented by the Oklahoma Probation and Parole Department, how they were actually used, and the attitudes towards them held by probation and parole officers. The researchers addressed a number of issues including (1) the usefulness of the risk/needs assessment instruments, (2) what the instruments are useful for, (3) why officers use the instruments, (4) whether the instruments are manipulated by officers, and (5) job satisfaction. In addition, some demographic and background information was collected on the respondents, including age, sex, education, years of probation and parole experience, caseload, and experience with previous risk/needs assessment instruments. The research should be useful in identifying the attitudes and concerns of probation and parole professionals who use quantitative decision aids and in determining the perceived utility of these aids.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Self-administered questionnaires were mailed to the 296 probation and parole officers in the state of Oklahoma.

Sample:

Questionnaires were mailed to all probation and parole officers in the state of Oklahoma. The data contain the responses from all of the questionnaires returned.

Dates of data collection:

1989-1990

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The survey instrument was designed to address a number of specific topics, including (1) whether probation and parole officers believe the instruments are appropriate and useful in

making decisions about the intensity of probation; (2) what officers believe the instruments are useful for, such as doing a better job, increasing control of supervisors within the hierarchical structure, legitimizing decisions to the public, and protecting officers from blame; (3) why officers use the instruments, such as for professional reasons, trust in expertise or research, requirements within a hierarchical structure, or positive or negative incentives; (4) the extent to which the instruments are manipulated by the officers, and how much influence is exerted by the media or by external political agendas; and (5) the relationship between attitudes towards the instruments and job satisfaction.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Oklahoma

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

Part 1

Main data file

rectangular file structure

180 cases

167 variables

326-unit-long record

1 record per case

Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948-1977

[Racine, Wisconsin]: Three Birth Cohorts

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University of Iowa
84-IJ-CX-0013
(ICPSR 8163)

Purpose of the Study

Data were originally collected with support from the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This research evaluates the effectiveness of judicial intervention and varying degrees of sanction severity on subsequent delinquency. The primary research question was whether the number or type of judicial intervention had any effect on the seriousness of offenders' future criminal behavior or the decision to desist from such behavior.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were coded from police and juvenile court records. In addition, respondents in the 1942 and 1949 birth cohorts were interviewed.

Sample:

The research was based upon a longitudinal study of three birth cohorts (1942, 1949, and 1955) in Racine, Wisconsin. The three birth cohorts included 6,127 persons (both males and females) of which 4,079 had continuous residence in Racine. Of these 4,079 persons only 2,061 had at least one contact with the police. These 2,601 males and females comprised the bulk of the study.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data come from a longitudinal design study consisting of three birth cohorts. Extensive information about

contact with the justice system was collected as well as rich information from individual respondents through interviews. Only the 1942 and 1949 birth cohorts were included in the interviewing phase of data collection

Description of variables:

Each individual in the dataset is identified by a variable called UID which as a unique identification number. The police contact data set contains data on the number of police contacts, the seriousness and severity of the contact, and its temporal occurrence in the career of the respondent. Other variables include characteristics of the person who had the police contact such as age, cohort, and decade in which the contact occurred. The interview information includes self-reports of police contacts, attitudes toward the police, and other attitudinal and demographic variables.

Unit of observation:

Police contacts

Geographic Coverage

Racine, Wisconsin

File Structure

Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1

Police contact data, 1942

rectangular file structure

52 cases

1,264 variables

3,235-unit-long record

49 records per case

Part 2

Police contact data, 1949

rectangular file structure

2,099 cases

1,264 variables

3,235-unit-long record

49 records per case

Part 3
Police contact data, 1955
rectangular file structure
2,676 cases
1,095 variables
2,978-unit-long record
43 records per case

Part 4
Interview data, 1942
rectangular file structure
1,352 cases
416 variables
613-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 5
Interview data, 1949
rectangular file structure
2,099 cases
416 variables
613-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 6
Age by age data, 1942
rectangular file structure
706 cases
741 variables
2,227-unit-long record
33 records per case

Part 7
Age by age data, 1949
rectangular file structure
1,385 cases
592 variables
1,740-unit-long record
26 records per case

Part 8
Age by age data, 1955
rectangular file structure
2,149 cases
466 variables
1,370-unit-long record
20 records per case

Reports and Publications

Shannon, L.W. (1985). *A more precise evaluation of the effects of sanctions*. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa Urban Community Research Center, Iowa City.

Patterns of Drug Use and Their Relation to Improving Prediction of Patterns of Delinquency and Crime in Racine, Wisconsin, 1961-1988

Lyle W. Shannon
Iowa Urban Community Research
Center, University of Iowa
87-IJ-CX-0045
(ICPSR 9684)

Purpose of the Study

This research was conducted as part of an ongoing, longitudinal study of three birth cohorts in Racine, Wisconsin. The three cohorts include those born in 1942, 1949, and 1955. The investigators have been interested in evaluating some of the factors which might be related to patterns of delinquency and crime in an urban setting. The analysis reported here looked at how drug and alcohol use relate to contacts with police and, in particular, to criminal "careers." Since the 1955 cohort was considered the first to have at least the potential for substantial contact with drugs, only that cohort was chosen for this analysis. Individuals selected for inclusion in the analysis met one or both of two different definitions of continuous residence in Racine.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The information on police contacts, including age at time of contact, came from juvenile and adult records. These records were maintained by the Juvenile Bureau and the Records Division, both in the Racine Police Department. Demographic information was gathered on all cohort members, whether a member had a police contact or not. This information came from a biography constructed for each cohort member.

School records, official records such as birth, death, and marriage certificates, telephone directories, records of organizations such as churches and clubs, and informal interviews with subjects, families, and friends provided the information not contained in the police records.

Sample:

The sample includes all individuals born in 1955 and attending school (i.e., appearing in the Racine school census records) in 1966.

Dates of data collection:

The data were recorded for all Racine juvenile authority and adult police contacts of cohort members from the ages of 6 to 33 (the years 1961 to 1988). Data collection began in 1974 and has been ongoing since then. Records pertaining to the period 1961 to 1974 were examined beginning in 1974, with additional data collected as the funds became available.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is a longitudinal cohort of an urban population: Racine, Wisconsin. Both a retrospective and prospective record search were used to gather information on the birth cohort of 1955. Records were sought spanning the ages of 6 to 33. The analyses done for this study looked at those members of the cohort who maintained continuous residence in Racine from the age of 6 to 1988 and the larger group with continuous residence from the age of 13 to 1988. The birth cohort includes those born in Racine and those who had migrated there by the age of 6.

Description of variables:

Most of the variables in the dataset are related to information gathered about the police contacts of the cohort members. These include drug use variables, data on delinquency and crime, and the police contact data. Demographic information on

the cohort members includes age at time of police contact, race, sex, and neighborhood of socialization. Finally, there are some variables constructed from both the information about the police contacts and the demographic information, including the information defining the cohort member as a continuous or noncontinuous resident of Racine.

Unit of observation:

For those with no police contacts, the unit of observation is the person, and for those with police contacts, the person/police contact. There is one record for each individual in the file with no police contacts; there are multiple records (one per contact) for those individuals with police contacts.

Geographic Coverage

The individuals represented in these data were born in 1955 and appeared in the 1966 Racine school census data.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
9,960 cases
19 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Shannon, Lyle W. (1990). *Patterns of drug use and their relation to improving prediction of patterns of delinquency and crime* (Final report to the National Institute of Justice). Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa, Iowa Urban Community Research Center.

Appendix A to the *User's Guide* for this dataset contains a list of all reports and publications based on the Racine cohort data.

Repeat Complaint Address Policing: Two Field Experiments in Minneapolis, 1985-1987

Lawrence W. Sherman, Patrick R. Gartin,
and Michael E. Buerger
Crime Control Institute
86-IJ-CX-0037
(ICPSR 9788)

Purpose of the Study

A leading sociological theory of crime is the "routine activities" approach (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The premise of this theory is that the rate of occurrence of crime is affected by the convergence in time and space of three elements: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of guardianship against crime. The purpose of this study was to provide empirical evidence for the routine activities theory by investigating criminal data on places.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were collected from the taped telephone call records of the Minneapolis Police Department computer-aided dispatching (CAD) system.

Sample:

A total of 323,979 call records were selected from all the calls made to the Minneapolis Police Department dispatching system in the period December 15, 1985, to December 15, 1986. From the 2,000 addresses with the most calls, lists of residential and commercial addresses were rank-ordered and the top 250 addresses in each category were chosen as targets. Half the number of each list was randomly selected to serve as the control group of the experiment while the remaining half was assigned to Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP) experimentation,

resulting to a 125 matched pairs of experimental and control addresses.

Dates of data collection:

Telephone calls to the Minneapolis Police Department during the period December 15, 1985, to December 16, 1986, were used. The RECAP experimentation, or phase two of this study, took place between 1986 to 1987.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables apply to both of the data files, and contain data on the frequency of calls generated by both the control and experimental addresses in 1986 (at the beginning of RECAP) and in 1987 (after the implementation of RECAP) and the differences (in actual numbers and percentages) between these dates.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation for the first phase of the study is the recorded telephone call to the Minneapolis Police Department for police service and assistance. The unit of analysis for the second phase is the matched pair of control and experimental addresses for both the commercial and residential address samples of the RECAP experiments.

Geographic Coverage

The collected data for the first phase of the study pertain to telephone calls made to the Minneapolis Police Department. Data for the second phase pertain to selected commercial and residential addresses in Minneapolis.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format with SPSS export files

Part 1

Commercial raw data
rectangular file structure
125 cases
9 variables
48-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Residential raw data
rectangular file structure
125 cases
9 variables
46-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Sherman, L.A. (1987). *Repeat calls to police in Minneapolis* (Crime Control Report #4). Washington D.C.: Crime Control Institute.

Sherman, L.A., Gartin, P.R., and Buerger, M.E. (1989) Hot spots of predatory crime: routine activities and the criminology of place. *Criminology*, 27(1), 27-55.

Perceptual Deterrence and Desistance From Crime: A Study of Repetitive Serious Property Offenders in Tennessee, 1987-1988

Neal Shover
University of Tennessee
86-IJ-CX-0068
(ICPSR 9971)

Purpose of the Study

This study of adult males imprisoned two or more times for property crimes such as burglary and armed robbery examined the utility of deterrence theory variables as predictors of differential desistance from serious property crimes. A secondary purpose was to examine subjects' criminal calculus, i.e., expectations of the likely gains and losses of further criminal behavior and the conditions under which each likely would commit further

crimes. Specifically, the study explored whether decisions to commit crime are based on assessment of potential returns from alternate courses of action and the risk of legal sanctions. A sample of 60 adult males imprisoned two or more times for property crimes such as burglary and armed robbery were interviewed and completed the survey approximately one month prior to their release from prison. All data are from the survey.

The data address the following questions: (1) What crimes did the offenders commit as juveniles, young adults, and adults? (2) What were the reasons offered for committing crimes? (3) What lifestyle problems were the offenders experiencing when they committed criminal acts? (4) What specific property crimes were the offenders willing to commit as juveniles, young adults, and adults? (5) What were their reasons for being willing or unwilling to commit specific property crimes?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official correctional records were used to identify inmates who met the sample selection criteria. The inmates were the source of data.

Sample:

All members of the sample were nearing completion of a prison sentence and were selected for their demonstrated preference for property crimes. Of 75 inmates asked to participate in the study, 60 (80 percent) agreed to answer questionnaires. Fifty-eight of the subjects had served at least one prison sentence. The other two had served one or more jail sentences.

Dates of data collection:

January 1987-December 1988

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was conducted as part of a larger study of crime desistance. From the population of all men incarcerated in Tennessee, a sample of recidivists with a demonstrated preference for property crimes was selected. Subjects were interviewed and completed the questionnaire approximately one month prior to their release from prison. They were paid \$100 for their participation. All interviews were tape recorded and transcribed for subsequent analysis.

Description of variables:

Variables include age, education, age at first arrest, juvenile criminal activity, reasons for juvenile criminal activity, how juvenile crimes were planned, alcohol and drug use in juvenile activity, and the offenders' concerns while committing juvenile crimes. Also included are the same descriptors of criminal activity as a young adult, and as a mature adult. The last several variables ask the offender to predict future criminal activity and what might influence it.

Unit of observation:

Individual offenders

Geographic Coverage

Tennessee

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

60 cases

229 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Reports and Publications

Honaker, D.W. (1990). *Aging, peers, and the propensity for crime: A contextual analysis of criminal decision making*. Unpublished

master's thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

Shover, N., and Honaker, D. (in press). The socially bounded decision making of persistent property offenders. *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Tunnel, K.D. (1990). Choosing crime: Close your eyes and take your chances. *Justice Quarterly*, 7, 673-690.

Tunnel, K.D. (1988). *Doing crime: An analysis of repetitive property offenders' decision-making*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

Deterrent Effects of the New York Juvenile Offender Law, 1974-1984

Simon I. Singer

Research Foundation of the State University of New York, Albany

85-IJ-CX-0026

(ICPSR 9324)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to estimate the deterrent effects of New York's Juvenile Offender Law of 1978 on violent juvenile arrest rates in New York City and in upstate New York.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data file contains monthly arrest data for violent offenses committed by juveniles aged 13 to 15 years old in New York City, upstate New York, and Philadelphia (a control jurisdiction). These time-series data were collected by individual police jurisdictions that reported monthly arrests to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the FBI.

Sample:

The data include monthly juvenile arrests reported by police between January 1974 and December 1984 in the three areas. The monthly data for Philadelphia were collected to serve as a control series for comparison with the New York series.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data permit use of an interrupted time-series model to assess the intervention effect of the New York Juvenile Offender Law on juveniles' rates of violent crime. The law was enacted in September 1978 and its impact can be assessed on five types of violent offenses over a post-intervention period of 75 months.

Two comparison time series are available to control for temporal and geographical characteristics. One is the juvenile arrests of 16- to 19-year-olds in New York City; the other is the arrests of juveniles aged 13 to 15 years in Philadelphia.

Description of variables:

The file includes monthly rates of violent juvenile arrests for homicide, rape, assault, arson, and robbery in two juvenile cohorts (age 13-15 and age 16-19) in the three areas.

Unit of observation:

Months

Geographic Coverage

State of New York and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

132 cases

26 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Singer, S.I., and McDowall, D.

(1988). Criminalizing delinquency:

The deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law. *Law and Society Review*, 22, 521-535.

Analyzing Trial Time in California, Colorado, and New Jersey, 1986

Dale Anne Sipes and

Mary Elsner Oram

National Center for State Courts

85-IJ-CX-0044

(ICPSR 9223)

Purpose of the Study

This study in nine courts attempted to identify procedural factors that can be used to reduce length of criminal and civil trials without impairing fairness.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from two sources: (1) data recording forms on ongoing trial cases completed by courtroom clerks or trial judges, and (2) mailed questionnaires completed by judges, civil attorneys, and criminal attorneys.

Sample:

There are two samples. In the trial case sample, cases were obtained from a convenience sample of ongoing trials heard during March 1986 to January 1987. For the survey, mailing lists of judges, civil plaintiff's attorneys, private criminal defense attorneys, criminal prosecutors, and public defenders were obtained from the court administrator's office at each site. Completed surveys were received from 57 judges (50 percent response rate), 197 criminal attorneys (47 percent), and 131 civil attorneys (38 percent).

Dates of data collection:

1986-1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset is valuable because it provides (1) direct information on the actual amount of time consumed by various trial segments, and (2) survey estimates of the perceived length of trial segments from judges and attorneys. In addition, it provides data on legal community attitudes towards existing trial length, reasons for it, and judicial control over it.

Description of variables:

The trial case file contains information on types of cases and trials; estimated trial length; type of disposition; type of defense attorney; number of claims, cross-claims, and counter-claims; number of exhibits introduced; number of expert and lay witnesses called by the defense; number of peremptory challenges; and day and time the trial ended. The questionnaire data contain information on professional experiences, number of cases tried per month, opinions on time consumed by each segment of the trial, their estimated time used in each segment, and attitudes toward judicial control over the trial length.

Unit of observation:

Observations are (1) civil and criminal trial cases, and (2) trial judges, civil attorneys, and criminal attorneys.

Geographic Coverage

Alameda, Marin, and Monterey Counties (California); Denver, El Paso, and Jefferson Counties (Colorado); and Hudson, Passaic, and Union Counties (New Jersey)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Civil trial file

rectangular file structure
827 cases
172 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 2

Criminal trial file

rectangular file structure
624 cases
172 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 3

Judge survey file

rectangular file structure
57 cases
150 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 4

Criminal attorney survey file

rectangular file structure
197 cases
78 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 5

Civil attorney survey file

rectangular file structure
131 cases
78 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Sipes, D.A., and Oram, M.E. (1988).

On trial: The length of civil and criminal trials. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts

Evaluation of the Impact of Innovative Policing Programs on Social Disorder in Seven Cities in the United States, 1983-1990

Wesley G. Skogan
Northwestern University, Center for
Urban Affairs and Policy Research
92-IJ-CX-0008
(ICPSR 6215)
(Diskette D00134)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to permit a "meta-evaluation" of the impact of alternative policing programs on social disorder. Examples of social disorder include bands of teenagers deserting school and congregating on street corners, solicitation by prostitutes and panhandlers, public drinking, vandalism, verbal harassment of women on the street, street violence, and open gambling and drug use. The policing methods researched included community-oriented policing and traditional intensive enforcement programs.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were obtained from studies conducted in seven cities: Houston, TX, Newark, NJ, Baltimore, MD, Madison, WI, Birmingham, AL, Oakland, CA, and Denver, CO. Respondents were interviewed in person and by telephone.

Sample:

Respondents were randomly selected from among the adults living at sample households. The households were selected at random from lists of all residential addresses in each selected area. An exception to this general model was Madison, WI, where a sample of addresses was drawn by the Survey Research Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin (WSRL),

with half the address list representing the program's target area and the other half drawn from the remainder of the city. The neighborhood designation for each Madison respondent was imposed later, based on the location of the respondent's census block. In Houston and Newark, selected areas were not reinterviewed because of the nature of the programs that developed there during the evaluation period.

Dates of data collection:
1983-1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data used in this study were taken from surveys conducted between 1983 and 1990 in seven cities. For this collection, a common set of questions was identified and recoded into a consistent format across studies. The studies were conducted using similar sampling and interviewing procedures, and in almost every case used a quasi-experimental research design. For each target area studied, a different, matched area was designated as a comparison area where no new policing programs were begun. Surveys of residents were conducted in the target and comparison areas before the programs began (Wave I) and again after they had been in operation for a period ranging from ten months to two-and-a-half years (Wave II).

Description of variables:

Survey respondents were asked questions regarding police visibility and contact, encounters with police, victimization, fear and worry about crime, household protection and personal precautions, and neighborhood conditions and problems. Demographic information was collected including race, marital status, employment status, education, sex, age, and income. In some cities, not all the variables were available. Variables in the dataset that begin with a

"Z" represent responses to Wave II questions, while the other variables are from Wave I.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

Houston, TX, Newark, NJ, Baltimore, MD, Madison, WI, Birmingham, AL, Oakland, CA, and Denver, CO

File Structure

1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definitions statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Main data file

rectangular file structure

8,155 cases

378 variables

397-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Skogan, Wesley G. *The impact of policing on social disorder* (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Skogan, Wesley G. The impact of community policing on neighborhood residents. In Dennis Rosenbaum (ed.), *Community policing*. Sage Publications, 1994, 167-181.

Disorder and Community Decline in Forty Neighborhoods of the United States, 1977-1983

Wesley G. Skogan
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research, Northwestern University
85-IJ-CX-0074
(ICPSR 8944)

Purpose of the Study

Data from five previously collected datasets were aggregated and merged to produce neighborhood-level data on disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factors. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effects of disorderly conditions on the characteristics of community decline and residents' reactions to crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal or telephone interviews with 13,000 residents of 40 neighborhoods in six cities were aggregated to produce neighborhood-level data. The original studies were: Lewis and Skogan's **Reactions to Crime Project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco: Survey on Fear of Crime and Citizen Behavior (ICPSR 8162)**; Greenberg's **Characteristics of High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980 (ICPSR 7951)**; Taub and Taylor's **Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979 (ICPSR 7952)**; Pate and Annan's **Reducing Fear of Crime: Program Evaluation Surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496)**; and a survey of citizen participation of crime prevention in six Chicago neighborhoods conducted by Rosenbaum, Lewis, and Grant (data not yet available; see Skogan, 1987a, for further information).

Sample:

The 40 neighborhoods are a convenience sample based on the availability of surveys with similar measures of the variables of interest. Each study used different procedures for selecting respondents and different definitions of community.

See detailed descriptions in Lewis and Skogan, Greenberg, Taub and Taylor, Pate and Annan, and Skogan's (1987a) final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Dates of data collection:

The datasets merged were conducted between 1977 and 1983. See detailed descriptions in each of the five studies.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The unique feature of this study is the use of the neighborhood as the unit of analysis.

Description of variables:

The file contains 68 variables for each of the 40 neighborhoods. Variables include information on demographic characteristics such as race, age, and unemployment rate; disorder characteristics such as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise, and gang activity; neighborhood crime problems such as burglary, robbery, assault, and rape; and others such as crime avoidance behaviors, aggregated scale of fear of crime, aggregated scale of neighborhood satisfaction, cohesion, and social interaction.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

40 cases

68 variables

80-unit-long record

12 records per case

Reports and Publications

Skogan, W. (1987a). *Disorder and community decline: Final report to the National Institute of Justice.*

Evanston: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Skogan, W. (1987b). *Disorder and community decline: Draft executive summary for the National Institute of Justice.* Evanston: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Victims' Needs and Victim Services, 1988-1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County

Wesley G. Skogan

Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University

Robert C. Davis

New York City Victim Services Agency
Arthur J. Lurigio

Loyola University of Chicago and Northwestern University

88-IJ-CX-0047

(ICPSR 9399)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined the needs of victims and the responses of local victim assistance programs in four metropolitan areas: Evanston, Illinois; Rochester, New York; Pima County, Arizona (Tucson and its suburbs); and Fayette County, Kentucky (Lexington and its suburbs). It looked in detail at four questions: What are the needs of victims? Where do they seek help? What kinds of help do

they get? Which of their problems do and do not get solved?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Answers to these questions were based on interviews with crime victims in four metropolitan areas: Evanston, Illinois; Rochester, New York; Pima County, Arizona (Tucson and its suburbs); and Fayette County, Kentucky (Lexington and its suburbs). In these cities, investigators had the cooperation of the principal local victim assistant programs. Program administrators opened their files and allowed investigators to sample and interview clients, and they assisted investigators in sampling victims from police files when necessary. To examine victim services from the perspective of victims, it was necessary to devise a sampling plan that would include victims who received assistance from other agencies and organizations, victims who received assistance from their family or friends, and victims who received no assistance at all.

Sample:

At each site, investigators aimed to complete 60 interviews with victims served by the local victim assistance program and 60 interviews with victims not served by the local victim assistance program. Each planned sample of 60 was stratified into 30 robbery victims, 20 assault victims, and 10 burglary victims, these numbers reflecting the expected proportions among these three types of victims. However, these estimates turned out to be inaccurate, with assaults rather than robberies being most prevalent. Therefore, robberies are overrepresented in the sample, and inferences cannot be made from the samples to the populations of victims being served by each of the programs. The *User's Guide* includes detailed information about specific procedures at each site.

Dates of data collection:

In the early summer of 1989, telephone interviews were conducted with people who had either been victims or who had participated in victim assistance programs from as early as October 1988 to as late as June 1989.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic information, such as city of residence, length of residence, birth date, marital status, race, work status, education, and income; information on the crime itself, such as type of crime, when the crime happened, and details of the attack and attacker; and consequences of the crime, such as problems encountered as a result of the crime, emotional responses to the crime, and behavioral reactions to the crime. Information gathered on victims' needs includes what kinds of needs the victims had, whether the victim assistance program met those needs, whether friends and family helped meet those needs, whether any other groups or agencies met those needs, and whether or not the needs were taken care of.

Unit of observation:

Individual victims of burglary, robbery, or assault

Geographic Coverage

Four metropolitan areas: Evanston, Illinois; Rochester, New York; Pima County, Arizona (Tucson and its suburbs); and Fayette County, Kentucky (Lexington and its suburbs)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
470 cases
222 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Drinking and Driving: A Survey of Licensed Drivers in the United States, 1983

John R. Snortum
Claremont Graduate School
82-IJ-CX-0059
(ICPSR 8356)

Purpose of the Study

This study examines the drinking and driving habits of a national probability sample of adult Americans (those aged 16 and over). It is a component of a six-part analysis comparing drinking and driving attitudes, legal knowledge, and violations in Scandinavia and the United States.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study come from telephone interviews (approximately 51 questions) with licensed drivers 16 years of age or older.

Sample:

A national probability sample of 1,000 respondents from 48 states was initially generated. This sample was drawn from a universe of all licensed drivers 16 years old or older in 1983. The telephone numbers used were generated by random digit dialing. The final 400 cases were selected by oversampling in 20 key states. Conditions were imposed to yield approximately 50 percent males and 50 percent females resulting in 1401 cases in all.

Dates of data collection:

April 4-6, 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study includes a national survey of licensed drivers with a focus on (1) drinking and driving habits, (2) attitudes toward these activities, and (3) attitudes toward legal regulation of these activities.

Description of variables:

The dataset includes information on the drinking and driving practices of adult Americans. Questions in the interview were directed toward socioeconomic status and demographic information (sex, age, and educational attainment), frequency of alcoholic beverage consumption, location of drinking activities and mode of transportation to and from this location, and past experiences of drinking and driving.

Unit of observation:

Licensed drivers 16 years of age or older

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,401 cases
52 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Berger, D.E., and Snortum, J.R. (1986). A structural model of drinking and driving: Alcohol consumption, social norms, and moral commitments. *Criminology*, 24(1), 139-153.

Snortum, J.R. (n.d.). *Drunken driving: The broader dimensions of deterrence*. Unpublished report, Claremont McKenna College Department of Psychology, Claremont, California.

Police Documentation of Drunk Driving Arrests, 1984-1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston

John R. Snortum, Paul R. Riva,
Dale E. Berger, and Thomas W. Mangione
Department of Psychology,
Claremont McKenna College
86-IJ-CX-0056
(ICPSR 9400)

Purpose of the Study

The study examines records and relevant police reports for 617 drunk driving cases drawn from the greater metropolitan areas of Boston, Denver, and Los Angeles. Cases were selected to include roughly equal proportions of guilty pleas, guilty verdicts, and not-guilty verdicts. Investigators sought to understand the effects of blood alcohol content (BAC) coupled with officer reports at the time of arrest on DWI (driving while intoxicated) case outcomes. Data comprise the coded police reports at the time of arrest.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were collected from case narratives produced by police officers at the time of arrest. The narratives varied in length from one to several pages. Data were also collected from court records.

Sample:

Police reports of 617 drunk driving cases were examined. Cases were taken from three metropolitan areas: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston.

These areas were chosen for investigation because of their contrasting per se laws as well as the availability of court records. Per se laws specify a particular blood alcohol level as conclusive evidence for alcohol-impaired driving. Precincts within each city were chosen on the basis of convenience and level of cooperation.

The total analytical sample of 617 cases comprised three strata: 203 cases with not-guilty verdicts, 203 cases with guilty verdicts, and 211 cases with guilty pleas. The sampling was designed to produce strata of equal size; the slight inequality in the size of samples was due to the loss of some cases with incomplete files. In selecting the sample of guilty cases, a case was considered "guilty" if the driver was convicted on any charge, regardless of other outcomes for related charges. The sample of "not-guilty" cases included 22 cases that were dismissed or that resulted in a hung jury.

Dates of data collection:

Cases from Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston were collected in three different time periods: Los Angeles, 1984-1985; Denver, 1985-1986; and Boston, 1986-1987.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Coding was done from police narratives of what happened at the time of arrest. Coders were to search for (a) any mention of 20 standard visual detection cues before the stop, (b) 13 attributes of general appearance and behavior after the stop, and (c) the results of as many as seven field sobriety tests.

Unlike most of the previous studies which included a substantial proportion of sober drivers in the target sample, the present study attempted to discriminate degrees of intoxication among drivers who showed sufficient signs of impairment to merit arrest and prosecution.

Description of variables:

Data on seven field sobriety tests are included. The tests are: gaze nystagmus, walk-and-turn, one-leg, the sway test, finger-to-nose, finger count, and the alphabet test. The scaling of performance on the field sobriety tests generally followed the format used in previous research. However, in this study, some modifications were made to accommodate the fact that the scales were not being used to score ongoing behavior but to reconstruct past behavior from written records. Data on various visual detection clues and general behavior after stopping are also included. Turning with wide radius, appearing to be drunk, weaving, swerving, drifting, braking erratically, and turning abruptly or illegally are among the 20 visual detection clues in the data. Difficulty with standing, slurred speech, flushed face, blood-shot eyes, and alcohol on breath are among the 13 behavioral cues in the data. The following demographic variables were obtained: age, sex, and ethnicity. Other variables include the verdict, DWI history, whether the stop resulted from an accident, whether the attorney was public or private, and sanctions that followed the verdict.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the police report of an individual DWI arrest.

Geographic Coverage

Cases were selected from courts in three metropolitan areas: the Greater Los Angeles Basin, 246 cases (Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, 153; Los Angeles County, Pomona, 46; San Bernardino County, Ontario, 47); the Denver Metropolitan Area, 157 cases (Denver County, Denver, 117; Jefferson County, Golden, 40); and the Greater Boston Metropolitan Area, 214 cases (all cases were from Middlesex County, Cambridge).

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

617 cases

112 variables

77-unit-long record

2 records per case

Reports and Publications

Snortum, J.R., Riva, P.R., Berger, D.E., and Mangione, T.W. (1990). Police documentation of drunk driving arrests: Jury verdicts and guilty pleas as a function of quantity and quality of evidence. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 18, 99-116.

Massachusetts Statewide Criminal Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1979: Sentencing Data

Richard F. Sparks
Rutgers University
78-NI-AX-0147
(ICPSR 7909)

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this project were (1) to study the implementation and use of statewide sentencing guidelines in Massachusetts; and (2) to report on the perceptions of criminal justice personnel and inmates on those guidelines.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The respondents were selected from the official files of convicted Massachusetts offenders sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court. The data for each defendant were col-

lected from their records and files located in the county district attorney's office, the clerk of the court office, and the superior court probation office.

Sample:

A random sample of 1,440 convicted criminals was selected. These defendants were sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court between November 1977 and October 1978. The sample represents approximately one-third of the actual number of defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court during a one-year period. Cases that were dropped from the original sample due to missing or lack of updated information were replaced with additional sampling.

Dates of data collection:

February–June 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset summarizes the background and case characteristics of convicted offenders in the Massachusetts Superior Court during 1977–1978.

Description of variables:

The dataset includes information about each defendant's social and economic background, juvenile and adult criminal history, characteristics of the current offense, and the elements of the disposition of the current offense.

Unit of observation:

Convicted offenders

Geographic Coverage

Massachusetts Superior Court

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,440 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R.F. (1982). *Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

**New Jersey Statewide
Criminal Justice Guidelines
Evaluation, 1979**

(ICPSR 7910)

**New Jersey Statewide
Criminal Justice Guidelines
Evaluation, 1980: Inmate
Survey Data**

(ICPSR 7911)

Richard F. Sparks
Rutgers University
78-NI-AX-0147

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this project was (1) to study the implementation and use of statewide sentencing guidelines in New Jersey; and (2) to report on the perceptions of criminal justice personnel and inmates on those guidelines.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from interviews with incarcerated inmates at the New Jersey State Prison, Rahway, NJ, and from the inmates' prison records.

Sample:

For the 1979 inmate survey, a random sample of 226 inmates at

the New Jersey State Prison was drawn from the total inmate population as of June 1979. The Rahway prison classifies inmates as maximum, medium, or minimum security. For the sample, inmates were divided into either minimum or maximum/medium categories. Background information from inmates' records and files was collected. However, not all of the selected inmates agreed to be interviewed, so the survey sample consists of 146 inmates. For the 1980 inmate survey, no background material was collected. The 1980 survey consists of many of the same sections as the 1979 inmate survey, except for a new section about sentencing comparisons and preferences.

Dates of data collection:
October–June 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data deal with attitudes of inmates concerning the implementation of sentencing guidelines. The inmates were interviewed about their feelings toward the relative seriousness of offenses, severity of punishments, appropriate penalties for various kinds of crimes, and their perceptions of sentencing guidelines as a tool to structure judicial sentencing decisions. The research design allows for oversampling of minimum security inmates since this status was the least represented in the institution.

Description of variables:

The data contain information about inmate attitudes towards crime, punishment, and various sentencing strategies. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, residential, and current and prior criminal history information are also available for each inmate interviewed.

Unit of observation:
Inmates

Geographic Coverage

Rahway, New Jersey

File Structure

1979:

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Inmate background data

rectangular file structure

226 cases

25 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Inmate survey data

146 cases

209 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

1980:

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

157 cases

191 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R.F. (1982). *New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Stecher, B.A., and Sparks, R.F. (1982). Removing the effects of discrimination in sentencing guidelines. In M. L. Forst (ed.), *Sentencing reform: Experiments in reducing disparity* (pp. 113–129). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Reactions to Crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979-1980

William Spelman
Harvard University
82-IJ-CX-P254
(ICPSR 8215)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to conduct a reanalysis of existing data to investigate what social and physical or environmental conditions may facilitate citizen crime prevention in different types of neighborhoods. The original datasets merged in the reanalysis were Greenberg's study of 523 residents in six neighborhoods in Atlanta and Taub's survey data of 3310 residents of eight Chicago neighborhoods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study involved a reanalysis of two existing datasets: Stephanie Greenberg's study entitled **Characteristics of High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980** (ICPSR 7951) and Richard Taub's study, **Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979** (ICPSR 7952).

Sample:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie, and Taub, Richard.

Dates of data collection:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie, and Taub, Richard.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In addition to studying the relationship between community characteristics and crime, this study examines what role the government can play in efforts to mobilize commu-

nity participation in crime prevention efforts.

Description of variables:

The complete dataset includes individual demographic and socioeconomic status characteristics; person, property, and neighborhood crime rates; and neighborhood characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia, and Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
3,833 cases
156 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Reports and Publications

Spelman, W. (1983). *Final report of the reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago: A policy oriented re-analysis*. Unpublished report, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Calling the Police: Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime, 1979

William Spelman and Dale K. Brown
Police Executive Research Forum
78-NI-AX-0107
(ICPSR 8185)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to replicate the citizen reporting component of the **Kansas City Police Response Time Analysis, 1975** (ICPSR 7760). It examines the relationship between police response time and citizen reports of satisfaction with police services.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from the dispatch records of the police departments in four U.S. cities (Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California) and interviews with citizens who had requested police services.

Sample:

This study selected 3300 reported criminal incidents of aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, larceny, rape, and robbery that occurred between April and December of 1979 in four U.S. cities (incidents of rape were not collected for San Diego). A sample of each of these crimes was drawn in each of the cities. Within each of these samples a distinction was made between involvement (the incident was reported by the victim or a witness to the crime) and discovery (the crime was discovered after it had been committed). A further distinction was made between cases in which an arrest was made on the scene and cases in which no arrest took place. Cases were randomly selected within each of these categories. Involvement crimes and crimes resulting in on-scene arrests were oversampled to ensure enough cases. Between April and December of 1979, data from 3300 reported instances of serious crimes were collected from police dispatch records, and interviews were conducted with citizens who had requested police assistance.

Dates of data collection:

April 21–December 7, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This project extended the Kansas City Response Time Analysis Project to four other cities; Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California.

Description of variables:

Variables from the dispatch records include dispatch time, call priority, police travel time, demographics of the caller, number of suspects, and area of the reported incident. Variables taken from citizen interviews include respondent's role in the incident (victim, caller, victim-caller, witness-caller), location, relationship of caller to victim, number of victims, identification of suspect, and interaction with police.

Unit of observation:

Reported criminal incidents

Geographic Coverage

Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California

File Structure

Data files: 4

Variables: 250 per file

Cases: 710 to 1303 per file

Reports and Publications

Spelman, W., and Brown, D. (1984).

Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Mental Disorder and Violent Crime: A 20-Year Cohort Study in New York State, 1968–1988

Henry J. Steadman, Pamela Clark Robbins, and Carmen Cirincione
Policy Research Associates, Inc.

88-IJ-CX-0039

(ICPSR 9978)

(Diskette D00123)

Purpose of the Study

The objectives of this study were (1) to compare long-term patterns of violent crime for mentally disordered patients and for prison inmates, and

(2) to evaluate the predictive validity of a diagnosis of schizophrenia for subsequent arrests for violent crimes. For purposes of this data collection, violent crimes were defined as including murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, kidnapping, and sodomy. The study analyzed individual state mental hospital patients and inmates of state prisons in New York State over a 20-year span. In the process of obtaining information regarding the individuals, three different areas were focused on: hospital, incarceration, and arrest histories. Variables for hospital histories include inpatient hospitalizations, admission and discharge dates, legal status for all state hospitals through 1988, primary diagnosis for target and most recent admissions, and placements in New York State Department of Correctional Services mental hospitals. Incarceration history variables include time spent in adult state prisons, incarcerations through 1988, and dates of release (including re-entry to community on parole, outright release, or escape). Arrest histories include information on the subject's first adult arrest through 1988 (only the most serious charge for each incident is recorded) and out-of-state arrests, when available. Demographic variables include age, race, and date of birth.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Arrest information on both prisoner and patient groups came from a system maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. This system includes every fingerprint check made by local law enforcement authorities and all FBI fingerprint checks on arrests outside of New York.

Hospitalization histories were collected from the New York State Office of Mental Health, which generates printouts of all hospitalizations

occurring in New York State Psychiatric Centers.

Incarceration histories were obtained from the New York State Department Correctional Services. Recent incarcerations were listed on computer printouts. Less recent incarcerations were located by manual computer searches at the central office of DOCS, and by checking for each subject at off-site record storage facilities.

Sample:

The sample included four cohorts of subjects: a prisoner cohort and a mental patient cohort for the time periods of 1968 and 1978. Sample selection was restricted to males and was accomplished by selecting every *n*th name on the admission lists to create the desired sample size of 400 for each cohort.

Data were collected on 397 inmates admitted to New York State prisons in 1968, and 398 inmates admitted in 1978. Likewise, data were collected on 398 patients admitted to New York State psychiatric centers in 1968, and 400 patients admitted in 1978.

The mental patient sample included all adult males patients under the age of 65. Admission status included voluntary patients, involuntary civil commitments, evaluations for competency to stand trial, defendants found incompetent to stand trial, transfers from prisons and jails, and persons found not guilty by reason of insanity. Persons defined as ineligible were patients who were transferred from other state mental hospitals, admitted to special facilities for the mentally retarded or for alcoholics, admitted into the Department of Corrections-operated mental health facility, or admitted to special secure facilities.

The inmate sample included all adult male offenders admitted to New York State prisons under the age of 65. Inmates convicted of new offenses or

returned to prison for parole violations were eligible. Ineligible inmates were those transferred from another state prison within the state, or returned to prison from a mental hospital, and those who were placed in city or county jails.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1989

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study focused on (1) male offenders 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York state prisons in 1968 and 1978, except for within-state transfers, those returning from mental hospitals, and those in city or county jails, and (2) male patients 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York state psychiatric centers in 1968 and 1978, exempting those transferred from other state hospitals and those admitted to special facilities for the mentally retarded or for alcoholics, to the Department of Correctional Services-operated mental health facility, or to special secure facilities.

Description of variables:

The variables describe each subject's study ID number, sample descriptors, race, date of birth, date of death, legal status, and diagnosis, as well as the following areas:

1. Hospitalization variables —
date of target admission, legal status at target admission, date of target release, number of hospitalizations prior to target hospitalization, number of hospitalizations following target hospitalization, diagnosis at target admission, dates of all hospitalizations following target hospitalization, legal status for all hospitalizations, number of days hospitalized for each admission, diagnosis for all hospitalizations

2. Incarceration histories —
date of target incarceration, type of target admission, date of target release, number of incarcerations prior to target incarceration, number of incarcerations following target incarceration, type of incarceration for all incarcerations, dates of admission and release for all incarcerations
3. Arrest histories —
type of arrest for all arrests, dates of all arrests, charges for all arrests

Unit of observation:

Individual subjects

Geographic Coverage

New York State

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Main data file

rectangular file structure

1,593 cases

1,066 variables

80-unit-long record

29 records per case

Reports and Publications

Cirincione, C., Steadman, H.J., Robbins, P.C., and Monahan, J. Mental illness as a factor in criminality: A study of mental patients and prisoners. *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* (in press).

Cirincione, Carmen, Steadman, Henry J., Robbins, Pamela C., and Monahan, John. Schizophrenia as a contingent risk factor for criminal violence. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 15 4 (Fall 1992), 347-358.

Concerns of Police Survivors, 1986: [United States]

Frances A. Stillman
Division of Medical Psychology,
Johns Hopkins Hospital
85-IJ-CX-0012
(ICPSR 9327)

Purpose of the Study

This study assessed the impact of line-of-duty deaths of law enforcement officers on the psychological, emotional, and financial conditions of their family members.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected by personal interviews and mailed questionnaires. Respondents were surviving adult family members of police officers killed in the line of duty ("police survivors").

Sample:

Police survivors were identified and selected from the U.S. Department of Justice Public Safety Officer Benefits Office database. Most of the respondents surveyed were surviving spouses of police officers killed between November 1982 and February 1986.

Dates of data collection:
1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of a few datasets available for evaluating the impact of police officers' deaths on their surviving family members. A variety of clinical and psychiatric measures of psychological disorder were used for impact assessment of the traumatic event.

Description of variables:

The data are stored in two files. The first file includes information on the respondent's personal characteristics, the deceased officer's demographic characteristics, date and time of the incident (and officer's death if different), experiences and emotional reactions to the death of the officer, and clinical symptoms of psychological distress. The second file contains variables on the respondent's relationship with friends and relatives before and after the traumatic event, behavioral changes of survivors' children following the death, financial impacts on survivors, and satisfaction with treatment by and response received from police departments.

Note: Data were also collected on the reactions of police department officials, but this file was not made available for archiving by the original investigation. For further information, please contact Dr. Stillman directly.

Unit of observation:

Adult family members of officers who died in line of duty

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Survivor demographic information

rectangular file structure

174 cases

182 variables

244-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Survivor relationship information

rectangular file structure

174 cases

78 variables

92-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Stillman F. (1986). *Psychological responses of surviving spouses of public safety officers killed accidentally or feloniously in the line of duty*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Stillman F. (1987). *Line-of-duty deaths: Survivor and departmental responses: Research in brief, January 1987*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979

Richard Taub and D. Garth Taylor
National Opinion Research Center
79-NI-AX-0079
(ICPSR 7952)

Purpose of the Study

This study explored the relationship between neighborhood deterioration and crime in eight neighborhoods in Chicago.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data are based on telephone interviews with heads of households in selected Chicago neighborhoods. Physical appearance ratings of neigh-

borhoods came from windshield surveys taken by trained personnel of the National Opinion Research Center. Criminal victimization data came from Chicago Police Department.

Sample:

Respondents for the telephone survey were selected by random digit dialing techniques. Heads of households were selected from particular Chicago neighborhoods. These neighborhoods were purposely selected on the basis of slowly or rapidly appreciating real estate values, stable or changing racial composition, and high or low community crime rates.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides rich detail about neighborhood deterioration and its relationship to crime. A total of 3,310 interviews were conducted, yielding detailed information on respondents' victimization experiences, fear and perceptions of crime, protective measures taken against crime, attitudes toward neighborhood quality and resources, attitudes toward the neighborhood as an investment, and degree of community involvement. Other information included physical appearance ratings for the block of the respondent's residence, and aggregate figures on personal and property victimization for that city block.

Description of variables:

The variables include information describing respondents' attitudes toward crime and victimization. The dataset also includes aggregate data on neighborhood characteristics and crime rates.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

rectangular file structure

3,310 cases

411 variables

562-unit-long record

9 records per case

Reports and Publications

Taub, R.P., Taylor, D.G., and Dunham, J.D. (1981). *Final report on crime, fear of crime, and the deterioration of urban neighborhoods*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

Taub, R.P., Taylor, D.G., and Dunham, J.D. (1981). Neighborhoods and safety. In D.A. Lewis (ed.), *Reactions to crime*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Taub, R.P., Taylor, D.G., and Dunham, J.D. (1982). *Crime, fear of crime, and the deterioration of neighborhoods: Executive summary* (Unpublished report). Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Taub, R.P., Taylor, D.G., and Dunham, J.D. (1984). *Paths of neighborhood change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Keeping the Peace: Police Discretion and the Mentally Disordered in Chicago, 1980-1981

Linda A. Teplin
Northwestern University Medical School
81-IJ-CX-4079
(ICPSR 8438)

Purpose of the Study

Data on police-citizen encounters were collected to explore the peace-keeping functions of the police and their handling of encounters with mentally-ill persons. The data summarize the characteristics of encounters, the nature of those actions, and the attitudes and behavior of participants in those actions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were gathered using observations made by researchers riding in police cars in two Chicago police districts during a 14-month period in 1980-1981.

Sample:

A total of 270 police shifts were observed, resulting in 1382 police-citizen encounters involving 2555 citizens.

Dates of data collection:

A 14-month period in 1980-1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates police response to mentally ill persons. During the first phase, data were gathered on the police officers during their shifts of duty. For the second phase, information was collected on the police-citizen encounters. A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each encounter so that information about police officer characteristics from the first part of the data (shift-level) may

be matched with the second level (encounter-level). A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each police-citizen encounter so that information about police officer traits from the first file can be matched with the second.

Description of variables:

Variables include information collected about activity during police shifts, the attitudes displayed by the police officers observed, and their personal characteristics, work history, and working relationships. Detailed information was also collected on each police-citizen encounter including its nature, location, police actions and/or responses, citizens involved, and their characteristics and behavior.

Unit of observation:

There are two units of analysis: police shifts and police-citizen encounters.

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Shift-level

rectangular file structure

270 cases

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 2

Encounter-level

rectangular file structure

1,382 cases

80-unit-long record

16 records per case

Reports and Publications

Teplin, L.A. (1984). Managing disorder: Police handling of the mentally ill. In L.A. Teplin (ed.), *Mental health and criminal justice* (pp. 157-175). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Teplin, L.A. (1984). Criminalizing mental disorder: The comparative arrest rate of the mentally ill. *American Psychologist*, 39, 794-803.

Teplin, L.A. (1985). The criminality of the mentally ill: A dangerous misconception. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 142, 593-599.

Relationships Between Employment and Crime: A Survey of Brooklyn Residents, 1979-1980

James W. Thompson
Vera Institute of Justice
81-IJ-CX-0024
(ICPSR 8649)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to explore the relationship between labor market participation and involvement with the criminal justice system.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from three sources: (1) survey of 902 respondents at the central booking facility in Brooklyn; (2) official arrest histories for the sample of 902 respondents; and (3) follow-up survey one year later.

Sample:

The sample consists of 902 males arrested predominantly for felony offenses in Brooklyn, New York, during July and August 1979. A subsample of 152 respondents was reinterviewed in 1980.

Dates of data collection:

July and August 1979; follow-up interviews were conducted one year later.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines the empirical relationship between crime and employment at various points in time: (1) at two years prior to arrest; (2) at the time of arrest; and (3) at a year following arrest.

Description of variables:

The data include information on labor market participation, arrests, periods of incarceration, and respondents' demographic characteristics. The labor market information, which was obtained in an interview at the time of the respondent's arrest, spans a two-year period prior to that arrest. Prior arrest history and other criminal justice data cover the two years prior to arrest and one year following the arrest. Additional variables include employment and occupational data, social and neighborhood characteristics, and information on perceptions of the risk of doing selected crimes.

Unit of observation:

Defendants

Geographic Coverage

Brooklyn, NY

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

902 cases

541 variables

80-unit-long record

19 records per case

Reports and Publications

Sullivan, M., and Thompson, J.W. (1984). *Youth crime and employment patterns in three Brooklyn neighborhoods*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Sviridoff, M., and McElroy, J. (1984). *Employment and crime: A summary report*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Thompson, J.W., Cataldo, J., and Loewenstein, G. (1984). *Employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn arrested persons*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Votey, H. (1987). *The relationship between employment and crime: A re-examination*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

Pretrial Release Practices in the United States,

1976-1978

Mary A. Toborg
Lazar Institute
79-NI-AX-0038
(ICPSR 7972)

Purpose of the Study

This research included both a descriptive study of pretrial release practices and an evaluation of the impact of pretrial release programs on selected state and local trial court release practices, focusing on four topics: (1) release; (2) court appearance; (3) pretrial criminality; and (4) impact of pretrial release programs.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from on-site interviews with pretrial program staff, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and defense attorneys, as well as from state or FBI rap sheets, court indices, and police, booking, presentence, or probation reports. For the first phase of the study, the data were gathered from Baltimore City and Baltimore County, MD; Washington, DC; Dade County [Miami], FL; Jefferson County [Louisville], KY; Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Santa Cruz County, CA; and Santa Clara County [San Jose], CA. For the

second phase, the data collection sites were Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Baltimore City, MD; Lincoln, NB; Jefferson County [Beaumont-Port Arthur], TX.

Sample:

The eight sample sites were selected based on: (1) geographic diversity; (2) a wide range of release types; (3) accurate and accessible records; and (4) a willingness of criminal justice personnel to cooperate with the study. The sample included all criminal justice personnel involved with pretrial release programs.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates pretrial release practices. Part 1 analyzed release practices and outcomes in eight jurisdictions, looking at both the individuals involved and the organizations. Additionally, a sample of defendants from each site was studied from point of arrest to final case disposition. Part 2 examined the impact of the existence of pretrial release programs on release, court appearance, and pretrial release outcomes. For this phase, an experimental design was used to compare a group of defendants who participated in a pretrial release program with a control group who did not. (In Tucson and Baltimore, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases).

Description of variables:

Variables include detailed information on pretrial release program involvement, defendants' offense history, court information, release decision-making, defendant behavior during release, and defendants' characteristics, such as race, age, gender, occupational experience, and employment status.

Unit of observation:

Pretrial releases

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore City and Baltimore County, MD; Washington, DC; Dade County [Miami], FL; Jefferson County [Louisville], KY; Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Santa Cruz County, CA; Santa Clara County [San Jose], CA; Lincoln, NB; and Jefferson County [Beaumont-Port Arthur], TX

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1

Retrospective cities

rectangular file structure
3,410 cases
223 variables
362-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2

Experimental cities

rectangular file structure
1,598 cases
274 variables
428-unit-long record
7 records per case

Reports and Publications

Toborg, M.A. (1981). *Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes, introduction*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes: Vol 1. Release practices and outcomes — An analysis of eight sites*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes: Vol. 2. The impact of pretrial release programs: A study of four jurisdictions*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pretrial release: a national evaluation of practices and outcomes: Vol. 3. Pretrial release without formal programs*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Evaluation of Adult Urine Testing/Drug Use Surveillance Project in Washington, DC, 1984-1986

Mary Toborg, Anthony Yezer,
and John Bellassai
Toborg Associates, Inc.
83-II-CX-K049
(ICPSR 9947)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected for two purposes: (1) to assess whether drug users are greater risks than nonusers for rearrest or failure to appear (FTA) for scheduled court appearances while on pretrial release; and (2) to test the relative effectiveness of periodic surveillance through urinalysis, traditional narcotic treatment, or neither in reducing rearrest and FTA during the pretrial period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Primary data are from interviews with arrested offenders by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) supplemented by some criminal justice processing information on the instant arrest maintained by PSA.

Sample:

All adults arrested between June 1, 1984, and January 31, 1985, that were brought to the attention of PSA. The data exclude unfounded arrests and other arrests which were immediately disposed (usually "no papered"). The data include information on 12,662 arrests of 10,190 unique individuals. Persons arrested more

than once during the sampling period have multiple data records.

Dates of data collection:

June 1984-January 1985. The subsequent arrests of the sample through December 1986 are also included.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The PSA of Washington, DC, tests arrestees for drug use at the time of arrest. The data include urine test results for five drugs: heroin, cocaine, PCP, methadone, and amphetamines. An important feature of this study is that persons who (1) tested positive for drugs and (2) who were released on recognizance were randomly assigned to one of three groups: periodic urine testing (usually weekly), referral to drug treatment, or a control condition. The data file also includes arrestees who were negative for drugs and for whom an ROR release was not obtained.

Description of variables:

PSA collects information relevant for pretrial release recommendations including offender's background, family and employment status, probation and parole status, pending charges, and prior convictions. The data also contain PSA's summary assessment of likely offender flight or safety problems and the reasons for that assessment. The official record information includes date of arrest, charge, initial release decision, date of disposition, type of final disposition, number of subsequent arrests before trial, date of first rearrest, FTA information, and bench warrants issued. Results of urine tests at arrest are available for about 65 percent of the total sample. For those in the experimental surveillance group, summary urine test results from the periodic testing program are available; no measure of treatment is available for drug treatment or control groups.

Unit of observation:

Arrests of individual adult offenders

Geographic Coverage

Washington, DC

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

12,662 cases

834 variables

1,737-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Toborg, M. (1987). *Background and description of the urine-testing program* (Monograph No. 1). Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Toborg, M., and Yezer, A. (1987). *Analysis of drug use among arrestees* (Monograph No. 4). Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Yezer, A., and Toborg, M. (1988). *Periodic urine-testing as a signaling device for pretrial release risk* (Monograph No. 5). Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Toborg, M., and Yezer, A. (1988). *The efficacy of using urine-test results in risk classification of arrestees* (Monograph No. 6). Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

**Disturbed Violent Offenders
in New York, 1985**

Hans Toch and Kenneth Adams
State University of New York, Albany

85-IJ-CX-0033

(ICPSR 9325)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was (1) to investigate the relationship between mental illness and violent involvement across an offender's criminal career and (2) to develop a typology of violent offenders that takes into account mental health history and substance use history.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal characteristics of offenders and descriptive information about their offenses were collected from the New York State Department of Correctional Services. Data for mental health history and drug treatment history of violent offenders were obtained from computerized client records maintained by the New York State Office of Mental Health.

Sample:

The sample consists of all 8379 violent offenders who were sentenced to terms of incarceration during the period January 1985 through December 1985. These offenders were convicted of statutorily-defined "violent offenses."

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data for the violent offender cohort can be matched with records of mental health history, substance abuse history, and criminal career history. The merging of these data files can allow examination of the chronology of mental health and violent behav-

iors over a long period of an offender's criminal career.

Description of variables:

Variables in the offender file include conviction offenses, intoxication status, victim-offender relationship, injury result and amount stolen, eccentric behaviors, type of violence, employment and marital status, gender, and race. The criminal history file contains variables on dates of arrest (or juvenile contacts) and types of offense records. Variables in the mental history file include dates of entry and types of mental health events received.

Unit of observation:

Offenders

Geographic Coverage

State of New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Offender data

rectangular file structure

1,308 cases

37 variables

66-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Criminal record data

rectangular file structure

9,697 cases

6 variables

20-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Mental health data

rectangular file structure

3,365 cases

6 variables

20-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Toch, H., and Adams, K. (1988). *The disturbed violent offender*. Unpublished final report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

**Violence Against Police:
Baltimore County, Maryland,
1984-1986**

Craig D. Uchida and Laure W. Brooks
University of Maryland
86-IJ-CX-0022
(ICPSR 9347)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to examine individual and situational characteristics of nonfatal assaults of police officers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from records of police assaults, personnel records, and calls for service data in the Baltimore County Police Department.

Sample:

There are two samples. The first is the universe of nonfatal assaults (1,550) of Baltimore County police officers between January 1, 1984, and December 31, 1986. The second, an activity sample, was based on calls for police services that were received between January 1, 1987, and March 31, 1987. From this 90-day period, 14 days of calls were randomly selected, resulting in 12,270 complete cases, i.e., calls for service (there are a total of 15,196 cases in the file).

Dates of data collection:

1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the largest and most detailed datasets on nonfatal assaults of police officers. Each case of assault includes data on offender(s), the officer, the situation, and the event itself. The calls for service data were collected to provide an indication of the frequency of various types of calls.

Description of variables:

In the assault data, variables include (1) information on the officer, such as age, race, gender, height, weight, education, rank, assignment, years of experience, weapon, and injury sustained; (2) information on the offender(s), such as age, race, gender, height, weight, weapon, injury sustained, and arrest status; and (3) information on the situation and incident itself, such as type of call anticipated, type of call encountered, type of location, numbers of persons (by role, e.g., assaulter, nonassaulter, complainant, etc.) present, type of initial officer action, actions of suspect before assault, sobriety, drug use by suspects, and final disposition. In the calls for service data, variables include time of call, initial call category, disposition code, and sheet ID.

Units of observation:

Assaults on police officers and calls for service

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Assaults data

rectangular file structure

1,550 cases

110 variables

468-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Calls for service data

rectangular file structure

15,916 cases

4 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D., and Brooks, L.W.

(1988). *Violence against the police: Assaults on Baltimore County police officers, 1984-1986.*

Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

Uchida, C.D., Brooks, L.W., and

Koper, C.S. (1990, forthcoming).

Danger to police during domestic encounters: Assaults on Baltimore County police, 1984-1986. Criminal Justice Policy Review.

Uchida, C.D., Brooks, L.W., and

Wilson, M. (1990, forthcoming).

The neighborhood context of violence against police. American Journal of Criminal Justice.

Effects of "United States vs. Leon" on Police Search Warrant Practices, 1984-1985

Craig D. Uchida and Timothy S. Bynum

Police Executive Research Forum

85-IJ-CX-0015

(ICPSR 9348)

Purpose of the Study

This examined the effect of the Supreme Court decision in "United States vs. Leon" on police search warrant applications in seven jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from search warrants applications in seven cities dur-

ing a three-month period (January to March of 1984) before the Leon decision and three months after it (January through March of 1985).

Sample:

All search warrant applications made during the study period were examined. The seven cities used in the study (not identified by name) were located throughout the United States. These cities had been the subject of an earlier National Center for State Courts study conducted for the National Institute of Justice on the search warrant process.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the few datasets currently available for the study of warrant activities. Each warrant application can be tracked through the criminal justice system to its disposition.

Description of variables.

The file contains information on the warrant's contents (e.g., rank of applicant, specific area of search, offense type, material sought, basis of evidence, status of informants, reference to good faith) and results of the warrant application (e.g., materials seized, arrest made, cases charged by prosecutor, type of attorney, motion to suppress warrant filed, evidence of Leon in motion to suppress, outcomes of motions, appeal status, number of arrestees).

Unit of observation:

Search warrants

Geographic Coverage

Seven cities in the United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Jurisdiction of river

rectangular file structure
237 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 2

Jurisdiction of mountain

rectangular file structure
87 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 3

Jurisdiction of plains

rectangular file structure
302 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 4

Jurisdiction of border

rectangular file structure
312 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 5

Jurisdiction of hill

rectangular file structure
258 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 6

Jurisdiction of forest

rectangular file structure
209 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 7

Jurisdiction of harbor

rectangular file structure
735 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D., Bynum, T., Rogan, D., and Murasky, D. (1988). Acting in good faith: The effects of United States v. Leon on the police and

courts. *Arizona Law Review*, 30(3), 467-495.

Uchida, C.D., Bynum, T., Rogan, D., and Murasky, D.M. (1987). *The effects of U.S. v. Leon on police search warrant practices*. (Research in Action, NCJ 106630). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Modern Policing and the Control of Illegal Drugs: Testing New Strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987-1989

Craig D. Uchida
Office of Criminal Justice Research
National Institute of Justice,
Brian Forst
The American University
Sampson O. Annan
The Police Foundation
87-II-CX-0058 and 8-II-CX-0015
(ICPSR 9962)
(Diskette D00119)

Purpose of the Study

The researchers conducted this study to provide evidence of the effectiveness of alternative drug enforcement strategies. There was particular interest in examining the relative effectiveness of strategies drawn from professional- versus community-oriented models of policing. The professional model emphasizes police responsibility for crime control, whereas the community model stresses the importance of a police-citizen partnership in crime control.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information in the dataset comes from three main sources: structured observations of police officers, panel

surveys of citizens, and official crime reports.

Sample:

Oakland and Birmingham were chosen for the study for a variety of reasons. Both utilized drug enforcement strategies that allowed for evaluation under a field experiment. Both were moderately large cities and had approximately 600 sworn officers. Four out of 35 beats in Oakland and three out of 35 beats in Birmingham were chosen for the experiment. The criteria for selection included prevalence of drug activity, presence of desired census characteristics (e.g., race breakdowns, number of occupied dwellings, number of businesses), and being noncontiguous with other beats. The sampling frame used to select members of Wave I of the panel surveys was constructed by using census block maps and walking the neighborhoods. All addresses within the beats were recorded on listing sheets and given identification numbers. The sampling interval was selected by dividing the total number of addresses by the desired sample size. A random number was chosen, and every *n*th address was selected. The specific resident of the household to act as a panel member was randomly selected after listing all residents at least 18 years old. Wave II panel members were the Wave I respondents reduced by attrition.

Dates of data collection:

Oakland: Treatments and observations, May 1988-April 1989; Crime data, January 1987-April 1989, Birmingham: Treatments, May 1988-April 1989; Crime data, January 1987-September 1989

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The cities of Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, were chosen for the experiment based on similarity of population size, demographics,

number of police officers, and history of drug problems. In each city, the main focus was on evaluating the impact of alternative policing methods on citizens' attitudes and reported crime. The researchers selected beats to either receive an experimental treatment or to act as a control group. The treatments consisted of either increasing enforcement activities based on the professional policing model, or increasing police-citizen cooperation based on the community policing model. In Oakland, the enforcement activities were conducted by Special Duty Unit 3 (SDU-3) and consisted of undercover buy-bust operations, aggressive patrols, and motor vehicle stops. The community policing activity consisted of door-to-door contacts with citizens. The Oakland data contain information on four beats: one control and three treatments. For the period May–October 1988, SDU-3 operated in Beat 25, community policing was practiced in Beat 7, both SDU-3 and community policing were in effect in Beat 34, and Beat 11 served as the control group, with no change in police activities. One rotation of treatments occurred among the beats during the period November 1988–April 1989. During that time, SDU-3 operated in Beat 34, community policing was practiced in Beat 11, both treatments were in effect in Beat 7, and Beat 25 served as the control group. In Birmingham, the enforcement activities included less visible buy-busts and sting operations conducted by the narcotics unit. The community policing efforts involved door-to-door contacts, as in Oakland, and the establishment of a police substation. In contrast to the Oakland site, a control group did not exist in Birmingham. Three beats received three different treatments: Beat 61 used narcotics unit enforcement, Beat 84 practiced door-to-door policing, and Beat 62 had a police substation. No rotation of treatments occurred. These treatments were in

effect from September 1988 to February 1989. Structured observations of the police were performed in Oakland.

Description of variables:

Each data source focused on collecting specific types of information. Panel surveys in both Oakland and Birmingham asked questions on topics such as awareness of drug trafficking problems, prevalence of crime other than drug trafficking, awareness of specific police programs aimed at controlling crime and drugs, perceived safety of the neighborhood, quality of life in the neighborhood, and satisfaction with police service. The structured observations in Oakland assessed the major roles, behavior, and decisions of police and citizens in drug-related encounters. Observational data were recorded using two different instruments: a "long form" used in 353 encounters in which an arrest was made, and a "short form" used in 130 encounters in which police briefly stopped and questioned individuals but did not make an arrest. (Structured observations were not conducted in Birmingham.) Drug arrest data were gathered for both cities. Location of arrest, crime type, suspect information, and evidence were of particular interest. Additional crime data were collected covering offenses against persons (homicide, rape, and felonious assault), burglaries, and robberies.

Unit of observation:

The researchers collected data from surveys of residents, structured observations by trained observers, and crime reports. The units of analysis are, respectively, individuals, interactions between police and citizens, and reported incidents of crime.

Geographic Coverage

Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama

File Structure

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Birmingham Wave I data

rectangular file structure
580 cases
190 variables
264-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Birmingham Wave II data

rectangular file structure
438 cases
209 variables
313-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Birmingham selected questions, Waves I and II

rectangular file structure
411 cases
307 variables
593-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Birmingham crime and arrest data

rectangular file structure
2,223 cases
54 variables
172-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Oakland Wave I data

rectangular file structure
787 cases
197 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Oakland Wave II data

rectangular file structure
506 cases
233 variables
319-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

Oakland selected questions, Waves I and II

rectangular file structure
484 cases
280 variables
406-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

Oakland Police-citizen encounters with no arrests

rectangular file structure
130 cases
43 variables
77-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

Oakland Police-citizen encounters with arrests

rectangular file structure
353 cases
129 variables
337-unit-long record
1 record per case

Search Warrant Procedures in Seven Cities, 1984: [United States]

Richard Van Duizend, L. Paul Sutton,
and Charlotte A. Carter
National Center for State Courts
80-IJ-CX-0089
(ICPSR 8254)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate the search warrant review process as it operated in urban areas. The study examined the information used as a base for obtaining search warrants, sources of warrant applications, types of offenses involved and material sought, the administration and judicial review procedures, and the case dispositions involving evidence obtained with a search warrant.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Three data collection methods were employed: (1) direct observation

of warrant review proceedings; (2) analysis of archived records; and (3) interviews with officials who directly participated in the warrant proceedings. The seven cities selected for the study are not identified.

Sample:

Using jurisdictions issuing at least 150 search warrants annually, over 900 warrant-based cases were selected from seven metropolitan areas, varying in terms of warrant procedures employed, and regional and geographical characteristics. One of the sites was selected as the primary site, where more intensive and detailed investigations were focused.

Dates of data collection:

January 1, 1980–June 30, 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study contains both an analysis of official data and direct observation of warrant proceedings.

Description of variables:

Data include information about the reasons warrants were sought, the types of cases they were used in, and the result of warrant-based information on the ultimate disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Search warrant cases

Geographic Coverage

Seven cities in the United States. These sites are not identified in order to preserve anonymity.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
227 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Van Duizend, R., Sutton, L.P., and Carter, C.A. (1984). *Executive summary of the search warrant process: Preconceptions, perceptions, and practices*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Participation in Illegitimate Activities: Ehrlich Revisited, 1960

Walter Vandaele
Department of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles
J-LEAA-006-76
(ICPSR 8677)

Purpose of the Study

This research reanalyzes Ehrlich's 1960 cross-section data, providing alternative model specifications and estimations. The research was commissioned as part of the National Academy of Sciences' "Panel on Research on Deterrent and Incapacitative Effects." The study examined the deterrent effects of punishment on seven FBI index crimes: four property crimes — robbery, burglary, larceny, and theft; and three violent crimes — murder, rape, and assault in 47 states.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from: (1) U.S. Census; (2) FBI Uniform Crime Reports; and (3) National Prison Statistics bulletins.

Sample:

The sample consists of data gathered from 47 states, excluding New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii, for 1960.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data permit a reanalysis of Isaac Ehrlich's research on the empirical relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates.

Description of variables:

Socioeconomic variables include family income, percentage of families earning below half of the median income, unemployment rate for urban males in the age groups 14-24 and 35-39, labor force participation rate, educational level, percentage of young males and nonwhites in the population, percentage of population in the SMSA, sex ratio, and place of occurrence. Two sanction variables are also included: (1) the probability of imprisonment, and (2) the average time served in prison when sentenced (severity of punishment). Also included are per capita police expenditure for 1959 and 1960, and the crime rates for murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

Unit of observation:

States

Geographic Coverage

47 U.S. states (New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii were not included)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

47 cases

66 variables

501-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Ehrlich, I. (1973). Participation in illegitimate activities: A theoretical and empirical investigation. *Journal of Political Economy*, May/June, 521-565.

Ehrlich, I. (1974). Participation in illegitimate activities: An economic analysis. In G.S. Becker and W.M. Landes (eds.), *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment* (pp. 69-134). New York: National Bureau of Economic Research (distributed by Columbia University Press).

Vandaele, W. (1978). Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited. In A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (eds.), *Deterrence and incapacitation: Estimating the effects of criminal sanctions on crime rates* (pp. 270-335). Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences.

Registry of Randomized Criminal Justice Experiments in Sanctions, 1951-1983

David Weisburd, Lawrence Sherman,
and Anthony Petrosino
Rutgers University and Crime Control
Institute
88-II-CX-0007
(ICPSR 9668)

Purpose of the Study

In this study, the investigators collected information on 76 randomized experiments that involved criminal justice sanctions. The investigators classified the experiments into three categories: (1) experiments that compare a sanction with no sanction or a more severe sanction with a less severe sanction; (2) experiments that measure the effects of alternative sanctions that are difficult to arrange in terms of severity; and (3) experiments that examine the effects of coercive treatments that supplement traditional sanctions. These studies were drawn from a range of publications, took place in several states and countries, and used a variety of experimental methods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Studies to include in the registry were chosen from a range of publications, including academic journals and books, government publications, unpublished manuscripts, and nongovernment research evaluation reports. Data were collected from the written reports of the experiments found in the publications and manuscripts.

Sample:

From the sources the investigators consulted, a total of 76 experiments were found to meet these criteria. These experiments are the universe of studies meeting the investigators' criteria. Thus no sampling was involved.

Dates of data collection:

The experiments included in the registry were conducted between 1951 and 1983.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

The data file contains 99 variables. The data include background information on the studies, such as the year the experiment began, its geographic location and scope, and the location of the data used for the registry. Each study was classified into one of three categories (as described above) according to the type of sanctions used. A number of variables describe the sample, the experimental design, and the procedure. These include variables that indicate restrictions to subjects' eligibility for participation in each study as well as the results of pre-experimental group comparisons. Other information includes the mean or median age of subjects in each experiment, the nature of the offense or the type of offender sanctioned in the experiment, the percentage of male subjects, the percentage of white subjects, the rate of attrition or differen-

tial attrition, and whether informed consent had been obtained.

The investigators recorded up to four different sanctioning conditions for each experiment, based on the harshness of that sanction (the least harsh sanction was the control condition). For each sanction, the exposure period was given in days, and the total number of subjects in the final analysis of the recidivism variables was given. In addition, the nature of randomization, its success, and whether exceptions to randomization were permitted are also included. The remainder of the data is concerned with the experimental findings: the outcomes, the attrition rates, the follow-up periods, and the investigators' statistical reanalyses of the results.

Unit of observation:

The sanction experiment

Geographic Coverage

The studies reported were conducted in Denmark, England, Canada, and the United States. In the United States, experiments took place in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Idaho, Georgia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Washington, California, Colorado, Utah, and Florida. Two of the studies were national in scope. The remaining 74 studies focused either on a state (17 studies), county (17), city (21), or a particular institution (19).

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format with SPSS export file

Part 1

Data file
rectangular file structure
76 cases
99 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Weisburd D., Sherman, L., Petrosino, A.J. (1990). *Registry of randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions.*

Effects of Prior Record in Sentencing Research in a Large Northeastern City, 1968-1979: [United States]

Susan Welch and Cassia Spohn
University of Nebraska
84-II-CX-0035
(ICPSR 8929)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to: (1) examine the impact of several measures of prior record on the sentences imposed on male and female defendants and defendants of violent and nonviolent crimes; (2) identify the measure or measures of prior record that are most influential to the sentencing judge; and (3) emphasize how the choice of a measure of prior record can affect conclusions in sentencing research, particularly research concerning disparities in the sentencing process with respect to male and female defendants.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Court records

Sample:

The data for this project are a random sample ($n = 5562$) of convicted defendants selected from a larger sample used in a previous study (Gruhl, Spohn, and Welch, 1981).

The original sample ($n =$ approximately 50,000) consisted of felony cases heard between 1968 and 1979 in a large northeastern city. The sample was stratified by the gender of the judge with sampling fractions of

.2 for male judges and 1.0 for female judges. Only cases where the maximum charge was one of the 14 most common offenses are included.

These common offenses are murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, minor assault, burglary, auto theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, forgery, sex offenses other than rape, drug possession, and driving while intoxicated.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset is unusual because of the large number of female judges and the amount of information about the prior criminal record of defendants.

Description of variables:

Nineteen variables characterize the defendant, the judge, and the characteristics of the current case.

Defendant variables include number of arrests, number of misdemeanor arrests, number of felony arrests, any prior convictions, number of times sentenced to a prison term, number of times sentenced to a term of more than one year, a six-point summary scale of prior record, age, sex, and race. (The summary scale gives one point for any prior convictions, any prior arrests, any prior arrests on a felony charge, any prior term of incarceration, any prior term of incarceration for more than one year, and any misdemeanor arrests.)

Presiding judge variables cover length of time on the bench, race, and sex.

Case variables include maximum charge, sentence for the maximum charge, plea, year of the case, type of attorney (public or private), and whether current charge resulted in a prison sentence

Unit of observation:

Felony cases

Geographic Coverage

A large northeastern city

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

5,562 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Gruhl, J., Spohn, C., and Welch, S. (1981). Women as policy makers: The case of trial judges. *American Journal of Political Science*, 25(2), 308-322.

Spohn, C., and Welch, S. (1987). The effect of prior record in sentencing research: An examination of the assumption that any measure is adequate. *Justice Quarterly*, 4(2), 287-302.

Nature and Sanctioning of White Collar Crime, 1976-1978: Federal Judicial Districts

Stanton Wheeler, David Weisburd,
and Nancy Bode
Yale Law School
78-NI-AX-0017
(ICPSR 8989)

Purpose of the Study

The study sought to explore differences in the nature of the offense and the offender with regard to convicted white collar criminals.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information about the offense, socioeconomic indicators, and offenders' views about the offense were extracted from presentence investiga-

tion reports (PSIs) for fiscal years 1976, 1977, and 1978. These data were obtained from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Sample:

A random sample of federal crime offenders convicted of one of ten statutory offenses (securities fraud, antitrust violations, bribery, bank embezzlement, mail and wire fraud, tax fraud, false claims and statements, credit and lending institution fraud, postal theft, and postal forgery) was drawn from seven judicial districts. All offenders of securities fraud and antitrust cases in all of the federal districts during the three fiscal years were examined, thus yielding a sample containing more of these offenders than others.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is a richly detailed dataset and one of only a few available on federal white collar crime. The investigators obtained a congressional waiver in order to extract study data from presentence investigation reports. The data are limited to crimes committed solely by convicted individuals and do not include defendants that are organizations or groups.

Description of variables:

Data contain descriptive information about defendant's age, sex, marital status, source of conviction, offense category for which convicted (based on U.S. Code), and bail/bond amount. Also included are details about the nature of the offense (e.g., number of counts in the indictment, title/section of first, second, and third offenses, and maximum prison term and maximum fine associated with offenses) and the official version of the offense (description of the actual and charged offense, its duration and geographic spread, number of partici-

pants and number of persons arrested, and number of corporations/businesses indicted). Other items provide information on classification of the victim(s) involved, nature and amount of gain from the offense, and discovery and/or coverup. Data are also presented on the defendant's past criminal history, family history, marital history, home and neighborhood environment, education, group/social memberships, and employment history. Information on spouse's employment and details on defendant's sentencing are also included. Socioeconomic status is measured using the Duncan index.

Unit of observation:

Convicted white-collar criminals

Geographic Coverage

Federal judicial districts representing metropolitan centers, specifically, Central California (Los Angeles); Northern Georgia (Atlanta); Northern Illinois (Chicago); Maryland (Baltimore); Southern New York (Manhattan and the Bronx); Northern Texas (Dallas); and Western Washington (Seattle)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS data definition statements

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

1,910 cases

296 variables

483-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Weisburd, D., Wheeler, S., Bode, N., and Waring, E. *The nature and sanctioning of white collar crime.*

Wheeler, S., and Rothmann, M.L. (1982). The organization as weapon in white collar crime. *Michigan Law Review*, 80(June), 1403-1426.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D., and Bode, N. (1982). Sentencing the white collar offender: Rhetoric and reality. *American Sociological Review*, 47(October), 641-659.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D., Waring, E., and Bode, N. (1988). White collar crime and criminals. *American Criminal Law Review*, 25, 331-356.

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967-1988

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86-IJ-CX-0033

(ICPSR 9480)

(Diskette D00047)

Purpose of the Study

This project examined the relationship between childhood abuse and/or neglect, and later criminal and violent criminal behavior. Using a prospective cohorts design, cases of physical and sexual abuse and neglect involving children under 12 years of age during the years 1967 through 1971 were sampled from a metropolitan area in the Midwest. Adult and juvenile criminal histories of sampled cases were compared to those of a matched control group with no official record of abuse or neglect.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Files 1-3: The investigators used existing official records on individual cases from a metropolitan area in the Midwest. Descriptions of abuse and neglect were obtained from county juvenile court and juvenile probation department records. A control group

was selected using county birth records or school records. Juvenile probation department records were also used to check for the presence of abuse and neglect within the control group, and for records of delinquent activities within all groups.

Files 4 and 5: The investigators used existing official records of charges as a result of arrest incidents for individuals from both cohorts. Juvenile probation department records were used to check for delinquent activities within both groups. Adult criminal histories for all cases were searched at three levels: local, state, and federal. Additionally, Bureau of Motor Vehicle records were searched to locate subjects and find social security numbers for tracing. Marriage license bureau records were used to find married names for the females.

Sample:

Files 1-3: This study employed a prospective cohorts research design in which a cohort of cases of childhood abuse and/or neglect was matched with a control group cohort on the basis of sex, race, age, and approximate family socioeconomic status during the time period of the abuse and neglect incidents (1967-1971). The cohorts were chosen so as to differ from each other only in terms of the variable of interest: abuse and/or neglect from ages 0 through 11. To insure that cases were chosen in which possible delinquency did not precede child abuse and/or neglect, cases were restricted to those in which children were 11 years of age or less at the time of the incident. The abuse/neglect incident was substantiated by investigation and the intervention of agencies on behalf of the child at that time. The control group of individuals with no official record of abuse or neglect was matched in one of two ways. For victims of abuse/neglect who were known to be under school age at the time of the abuse or neglect, controls

were selected using county birth records and matching on the basis of sex, race, date of birth (plus or minus one week), and hospital of birth. For the 318 cases, a total of 229 matched controls were found in this way. For the 89 remaining cases, no matched controls were found. For abuse/neglect cases who were known to be of school age, controls were selected matching on the basis of sex, race, date of birth (plus or minus 6 months), and the same class in the elementary school system. A total of 438 matched controls were found in this way. There were 149 remaining cases without matched controls.

Files 4 and 5: Data were collected from arrest records at the local, state, and federal levels. Specifically, the unit of analysis is defined as charges resulting from adult arrest incidents for File 4 and charges resulting from juvenile arrest incidents for File 5. Information on charges was collected for individuals from both cohorts. A given individual from either cohort could have no arrests on record, in which case that individual would not be present in File 4 or 5. In contrast, a given individual may have one or more than one arrest and each arrest could involve one or more than one charge. Therefore an individual could be present in either file two or more times.

Dates of data collection:

Files 1-3: The data were collected from 1986 through 1989 from records covering the period from 1967 to 1971.

Files 4 and 5: The data were collected from August 1, 1986, through December 31, 1988, from records covering the period from 1967 to 1988.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The 1967-1971 time period was chosen for sampling to balance two con-

flicting demands. One, a period sufficiently far in the past was needed to maximize the likelihood that the cases of abuse and neglect were closed and to allow for the maturing of the individuals; and two, a period not too far in the past was needed to avoid problems associated with older files.

Description of variables:

Files 1-3: The variables for File 1 include demographic information such as group (abuse/neglect or control), age (at the time of petition to the court for cases of abuse and neglect), race, sex, date of birth, and match type (school or hospital of birth). Variables for File 2 include information on the abuse/neglect incident. Variables for File 3 include information on the family and information on the perpetrator of the incident. No information on members of the control cohort is included in this file.

Files 4 and 5: Variables for File 4 include information on the charges filed within adult arrest incidents. Variables for File 5 include information on the charges filed within juvenile arrest incidents. Juvenile arrests referred to arrests before the individual was 18 years old.

Unit of observation:

For Files 1 through 3, the unit of observation is the individual at age 11 or younger. For File 4, the unit of observation is the charge within the adult arrest incident. For File 5, the unit of observation is the charge within the juvenile arrest incident.

Geographic Coverage

A metropolitan area in the Midwest. No information on the area or its characteristics is provided in order to protect the confidentiality of the individual cases.

File Structure

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Demographic

rectangular file structure
1,575 cases
6 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Abuse/neglect

rectangular file structure
908 cases
28 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 3

Family and perpetrator

rectangular file structure
908 cases
30 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 4

Adult criminality

rectangular file structure
2,578 cases
8 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Juvenile criminality

rectangular file structure
1,101 cases
5 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Ames, A., and Widom, C.S. (1988). *Childhood sexual abuse and later delinquency and criminal behavior*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Chicago, IL.

Rivera, B., and Widom, C.S. (1990). Childhood victimization and violent offending. *Violence and Victims*, 5, 19-35.

Widom, C.S. (1989). Early child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior. In D.A. Brizer and M. Crowner (eds.), *Current approaches to the prediction of violence*. Washington, D. C.: American Psychiatric Press.

Criminal Careers of Juveniles in New York City, 1977-1983

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Vera Institute of Justice
83-IJ-CX-0004
(ICPSR 9986)
(Diskette D00111)

Purpose of the Study

This longitudinal study of juvenile offenders traces the criminal histories of a sample of juvenile including those who were "dropouts" (juvenile offenders who did not go on to become adult criminal offenders) and those who continued to be arrested ranging from those with only one subsequent arrest to "persisters" (juveniles who did become career criminal offenders). Much of the research attempting to examine the links between chronic adult offenders and the frequency and severity of juvenile criminality has been retrospective in nature. In such studies, criminal history and other background factors about subjects who have already committed crimes are examined. Predictive factors are assessed by looking backwards. However, this type of research provides no information on those juvenile offenders who did not go on to be severe, repeat adult offenders. To predict future criminality correctly, both types of offenders ("dropouts" as well as "persisters") must be part of the analysis. To address this concern, the investigators conducted a prospective study, providing longitudinal arrest data on a sample of juvenile offenders.

The data address the following questions: (1) Are serious juvenile offenders more likely than non-serious juvenile offenders to become adult offenders? (2) Are offenders who begin at a younger age more likely to have more serious criminal careers than those who begin when they are older? (3) As a criminal career pro-

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- Widom, C.S. (1991). Avoidance of criminality in abused and neglected children. *Psychiatry*, 54, 162-174.
- Widom, C.S. (1991). The role of placement experiences in mediating the criminal consequences of childhood victimization. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 61, 195-209.
- Widom, C.S., and Ross, B. (1988). Pathways to delinquency and adult criminality. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Psychopathology. Cambridge, MA.

gresses, will the offender become more skilled at one type of offense and commit that type of crime more frequently, while decreasing the frequency of other types of crimes?

(4) As a criminal career progresses, will the offender commit progressively more serious offenses?

(5) How well can high-rate offenders be predicted?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The majority of the preliminary data were obtained by the Family Court Disposition Study (FCDS). The FCDS was conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice in 1977. The FCDS data were collected from a variety of sources. Data regarding prior juvenile arrests were obtained from the Probation Intake logbooks in the Family Court. Data about the families of the sampled juveniles were obtained from the Probation Department files, and court and arrest information was obtained from the Family Court case records and the arrest reports of the Police Department's Youth Records Unit. In addition to the initial FCDS data, other sources were used to collect the follow-up information. The probation file and the Police Department arrest file for each of the 14- and 15-year-olds were checked to identify the individuals in the sample who were subsequently arrested and brought back to the Family Court after the FCDS data were collected. Subsequent adult criminal justice data were collected from three agencies: the New York City Criminal Justice Agency (CJA), the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), and the Office of Court Administration (OCA).

Sample:

The sample was originally drawn by the Family Court Disposition Study (FCDS). The FCDS randomly sampled one of ten juvenile delinquency cases appearing at Probation Intake

in the New York City Family Court during a one-year period, and one in six of all status offense cases. The present study selected a subsample from the FCDS study based on two selection criteria. First, only those offenders brought to Probation Intake for delinquency offenses were included, and not those referred to court for status offenses. Second, in order to maximize the length of time that the offenders could be followed as adults, only the oldest juveniles were selected from the FCDS. The final sample for the present study includes juveniles at ages 14 and 15 who had been brought to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court from April 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978. The FCDS subsample also constituted the sample for which up to ten prior delinquency arrests and all subsequent juvenile and adult arrests and incarcerations up to 1983 were collected. Arrest and incarceration records for 1,261 of the 1,890 juvenile offenders in the FCDS subsample were obtained.

Dates of data collection:

April 1977–September 1983

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Part 1 of this study contains data on a subsample of 14- and 15-year-olds who were brought to Probation Intake for delinquency offenses. Included on this file are variables such as arrest charge, categorized into type and severity, date of arrest for the sample case, disposition and sentence of the sample case, sex and race of the offender, highest school grade completed, persons with whom the offender was residing, employment status of the household members, and the welfare status of the household. Included in Part 2 is information on age at first arrest, total number of prior delinquency arrests, and detailed information on up to ten prior delinquencies, such as arrest charge and severity, date of offense,

disposition, and sentence. Part 2 also contains subsequent arrest and incarceration records of the offender. Included for each subsequent arrest is the status of the arrestee (juvenile or adult), the charge, categorized by type and severity, the date of the arrest, the conviction charge(s) by type and severity, the disposition of the arrest, sentence, and the date of the sentence. Included for each incarceration is the status of the offender (juvenile or adult), the date of admission to a facility, and the length of time incarcerated.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

New York City, New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1

Juvenile case file

rectangular file structure

1,890 cases

299 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Arrest and incarceration event file

hierarchical file structure

**Factors Influencing the
Quality and Utility of
Government-Sponsored
Criminal Justice Research
in the United States,
1975-1986**

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Indiana University
88-NIJ-84/OJP-86-M-275
(ICPSR 9089)

Purpose of the Study

This study examines the effects of organizational environment, funding level, and utility of criminal justice research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were taken from descriptions of research projects drawn from the automated project management system maintained by the National Institute of Justice.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 75 randomly selected research grants sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Dates of data collection:

1985-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset is a unique source of information on factors that influence the quality and utility of criminal justice research.

Description of variables:

Variables describing the research grants include NIJ Office (e.g., courts, police, corrections, etc.); organization type (e.g., academic or non-university); type of data (e.g., collected originally,

existing, merged); and priority area (e.g., crime, victims, parole, police). The studies are also classified by: (1) sampling method employed, (2) presentation style, (3) statistical analysis employed, (4) type of research design, (5) number of observation points, and (6) unit of analysis. In addition, measures of whether there was a copy of the study report in the National Criminal Justice Archive, whether the study contains recommendations for policy or practice, and the extent to which projects were completed on time or were overdue are included. The dataset provides two indices—one which represents quality and one which represents utility. Each is an additive combination of variables in the dataset.

Unit of observation:

Research grants sponsored by NIJ

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

75 cases

52 variables

93-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Wise, L.R. (1988). Academics and entrepreneurs: Factors affecting the quality and utility of government-sponsored research. *Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, and Utilization*, 1:1.

Drug Use As a Predictor of Rearrest or Failure to Appear in Court in New York City, 1984

Eric D. Wish

Center for Substance Abuse Research

83-IJ-IJ-CX-K048

(ICPSR 9979)

Purpose of the Study

This study was used to estimate the prevalence of drug use and drug use trends among booked arrestees in New York City. Studies addressing the prevalence of drug use do not typically include the population of offenders. It is important to include this population because research has shown that criminals are among the most serious drug abusers, and thus studies that exclude them from analysis may seriously underestimate the level of drug use.

Also, this study was used to assess the relationship between drug use and crime. Investigated are the prevalence of crime types before and at the index arrest, and during the criminal justice process itself (i.e., rearrest and failure to appear). Findings from this study may have implications for the allocation of criminal justice funds to drug abuse treatment and prevention programs. It is important to note that this study was conducted before the use of cocaine processed for smoking—"crack"—became prevalent in New York City. Therefore, this study may be used in conjunction with more recent studies to assess the impact of the use of crack on specific crime rates.

Finally, this study ultimately served as a preliminary study for the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) study. The Drug Use Forecasting program, conducted by the National Institute of Justice, has interviewed and administered drug tests to thousands of booked arrestees in various cities

across the United States annually since 1987.

The data address the following questions: (1) What is the relationship between drug use and rearrest or failure to appear in court? (2) What is the relationship between drug use and criminal history? (3) What types of drugs did male arrestees use in New York City in 1984? (4) Among arrestees reporting drug use, what is the level of dependency on drugs? (self-report data) (5) How consistently does self-reported drug use match urinalysis findings?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were obtained through voluntary interviews about prior and current drug use, voluntary urine samples and urinalysis results, police and court records of prior criminal behavior and experience with the criminal justice system, and records of the arrestee's current case, including court warrants, rearrests, failures to appear, and court dispositions.

Sample:

Data from interviews, urine specimens, and court and police records were collected nonrandomly from 6,406 male arrestees who were booked at Manhattan Central Booking from April to October 1984. In requesting participation in the study, priority was given to persons charged with nondrug felony offenses. Twenty percent of the arrestees in the interviewed sample were charged with a drug offense, and 76 percent were charged with a felony offense. With regard to drug use, the data show that 56 percent among those in the sample who provided a specimen tested positive for opiates, cocaine, PCP, or methadone.

Dates of data collection:

April–October 1984.

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Included in the data file are demographic variables, including age, education, vocational training, marital status, residence, and employment; items relating to prior and current drug use and drug dependency, urinalysis results for tests for opiates, cocaine, PCP, and methadone; arrest charge for index crimes and subsequent court records pertaining to those arrests (i.e., number of court warrants issued, number of pretrial rearrests, type of rearrests, failure to appear in court, court dispositions); and prior criminal records (i.e., number of times arrested for and convicted of "x" crime type, past court dispositions).

Unit of observation:

Individual arrestees

Geographic Coverage

New York City, New York

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

6,406 cases

520 variables

117-unit-long record

14 records per case

Reports and Publications

Wish, Eric D. (1987). *Drug use in arrestees in Manhattan: The dramatic increase in cocaine from 1984 to 1986*. New York: Narcotic and Drug Research.

Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons, 1983

James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi
University of Massachusetts
82-IJ-CX-0001
(ICPSR 8357)

Purpose of the Study

This research examined motivations behind owning guns and the methods of obtaining firearms.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study is based on self-administered questionnaires completed by 1874 convicted felons in medium and maximum security prisons in ten states (two prisons in Minnesota and one prison in Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and Massachusetts).

Sample:

This sample consists of males who were incarcerated on a felony conviction on or after January 1, 1979, including both armed and unarmed offenses. The sample was obtained from volunteers in the prison populations of ten states.

Dates of data collection:

August 1982–January 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset captures self-reports of gun prevalence, offender motivation, and incident characteristics among incarcerated felons.

Description of variables:

The variables include information on handgun ownership, use of handguns and other weapons in the commission of crimes, and how the weapon was used and why, as well as information concerning those offenders who did not carry guns.

Unit of observation:
Incarcerated male felons

Geographic Coverage

Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and Oklahoma

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file +
SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format
with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,874 cases

593 variables

89-unit-long record

10 records per case

Reports and Publications

Wright, J.D., and Rossi, P.H. (1984).
*Final report of the armed criminal in
America*. Unpublished report,
University of Massachusetts, Social
and Demographic Research
Institute, Amherst.

Wright, J.D., and Rossi, P.H. (1986).
*Armed and considered dangerous:
A survey of felons and their
firearms*. New York: Aldine de
Gruyter.

Wright, J.D., and Rossi, P.H. (n.d.).
*The armed criminal in America: A sur-
vey of incarcerated felons*. Washing-
ton, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Improving Correctional Classification, New York, 1981–1983

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Binghamton
83-IJ-CX-0011
(ICPSR 8437)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to im-
prove methods of classifying inmates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data come from inmate records of the New York State Department of Correctional Services and three survey instruments administered to inmates. Inmate records included their results on the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire, Prison Environment Inventory, Toch's Prison Preference Inventory, Risk Analysis method, and Megargee's MMPI Typology.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 942 inmates from ten New York state correctional institutions, five maximum and five minimum security, over a 20-month period. The final sample size was 6 percent of the population of large New York correctional facilities and 11 percent of the smaller institutions' population.

Dates of data collection:

1983-1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Pre-incarceration information on demographic and social traits were obtained from inmate records. Using information from these background characteristics and environmental characteristics of the institutions, a classification system designed to reduce behavioral problems within the institution and improve inmate adaptation to confinement was developed. One-half of the sample was designed to develop and test the classification system while the other half was designed to validate it. In addition, three questionnaires probed inmates' preferences on a variety of subjects and explored measures of adjustment to incarceration.

Description of variables:

The dataset contains demographic and social information on inmates, as well as psychological charac-

teristics and mode of adaptation to prison life. Variables used to indicate adjustment to prison life include the number of disciplinary reports for aggressive or assaultive behavior, the frequency of sick call visits, the extent to which inmates feel stress or anxiety (which was measured by the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire), and information about the type of institution.

Unit of observation:

Individual inmates

Geographic Coverage

New York State

File Structure

Data files: 5

Variables: 5 to 172 per file

Cases: 529 to 12,502 per file

Reports and Publications

Wright, K.N. (1985). *Improving correctional classification through a study of the placement of inmates in environmental settings: Executive summary*. Unpublished report, State University of New York, Center for Social Analysis, Binghamton.

Exploring the House Burglar's Perspective: Observing and Interviewing Offenders in St. Louis, 1989-1990

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Criminal Justice, University of Missouri,
St. Louis
89-IJ-CX-0046
(ICPSR 6148)
(Diskettes D00112-D00113)

Purpose of the Study

The goal of this project was to learn more about the behaviors and atti-

tudes of active residential burglars not presently incarcerated. Interviewers asked questions on six main topics: (1) What types of needs motivated the burglar: psychological or financial, urgent or long-term? (2) To what degree did threat of arrest or punishment influence criminal behavior? (3) What constitutes a good residential target for burglary? (4) What methods are used to gain entrance to a home? (5) Which areas in a home are searched first and what items are most sought after? and (6) How are stolen goods disposed of?

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were obtained through personal interviews with actively offending burglars.

Sample:

The study employed a "snowball" sampling technique, whereby offenders known to the investigators were asked to refer other active offenders who, in turn, were asked to refer still more active offenders until a suitable sample size was attained. To keep the sample from containing a disproportionately high number of offenders who had been previously apprehended, no referrals from law enforcement or other criminal justice personnel were used. All 105 individuals who agreed to an interview were included in the sample. Of the sample, 87 were male and 18 were female, 72 were Black and 33 were white, and 27 were juveniles. At the time of interview, 21 of the subjects were on probation, parole, or serving suspended sentences.

Dates of data collection:

1989-1990

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In-depth, semistructured interviews lasting from one-and-a-half to three hours were conducted in which par-

ticipants were allowed to speak freely and informally to the investigator. These interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed verbatim into a machine-readable text file, and some were later annotated with content-related markers or "tags" to facilitate analysis. Participants were typically paid \$25 for their time.

Description of variables:

Information is included on demographic characteristics of offenders such as age, race, sex, marital status, and employment status. Each respondent's drug and criminal history records are also provided. Other questions relate to the opinions and feelings of the subjects, e.g., how a likely burglary target is defined, what characteristics each looks for in such a target, what motivation the respondent feels before committing a crime, what, if any, deterrents exist, and how deterrents affect the respondent's criminal actions. Additional items cover how crimes are actually carried out by the offender, including what types of items are first on the list of valuables to steal, how long the offender spends inside the residence, and whether the respondent "cases" the residence before the burglary.

Unit of observation:

Individuals

Geographic Coverage

St. Louis

File Structure

Part 1

Interview data

105 cases

79-unit-long record

Reports and Publications

Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, Allison Redfern, and Dietrich L. Smith. A woman's place is in the home: Females and residential burglary. *Justice Quarterly* 10, 1 (1993), 143-162.

Logie, Robert, Richard Wright, and Scott Decker. Recognition memory performance and residential burglary. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 6 (1992), 109-123.

Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, and Robert Logie. Perceptual deterrence among active residential burglars: A research note. *Criminology* 31, 1 (1993), 135-147.

Nature and Patterns of Homicide in Eight American Cities, 1978

Margaret A. Zahn and Marc Riedel
Center for the Study of Crime,
Delinquency, and Corrections,
Southern Illinois University
79-NI-AX-0092
(ICPSR 8936)

Purpose of the Study

This dataset is part of a larger project undertaken to examine patterns of homicide in the United States. This component focuses on various types of homicides in eight selected cities. The other part of the project contains data on nationwide trends in homicide over an 11-year period (see Riedel, Marc, and Margaret Zahn, *Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-Level Supplementary Homicide Reports* [ICPSR 8676]).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official records of the medical examiner and police department in each city

Sample:

The cities were selected based on geographic region, population size, and whether their 11-year homicide trend line followed or diverged from respective regional trend lines. The final sample of cities ranged in size

from 329,000 to over three million and included Philadelphia and Newark (Northeast); Chicago and St. Louis (North Central); Memphis and Dallas (South); and Oakland and "Ashton" (a pseudonym) (West). Other than the northeastern cities, the first city listed typified the regional trend and the second one diverged from it. In the northeast region, no city diverged from the trend line; both Philadelphia and Newark were typical of the regional trend pattern. Efforts were made to use the same coders in all of the cities, although in three cities, additional coders were needed and hired. In all cities, the same coding instructions were used to train coders. The sample reflects a universe of 1978 cases defined by each city's police department and medical examiner as "homicide." The exception to this was Chicago which had over 800 homicides in 1978. A 50 percent systematic random sample of cases ($n = 425$) was collected in Chicago.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The dataset provides an opportunity to compare characteristics of homicides in large urban areas. The variables collected are not normally available through official reporting systems (e.g., UCR) and most prior independent studies of homicide have focused on only one or two cities. Thus the scope and depth of this study make the data particularly valuable.

Description of variables:

Detailed characteristics for each homicide victim include time and date of occurrence, age, gender, race, place of birth, marital status, living arrangement, occupation, SES, employment status, method of assault, location where injury occurred, relationship of victim to offender, cir-

cumstances surrounding death, precipitation or resistance of victim, physical evidence collected, drug history, victim's prior criminal record, and number of offenders identified. Data on up to two offenders and three witnesses are also available including the criminal history, justice system disposition, and age, sex, and race of each offender. Age, sex, and race of each witness were also collected as were data on witness type (police informant, child, eyewitness, etc.). Finally, information from the medical examiner's records includes results of narcotics and blood alcohol tests of the victim.

Unit of observation:

Homicide victims

Geographic Coverage

Eight large U.S. cities: Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Oakland, and "Ashton" (a large western city)

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,748 cases

214 variables

82-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M., and Zahn, M. (1981).

Nature and patterns of American homicide: Final report. Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., and Mock, L.F. (1985). *The nature and patterns of American homicide.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

**Public and Private
Resources in Public Safety
[United States]:**

**Metropolitan Area Panel
Data, 1977 and 1982**

Edwin W. Zedlewski
National Institute of Justice
*NIJ in-house project (no number
assigned)
(ICPSR 8988)*

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to expand existing public safety models in order to account for private sector supplied safety goods and services. In so doing, the study examines determinants of the total demand for safety, factors that explain the relative private and public sector shares of safety expenditure, how these resources interact, and their effect on observed levels of crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from archival material consisting mainly of published and unpublished U.S. Government-collected data.

Sample:

All Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the United States, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget for the years 1977 and 1982.

Dates of data collection:

1983, 1985-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This dataset contains many variables describing the characteristics of SMSAs at two points in time (1977 and 1982).

Description of variables:

The study measures a host of variables at two time periods for all SMSAs in the United States. These variables include municipal employment (i.e., number of municipal employees, number of police employees, police payroll, municipal employees per 10,000 inhabitants, etc.); municipal revenue (i.e., total debt, property taxes, utility revenues, income taxes, etc.); nonmunicipal employment (i.e., retail services, mining services, construction services, finance services, etc.); crime rates (i.e., murder, robbery, auto theft, rape, etc.); labor force and unemployment (labor force size and unemployment rate); property value and uses (i.e., assessed value, percent residential, percent acreage, percent commercial, etc.); and other miscellaneous topics (i.e., net migration, land area, total bank deposits, private security employees, etc).

Unit of observation:

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS data definition statements

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

366 cases

343 variables

2,621-unit-long record

1 record per case

Reports and Publications

Zedlewski, E.W. (1982). *Public and private resources for public safety: A model of demand, production, and effect*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

Zedlewski, E.W. (1983). *Deterrence findings and data sources: A comparison of the uniform crime*

reports and the national crime surveys. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 20(July), 262-276.

Zedlewski, E.W. (1985). *Youth, crime, and deterrence: What matters?* Unpublished National Institute of Justice Discussion Paper No. 1-85.

Robberies in Chicago, 1982-1983

Franklin E. Zimring and James Zuehl
Earl Warren Legal Institute
83-IJ-CX-0012
(ICPSR 8951)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the characteristics of robberies that lead to victim injury or death. Data were collected from homicide records of the Chicago police department and offense reports submitted to the Detective Division of the Chicago Police Department. Data were gathered for (1) killings classified as robbery-related, (2) killings for which no motive was assigned, (3) robberies that resulted in victim injury, and (4) non-lethal robberies.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from homicide records of the Chicago police department and offense records submitted to the Detective Division of the Chicago Police Department. Chicago was chosen because of its large volume and high rate of robbery, robbery resulting in victim injury, and robbery resulting in homicide.

Sample:

The sample comprises four kinds of incidents reported to the Chicago police during a one-year period: (1) killings classified by the police as robbery-related (n = 95); (2) killings

for which the police assigned no motive ($n = 99$); (3) selected robberies that resulted in victim injury ($n = 346$); and (4) nonlethal robberies of all kinds recorded by the Chicago police ($n = 360$). For the fourth kind — non-fatal robberies of all kinds — the sample consisted of the first 30 robbery offense reports reaching the Detective Division each month without any mention of victim injury.

Data were collected prospectively rather than as an historical record of past events. Each month, the fatalities and sample of nonfatal cases were referred to the investigators within a short period after the police report.

The sample of robberies involving victim injury was constructed from the first 30 reports of robbery to the Detective Division where a notation of hospital assistance was made. Only reports that included a check in a box indicating the victim was taken to a hospital were included in the sample.

Initially, the number of robbery cases that involved injury (defined by hospital admission, ambulance call, or other indicators of serious injury) was low and skewed toward nonlife-threatening injuries. As a result, the investigators collected a supplementary sample of robberies that led the victim to seek hospital care or otherwise showed signs of seriousness. The first 30 such cases in a month were selected by the Detective Division of the Chicago Police Department for inclusion in the sample.

Dates of data collection:

October 1, 1982–September 30, 1983

Summary of Contents

Description of variables:

Variables include the location of the robbery incident, the numbers of offenders and victims involved in the incident, victims' and offenders' prior arrest and conviction histories, the extent

of injury, whether or not drugs were involved in any way, type of weapon used, victim/offender relationship, and the extent of victim resistance. The following demographic variables for both offenders and victims are also contained in the data: age, sex, race, marital status, and employment.

Unit of observation:

Robbery incidents

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length and card image data formats with SPSS control cards

Part 1

Robberies with homicides

rectangular file structure

95 cases

2 variables

80-unit-long record

Part 2

Homicides with no apparent motive

rectangular file structure

142 cases

2 variables

80-unit-long record

Part 3

Robberies with injury

rectangular file structure

346 cases

2 variables

80-unit-long record

Part 4

Nonfatal robberies of all kinds

rectangular file structure

900 cases

231 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Reports and Publications

Zimring, F.E., and Zuehl, J. (1986).

Victim injury and death in urban robbery: A Chicago study. *The Journal of Legal Studies*, XV(1): 1–40.

Evaluating the Incapacitative Benefits of Incarcerating Drug Offenders in Los Angeles, California, and Maricopa County, Arizona, 1986 and 1990

Jacqueline Cohen and Daniel Nagin

*91-IJ-CX-K015
(ICPSR 6374)*

Effects of the Community-Oriented Drug Enforcement (CODE) Program in Baltimore County, Maryland, 1990-1991

David W. Hayeslip

*IAA-IJ-CX-R-21
(ICPSR 6369)*

Victims and Witnesses: Impact of Crime and Their Experience With the Criminal Justice System

Richard D. Knudten, Anthony C. Meade, Mary S. Knudten, and William G. Doerner

*75-NI-99-0018-G
(ICPSR number not assigned)*

Spouse Abuse Replication Project in Metro Dade County, Florida, 1987-1989

Antony Pate, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson E. Annan

*87-IJ-CX-K0003
(ICPSR 6008)*

A Longitudinal Study of Violent Criminal Behavior

Edwin I. Megargee and Joyce L. Carbonell

*88-IJ-CX-0006
(ICPSR 6103)*

Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice Processing of Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Sample Members in Washington, DC, 1989-1990

Jay Carver, Eric Wish, Douglas A. Smith, and Christina Polsenberg

*90-IJ-CX-0045
(ICPSR 6122)*

Gangs in Correctional Facilities, 1992: A National Assessment

James A. Gondles, Jr., John J. Green, Gwyn S. Ingley, Dennis G. Baugh, and Robert B. Levinson

*91-IJ-CX-0026
(ICPSR 6147)*

Evaluation of the Focused Offender Disposition Program in Birmingham, Phoenix, and Chicago, 1988-1992

John R. Hepburn, C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers

*89-DD-CX-0056/90-IJ-CX-0064/
92-IJ-CX-0004
(ICPSR 6214)*

Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: An Analysis in Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC, 1986-1989

Terence Dunworth and Aaron Saiger

*89-IJ-CX-0050
(ICPSR 6235)*

Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) Program, 1990-1991

James Austin, Michael Jones, and Melissa Bolyard

90-IJ-CX-0055
(ICPSR 6236)

National Assessment Survey of Law Enforcement Anti-Gang Information Resources, 1992

G. David Curry, Robert J. Fox, Richard A. Ball, and Darryl Stone

91-IJ-CX-K003
(ICPSR 6237)

Violent Offending by Drug Users: Longitudinal Arrest Histories of Adults Arrested in Washington, DC, 1985-1986

Jacqueline Cohen

88-IJ-CX-0037
(ICPSR 6254)

Street Gangs and Drug Sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989-1991

Cheryl L. Maxson, Malcolm W. Klein, and Lea C. Cunningham

91-IJ-CX-K010
(ICPSR 6255)

Production and Consumption of Research in Police Agencies in the United States, 1989-1990

Carl B. Klockars and William E. Harver

90-IJ-CX-0031
(ICPSR 6315)

Computerized Crime Mapping: Drug Market Analysis Program (DMAP) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1990-1993

Jacqueline Cohen and Wilpen Gorr

90-IJ-CX-0037/91-IJ-CX-K003
(ICPSR 6333)

Police and Child Abuse: Policies and Practices in the United States, 1987-1988

Susan E. Martin and Douglas J. Besharov

OJP-86-C-002
(ICPSR 6338)

Intensive Supervision for High-Risk Probationers In 14 Sites in the United States, 1986-1990

Joan Petersilia and Susan Turner

87-IJ-CX-0057/90-IJ-CX-0062
(ICPSR 6358)

Case Flow Management and Delay Reduction in 18 Urban Trial Courts in the United States, 1979-1985

Barry Mahoney

84-IJ-CX-0077
(ICPSR 9918)

Criminal Careers, Criminal Violence, and Substance Abuse in California, 1964-1985

Ernst Wenk

90-IJ-CX-0061
(ICPSR 9964)

Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment, 1987-1989

Lawrence W. Sherman, Jannell D. Schmidt, Dennis P. Rogan, Patrick R. Gartin, Dean J. Collins, Anthony Bacich, and Ellen G. Cohn

86-IJ-CX-K043
(ICPSR 9966)

**Optimization of Legal Supervision
of Narcotic Offenders In Southern
California, 1978-1981**

M. Douglas Anglin and Elizabeth P.
Deschenes

86-IJ-CX-0069
(ICPSR 9974)

**Classification of Rapists in
Massachusetts, 1980-1990**

Robert Prentky

85-IJ-CX-0072/88-IJ-CX-0021
(ICPSR 9976)

**An Evaluation of the New York
City Police Cadet Corps,
1986-1989**

Anthony Pate

86-IJ-CX-0025
(ICPSR 9980)

**Exclusionary Rule Assessment
and Training Project, 1986-1987**

John Madison Memory and Barbara
Smith

85-IJ-CX-0071
(ICPSR 9981)

**Measuring Crime Rates of
Prisoners in Colorado, 1988-1989**

Kim English and Mary Mande

87-IJ-CX-0048
(ICPSR 9989)

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