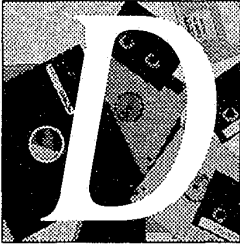


U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE



Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice

5th Edition

139010

About the National Institute of Justice

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.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

National Institute of Justice

Charles B. DeWitt
Director

Michael J. Russell
Deputy Director

NCJRS

NOV 12 1992

ACQUISITIONS

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November 1992

Foreword

The National Institute of Justice was among the first Federal agencies to assure that data collected in its projects are publicly available. The benefits are many: New policy questions can be addressed more quickly and economically. Original findings can be validated, refined, or refuted. Data sets from different studies can be used for cross-site studies to determine whether results in one site are confirmed in others.

With this fifth edition of *Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice*, the Institute continues its long-standing support of public archiving of research data--a policy described by the National Academy of Sciences as a model for other agencies. This document is being widely distributed to encourage criminal justice professionals to contribute to and take advantage of these resources for their own planning and research. We anticipate that both professionals and researchers will use this report and the data listed to improve the quality of criminal justice research and its usefulness in controlling crime and drugs.

Charles B. DeWitt
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), 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 1992. 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.

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 data set is accompanied by a printed codebook and user's guide that provide detailed information about the nature of the data.

Copies of codebooks and other written documentation 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

Dr. Victoria W. Schneider
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
ICPSR
P. O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(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

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
(800) 851-3420
(301) 251-5500 (Washington, DC, metropolitan area)

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
Manager, Data Resources Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-2961

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The Use of Adjuncts to Supplement Judicial Resources

Alexander Aikman, Mary Elsner Oram
and Frederick Miller
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 National Center for State Courts (NCSC) over a 30 months 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 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 there were mailed questionnaires returned 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. There is also a sample from the civil jury-trial list (civil cases requesting a jury trial). The first 50 cases disposed of each quarter from January 1984 through June 1985 were selected.

In the **Multnomah County Circuit Court** (Portland, Oregon), ten 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 multi-site study is one of the major attempts to evaluate the impacts of judicial adjuncts program on court system at the county level and the state level. The data set is valuable in that it provides information on case processing variables and collect 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

Data files: 10

Unit: Civil trial case, trial judge and litigating attorney

Variables: 17 - 68 per file

Cases: 16 - 1703 per file

Reports and Publications

Aikman, A. B., Oram, M. E., & 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

William K. Apao
Vermont State Department
of Corrections
84-II-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 inmate's 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.

Headcounts were entered into the Department of Corrections computer quarterly in 1983 and monthly thereafter which resulted in under-repre-

sentation 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% 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 data set includes both person-specific and situational/environmental variables so that the interaction between individuals and their environments can be examined. The data set 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 sub-samples 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, 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:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Vermont

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Inmate
Variables: 617
Cases: 982

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.

Illinois Forced Release Study

James Austin
National Council on
Crime and Delinquency
83-IJ-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 sentence. 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, inmate 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 sentence.

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 file which describes 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

Data files: 2; (1) Release.Raw,
(2) Arrest.Raw
Unit: Release.Raw,
individual inmate
Arrest.Raw, arrest
Variables: Release.Raw, 94
Arrest.Raw, 22

Cases: Release, 1557
Arrest, 17361

Reports and Publications

Austin, J., Krisberg B., & 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

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

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% (40 cases) eligible for inclusion in the experiment. Sample sizes, however, varied across data files. File 1 (JU67) contains 500 cases. Files 2 through 7 (JU68-JU73) 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 to September, 1988.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Eligible cases were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Because fewer than expected inmates 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 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:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Washington state

File Structure

Data Files 7

Unit: The individual

Variables: 5-90 per file

Cases: 317-1,384 per file

Reports and Publications

None

Differential Use of Jail Confinement in Three California Counties

James Austin and Barry Krisberg
National Council on
Crime and Delinquency
81-IJ-CX-0068
(ICPSR 8920)

Purpose of the Study

This is 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 and superior court records, California criminal history files, U.S. Department of Justice public use data files, and FBI arrest rap sheets, and inmate interviews in Los Angeles.

Sample:

Sampling procedures vary by group and location:

- (1) Unsentenced inmates - Systematic sample drawn at the point of booking at jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdiction.
- (2) Unsentenced 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) Sentenced 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, their methods of release, the 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 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, and 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:

In the inmate-based file, observations are individuals.

Geographic Coverage

Three California counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles and Yolo

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Inmate

Variables: 95

Cases: 2103

Reports and Publications

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

Differential use of jail confinement in California: Executive summary.

San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

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

Differential use of jail confinement in California: Final report.

San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Evaluation of Supervised Pretrial Release Programs in Three Cities

James Austin and Barry Krisberg
National Council on
Crime and Delinquency
80-II-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 data bases:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS)
- (2) Arrest Data Base
- (3) Retrospective Data Base
- (4) Jail Population Data Base

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 Data Base - Police reports.
- (3) Retrospective Data Base - Intake and release forms.
- (4) Jail Population Data Base - 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 Data Base - 245 arrests involving 205 SPR defendants during the experimental period.
- (3) Retrospective Data Base - 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 Data Base - 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 who are awaiting trial. There are also data on services provided between arrest and disposition.

Description of variables:

- (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) - The intake data set contains information on current arrest, criminal record, socio-economic 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, new charges resulting from arrests while under pre-trial status.
- (2) Arrest Data Base - 115 variables including type and number of crimes committed by SRP defendants, property costs to victims, personal injury costs, court disposition for each offense.
- (3) Retrospective Data Base - 52 variables including charges filed and method of release personal characteristics, length of pre-trial incarceration, bail, and whether the defendant was re-booked during the pre-trial period, charge at disposition, sentence, total court appearances, and total FTA's.
- (4) Jail Population Data Base - monthly counts of jail population and average daily population.

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files: 11 files included in four data bases:
(1) defendant data base
(2) arrest data base
(3) retrospective data base
(4) jail population data base

Unit: Defendant, defendant
Arrest, single arrest
Retrospective, defendant
Jail, month

Variables: 10 to 141 per file

Cases: 20-3232 per file

The defendant data base consists of three data files: intake, release and merged files. The intake file has 3232 cases with 6 records per case. The release file contains 1699 cases with 9 records per case. The merged file combines intake and release files and has 1672 cases with 15 records per case.

The arrest data base has only one data file which contains 2695 cases with 11 records per case. Each case represents a single arrest so that number of cases determine the number of pretrial arrests for a defendant.

The retrospective data base has two data files. The Retro.Raw file contains 2415 cases with five records per case. The Redup.Raw includes 28 cases with 5 records per case.

The jail population data base consists of three data files. Each file has one record per case. There are 34 cases in the Miami file, 20 cases in the

Milwaukee file and 23 cases in the Portland file. Each case has one record.

Note: Not all files listed above that were provided by the original investigators are completely documented. Also, the number of records for some files is greater than the number of expected records for unknown reasons.

Reports and Publications

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

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

Robbery of Financial Institutions

Terry Baumer
and Michael D. Carrington
School of Public and Environmental
Affairs, Indiana University at
Indianapolis, Indiana
83-II-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 their robbery and to study the correlates of case disposition and sentence length of convicted robbers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study contains two data bases: 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% of the total 1968 financial institutions in the state of Indiana. The incident-based file included a population of all bank robberies 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 were done 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 which had not been victimized by robbery. Field observations were conducted at each financial offices 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 as well as 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 the identical variables as 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 are 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

Data files: 2; (1) Office (2) Incident
Unit: (1) Bank office
(2) Robbery incident
Variables: Office, 194;
Incident, 364
Cases: Office, 358;
Incident, 223

Reports and Publications

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

The Electronic Monitoring of Nonviolent Convicted Felons: An Experiment in Home Detention

Terry L. Baumer
and Robert I. Mendelsohn
School of Public
and Environmental Affairs
86-II-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 non-violent 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 (file 1) and the Marion County Community Correction Records (file 4). 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 where 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 electroni-

cally 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

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

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 test 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:

The unit of observation is the individual offender.

Geographic Coverage

Marion County in Indianapolis, Indiana

File Structure

Data Files 5

Unit: Individuals monitored either manually or electronically.

Variables: 493

Cases: 154

Reports and Publications

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

The Links Among Drugs, Alcohol, and Student Crime

Carole R. Bausell, Charles E. Maloy,
and Jan M. Sherrill
Towson State University Center
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 where 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 have committed crimes, students who have been victimized, and students who have 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 data set 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 questionnaires were returned and form the basis for this data set. 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 deter-

mined by researchers to achieve a final sample of respondents that includes information on at least 100 student perpetrators.

Also included in this data set 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 non-random samples in addition to the randomly selected sample described in the previous paragraph. Sample sizes for the three non-random 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

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

Description of variables:

The data were collected through mail questionnaires. Variables include basic 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 act of violence, and if so, questions about the incident, the per-

petrator, and possible drugs involved, whether the student ever committed a crime or act of violence while a student, and if so, questions about the incident, the victim, and possible drugs involved).

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the individual undergraduate college student responding to the mail questionnaire.

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: College undergraduate students within the U.S.
Variables: 118
Cases: 2207

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, Colorado, 1982

David H. Bayley
The Police Foundation,
Washington, DC
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 through 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

Data files: 2; (1) Domestic (2) Traffic
Unit: Domestic disputes and traffic disturbances
Variables: Domestic file, 404
Traffic file, 210
Cases: Domestic file, 93
Traffic file, 164

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, Bethlehem,
Pennsylvania
81-IJ-CX-0014
(ICPSR 8359)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the relationship between learning disability, 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% 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% in Pennsylvania to 23% 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 through 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 history (educational, family, criminal) and performance on ability tests and 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:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Washington

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Inmate

Variables: 111

Cases: 1065

Reports and Publications

Bell, R., Conrad, E. H., Gazze, B., Greenwood, S. C., Lutz, J. G., & 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: The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment, 1981-1982

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

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 between March 17, 1981 and August 1, 1982 to the police 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 through 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 sending 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 twelve 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 socio-economic 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 incident

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis, Minnesota

File Structure

Data files: 9

Unit: Domestic assault incident

Variables: 15 - 347 per file

Cases: 330

Reports and Publications

Sherman, L. W., & Berk, R. A. (1984).

The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault.

American Sociological Review, 49(2), 261-272.

Deterrent Effect of Antitrust Enforcement: The Ready-Mix Concrete Industry, 1970-1980

Michael K. Block
and Frederick C. Nold
Rhodes Associates,
Palo Alto, California
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 nineteen cities over an eleven-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: nineteen cities over a period of 11 years (i.e., 1970-1980, although data for 1969 is 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 data set.

Description of the 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

Data files: 3; Month, Quarter, Year

Unit: Month, city-months
Quarter, city-quarters
Year, city-years

Variables: Month, 32
Quarter, 37
Year, 35

Cases: Month, 2736
Quarter, 836
Year, 228

Reports and Publications

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

Block, M. K., Nold, F. C., & 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 report analyses based on the Ready-Mix Concrete data.]

Adult Criminal Careers, 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 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The organization of this data set 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 data set 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Individual adult offenders

Variables: 57

Cases: 41,191

Reports and Publications

Blumstein, A., & Cohen, J. (1987). Characterizing criminal careers. *Science*, 237(August), 985-991.

Blumstein, A., & Cohen, J. (1982). *Analysis of criminal careers from an incapacitative perspective*. Unpublished working paper, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., & Hsieh, P. (1982). *The duration of adult criminal careers*. Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Adult Career Criminals: New York, 1972-1983

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen
School of Urban and Public Affairs,
Carnegie-Mellon University
82-II-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) evaluate the potential incapacitative effects of sentencing.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were obtained from 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 data set provides information on prior record and followup 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, type and length of sentence (if any).

Unit of observation:

The data can be analyzed at two different levels: person and arrest.

Geographic Coverage

New York

File Structure

Data files: 2

Unit: Person (level 1) and Arrest (level 2)*

Variables: 30, each file

Cases: 129,010 and 12,555

*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.

Reports and Publications

Not available

Effects of Foot Patrol Policing in Boston

William J. Bowers, Jon Hirsch, Jack McDevitt, and Glenn L. Pierce
*Northeastern University,
Boston, Massachusetts
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 from 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 from 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 the 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 similar information as those 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 - month

Geographic Coverage

Boston, Massachusetts

File Structure

Data files: 4

Unit: Geographical reporting area by month

Variables: 10 - 25 per file

Cases: 8,178 - 83,284 per file

Reports and Publications

Bowers, W.J., & 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 Pilot Survey

John M. Boyle
Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.
OJP-90-N-247

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:

The project took place from May 24, 1990 through June 22, 1990.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

Two groups of variables may be found in the data set: 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 were 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

Data Files: 2; (1) Person File, (2) Incident File
Unit: (1) The individual person
(2) The fraud incident
Variables: Person, 320
Incident, 99
Cases: Person, 400
Incident, 260

Reports and Publications

None

Cross Validation of Iowa Offender Risk Assessment Model

Richard Alfred Bradshaw
Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Michigan
85-II-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 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 to 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 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 the variables:

The first file contains parolee's information on demographics, drug use history, prior criminal history, risk scores, parole history. The second file includes parolees' detailed criminal histories on the total number of violent and non-violent felony arrests and dates, charges and dispositions of each arrest with a maximum of eight arrests.

Unit of observation:

Parolees

Geographic Coverage

State of Michigan

File Structure

Data files: 2; Parolee and Crimes
Unit: Parolee
Variables: Parolee; 38
Crimes; 112
Cases: Parolee; 676
Crimes; 617

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

Chester L. Britt, III, Michael R. Gottfredson, and John Goldkamp
University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign,
University of Arizona, and
Temple University
88-IJ-CX-K003

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of these studies was to examine the relationship between drug use and pretrial misconduct in two counties in Arizona. Three studies at each site were undertaken as part 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 re-arrest. 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 releasees 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 1980's. 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 6 files each contain variables related to demographics, variables related to the results of urinalysis tests, variables related to prior criminal history, and variables related to 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 6 files, the unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Geographic Coverage

Pima County, Arizona, and Maricopa County, Arizona

File Structure

Data File: (1) Raw data for nonexperimental study in Pima County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 58

Cases: 523

Data File: (2) Raw data for experimental study in Pima County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 99

Cases: 231

Data File: (3) Raw data for additional experimental study in Pima County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 99

Cases: 138

Data File: (4) Raw data for nonexperimental study in Maricopa County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 87

Cases: 311

Data File: (5) Raw data for experimental study in Maricopa County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 103

Cases: 234

Data File: (6) Raw data for additional experimental study in Maricopa County

Unit: The unit of analysis is the individual defendant.

Variables: 103

Cases: 945

Reports and Publications

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

Calls for Service to Police as a Means to Evaluate Crime Trends in Neighborhoods and Cities

Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Harold G. Grasmick, and Mitchell B. Chamlin
Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Social Control
86-II-CX-0076

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 inves-

tigators 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.

In the second part, they were interested in 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 eighteen 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 one-hundred 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

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

Description of variables:

The data set 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 twenty variables in the calls for service data set. 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 eighteen 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

Data files: 2

Unit: (1) Call for service to the police department for the crime of robbery
(2) One-month reporting period for calls for service

Variables: 4, 20

Cases: 617, 22

Reports and Publications

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

Advancing General Deterrence Theory: The Influence of Sanctions and Opportunities on Rates of Bank Robbery

George M. Camp and LeRoy Gould
Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.,
Springhill West, NY
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) US 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, "An Econometric Analysis of the Deterrent Effects of Arrest and Imprisonment," supported by NIJ grant #79-NI-AX-0015, (see page 290); 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 6

years (1970 - 1975), resulting in 300 observations.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The research design combined variables from three different perspectives in order 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 the variables:

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

Unit of observation:

State * Year (i.e., repeated annual measures of states)

Geographic Coverage

50 U.S. states

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: State * Year

Variables: 56

Cases: 300

Reports and Publications

Gould, L. C., Camp, G. M., & Peck, J. K. (1983). *Economic and sociological theories of deterrence, motivation and criminal opportunity: A regression analysis of bank robbery and other property crimes.* Un-

published report, Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., South Salem, NY.

Survey of American Prisons and Jails, 1979

Ken Carlson
Abt Associates, Cambridge, MA
77-NI-AX-C018

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 staff. The return rate from the surveys and telephone follow-ups was 100%. The data set includes details on the facility, staff, and population characteristics of correctional institutions and pre-release facilities.

Description of variables:

Variables concerning the 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

Data files: 2:(1) Survey of State and Federal Adult Correctional facilities
(2) Survey of Community Based and Pre-Release facilities.

Unit: Correctional, Community, or Pre-release facility

Variables: State and Federal, 291
Community and Pre-Release, 208

Cases: State and Federal, 558
Community and Pre-Release, 405

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., & 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., & 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., & 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.

Assessing Needs in the Criminal Justice System

Kent J. Chabotar and Lindsey Stellwagon
Abt Associates, Cambridge, MA
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 6 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, sub-groups were identified and sampled. A census was taken of all the respondents in the smaller sub-groups whereas random samples were drawn from the larger sub-groups. 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 their 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

Data files: 6; (1) courts, (2) public defenders, (3) correctional institutions, (4) police, (5) probation and parole (6) prosecutors

Unit: Criminal justice practitioners

Variables: 18 - 19 per file

Cases: 78 - 403 per file

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

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

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study conducted in Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts was to develop offender classification criteria that can be used to select

career criminals for priority prosecution.

Methodology

Source 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 were 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 non-

respondents 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' assessment and demographic characteristics.

The prosecutor interview file contains variables relating to their 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 include judgments of LA and MA prosecutors on the MA anonymous cases, reasons for priority prosecution stated by prosecutors, selection decisions for priority prosecution and defendants' prior records and situational variables related to current offense.

In the self-report file, information include inmates' 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 etc.

Unit of observation:

defendant

Geographic Coverage:

Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Michigan

File Structure

Data files: 9

Unit: Defendant

Variables: 377 to 416

Cases: 181 to 298

Reports and Publications

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

Assessing Local Legal Culture: Practitioner Norms in Four Criminal Courts

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

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the attitude of court practitioners (judges and attorneys) to determine whether and in what way they 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, N. Y.; Detroit, Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The primary selection criterion was that previous research had indicated that the courts in these cities process 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).

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

For this research, a questionnaire consisting of twelve 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 respondents years in 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

Data files: 1
Unit: Court practitioners
Variables: 114
Cases: 242

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,
Anchorage, AK
76-NI-10-0001
(ICPSR 7714)

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to determine the effect of a state-wide 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 until 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:

During the 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 of criminal offenders, social characteristics, criminal history of the offender, 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Felony charge for a defendant

Variables: 192

Cases: 3586

Reports and Publications

Iliff, C. H., Mock, M. A., Rubenstein, M. L., Simpson, S. S., & 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., & 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., & White, T. J. (1979). Alaska's ban on plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 367-383.

Felony Prosecution and Sentencing in North Carolina: 1979, 1981

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:

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

Sample:

A purposive sample of twelve North Carolina counties were 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 allow an analysis of the effect of a large-scale judicial reform, the introduction of North Carolina's determinate sentencing scheme. It describes in detail court activities in twelve representative counties. In this data set 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, mode, and type of disposition.

Unit of observation:

Individual defendant

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Data files: 2

Unit: Individual defendant

Variables: 1979 file, 279

1981 file, 322

Cases: 1979 file, 1378

1981 file, 1280

Reports and Publications

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

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

Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning As An Alternative Sentence

William H. Clements
University of Delaware
85-II-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 non-incarcerative sentencing options and alternatives prepared for judges and presented by an NCIA caseworker. The study estimates the impact of the program on sentence length, sentence severity, the effectiveness of the program at diverting serious felony offenders from incarceration, as well as the rate, type, seriousness and timing of recidivism in a 24 month post-sentence risk period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

Cases for 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, D.C., 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 data set provides detailed information on criminal history, sentencing, and recidivism for the two groups. It is one of the few data sets available for evaluating this type of program.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

adult felony offenders

Geographic Coverage:

Washington, D.C.; Fairfax County, Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland.

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Defendant
Variables: 436
Cases: 258

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, 1979

Marshall B. Clinard and
Peter C. Yeager

University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
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 United States 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 through 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 data set contains information on the law enforcement actions taken against these corporations by federal agencies. In

order 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

Data files: 2; (1) economics
(2) violations
Unit: Corporations
Variables: Economic file, 128
Violations file, 175
Cases: Economic file, 461
Violations file, 2230

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Termination of Criminal Careers: Measurement of Rates and Their Determination

Jacqueline Cohen and Alfred Blumstein
School of Urban and Public Affairs
Carnegie Mellon University,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Award No. 86-IJ-CX-0047

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 the 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 arrest (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 the 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 attributes: 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: the month of the arrest, the year of the arrest, the county of arrest, the arrest charges and the disposition of the arrest.

The variables contained in the court action segment of the record are: the court disposition month, the court disposition year, offense type charged in court, court disposition, minimum suspended sentence, maximum suspended sentence, minimum confinement sentence, 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 are: the month custody took place, the year the 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

Data Files :1

Unit: Record Type 1: the individual arrestee
Record Type 2: the arrest
Variables: Record Type 1, 7
Record Type 2, 53
Cases Record Type 1, 21,004
Record Type 2, 123,535

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Age-by-Race Specific Crime Rates: 1965-1985

Jacqueline Cohen
and Richard Rosenfeld
Urban Systems Institute and
Department of Criminology and
Criminal Justice
86-II-CX-0083
(ICPSR 9589)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the crime patterns of a number of subgroups in the U.S. population for the years 1965 to 1985. These subgroups were characterized by race and age. The basic input data are the number of arrests and the number of offenses known to the police for different crime types in the U.S. These data were collected from the Uniform Crime Reports released annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Using these data, the investigators estimated arrest rates and crime rates for each age-by-race cohort.

There were 294 observations in this study, each one representing a cohort defined by age, race, and year of observation. Data are contained in one file (JU85W.DAT) with 12 variables.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected for the period 1965 to 1985, from the annual Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Arrests are reported in the UCR for the total population by age of the arrestee, for 22 age categories from ages under 10 to ages 65 and older. They are also reported separately for four racial groups for the gross age categories of juveniles (under 18) and adults (18 and over). This study aggregated ages into seven categories and combined the four races into two groups (whites and

nonwhites). Thus, seven age groups and two race groups are provided in each year for a total of 294 observations (7x2x21).

Sample:

The concept of sampling does not apply because the investigators used secondary sources of data.

Dates of data collection:

Data for this study pertain to the period 1965 through 1985.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:
None.

Description of variables:

The variables under this study fall under four categories:

The first category includes the variables that define the cohort of the unit of observation. They include: (1) year of observation, from 1965 to 1985; (2) age group and (3) race.

The second category of variables were computed using UCR data pertaining to the first category of variables. These are: (1) period; (2) birth cohort of age group in each year; and (3) average cohort size for each single age within an age 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 the UCR and population estimates from census publications. The variables are as follows: (1) annual age-by-race specific arrest rate for murder; (2) annual age-by-race specific arrest rate for robbery; and (3) annual age-by-race specific arrest rate for burglary.

The fourth category includes variables that describe the annual age-by-race specific crime rates for the different crime types. They were also estimated for race, age group, crime type and year. 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 age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. The variables are as follows: (1) annual age-by-race specific crime rate for murder; (2) annual age-by-race specific crime rate for robbery; and (3) annual age-by-race specific crime rate for burglary.

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

The data collected pertain to the entire United States.

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Cohort defined by age, race, year

Variables: 12

Cases: 294

Reports and Publications

Blumstein, A. Cohen, J., & Rosenfeld, R. (forthcoming). Trend and deviation in crime rates: A comparison of UCR and NCS data for burglary and robbery. *Criminology*.

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

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

Rosenfeld, R. (1987). *Determinants of change in age-race specific crime*

rates, 1965 to 1985. Paper presented at the 1987 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

**Practices and Attitudes of
Trial Court Judges
Regarding Fines
as a Criminal Sanction**

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. 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Individuals

Variables: 144

Cases: 1265

Reports and Publications

Cole, G. F., Mahoney, B., Thornton, M., & 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., & 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.

Research on Alternative Probation Strategies in Maryland

James J. Collins, Charles L. Usher
and Jay R. Williams
Research Triangle Institute,
Chapel Hill, NC
81-IJ-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 non-violent, 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 through 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 half-way 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 that was designed to discover any changes in socio-economic 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 twelve 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:

Probationer

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Data files: 8
Unit: Probationer
Variables: 887
Cases: 371

Reports and Publications

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

Helping Crime Victims: Levels of Trauma and Effectiveness of Services

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 (1) estimate the impact of a victim service program on the behavior and attitudes of victims and (2) evaluate the program, as assessed by police and prosecutors.

Methodology

Source 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. 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 pre-test 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; respondent's assessments of impacts of victimization on social activity; family; job and financial condition; reactions to the victimization; attitudes toward the vic-

tim assistance service rendered; and opinions about the case processing. In the follow-up files there are items on 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, 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, 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:

Individual

Geographic Coverage:

Tucson, Arizona

File Structure:

Data files: 26
Unit: Individual
Variables: 8 - 32
Cases: 35 - 323

NOTE: Each of the 4 main file types (victim, followup, police, and prosecutor) is composed of several individual files. A total of 26 files are present and 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., & Smith, B. (1986). *The social psychological effects of victimization* (Final report). Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

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

Smith, B., Cook, R., & Harrell, A. (1986). *Evaluation of Victim Service* (Final report). Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

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

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

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

Wirtz, P., & 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

Prosecutorial Response to Violent Gang Criminality: An Evaluation of Operation Hardcore, 1976-1980

Judith Dahmann
Mitre Corporation, McLean, VA
81-IJ-CX-K004

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 through 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 characteristics and demographic information about 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

Data files: 6
Unit: See description above
Variables: 14 - 19 per file
Cases: 223 - 1016 per file

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

Robert C. Davis
Victim Services Agency
83-IJ-CX-0044
(ICPSR 9588)

Purpose of the Study

This study examined the effectiveness of a New York agency's attempt to decrease 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 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 seventeen. In addition, 196 of those who completed the first interview also completed a second.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected from July 7, 1984 through 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 counsel-

ing 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 re-victimization. Finally, the following demographic variables are included in the data: sex, age, marital status, education, income, and race.

Unit of observation:

The individual

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

Data files: 2
Unit: The individual
Variables: File 1, 288
 File 2, 256
Cases: File 1, 272
 File 2, 196

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

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

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 eligible population 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; 89 were in the control condition.

Dates of data collection:

Data for the study were collected from July 1988 to February 1990.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

Description of Variables:

There are 90 variables in this data set. Standard demographic information (age, education, occupation) was gathered. The remaining variables fall primarily into two categories. 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. The name of the judge handling the case and information on whether the victim and defendant were acquainted were 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 data set 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

Data files: 1

Unit: The crime victim

Variables: 90

Cases: 293

Reports and Publications

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

Research on Minorities: Toward A Relationship Between Race and Crime

Julius Debro
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 (1) high crime rates; and, (2) 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, D. C. 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 socio-economic 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 over-represented 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, D. C. and Atlanta, Georgia. The sites for the ethnographic studies were the District of Columbia and two communities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Household members from urban communities
Variables: 434
Cases: 621

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.

Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youth

Richard Dembo
University of South Florida
86-IJ-CX-0050

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 six, 12, and 18 months were collected from official records of contact with the juvenile justice system, adult arrests, or involvement in 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 six, 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 was 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:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in Tampa, Florida.

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: The individual
Variables: 1,403
Cases: 398

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., & Schmeidler, J. (1990). *Urine testing of detained juveniles to identify high-risk youth*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Justice.

Longitudinal Study of Biosocial Factors Related to Crime and Delinquency

D. W. Denno
Center for Studies in Criminology
and Criminal Law,
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 7 years of life. Data collection began in 1959 and continued through 1969 when the 1962 cohort reached its 7th 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:

child

Geographic coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Individual
Variables: 200
Cases: 987

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 Elliott Dietz and
Daniel A. Martell
Threat Assessment Group, Inc.,
Newport Beach, CA
83-NI-AX-0005

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. This study was designed to provide the kind of data needed to formulate predictive typologies.

Methodology

Sources of Information:

Data were gathered from the files that had been collected by The Capitol Police and Gavin de Becker, Inc., the two sample sites. Each site had over 1000 case files of harassing and threatening communications, centralized storages of original letters from subjects, and investigative information developed about subject. The case file information had been drawn from department of motor vehicle records, official criminal history (where publicly available) and newspaper stories about the subjects. In some cases interviews with the subjects or those who knew the subject were in the files. Direct observations of subjects were also in the files if records had been made of approaches. In some cases psychiatric reports, hospital records or police reports had become available as the result of legal proceedings.

Sample:

The investigators used a complex procedure to sample from among the cases available in the files, resulting in a group of approach-positive subjects and approach-negative subjects.

Dates of Data Collection:

Data collection began in January 1985 with a computerized indexing of the de Becker files. The exact dates to which the data themselves refer are not available.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

Variables include demographic information, education and employment records, military and criminal records, counts of communications and threats, psychological evaluations, mental health records, travel/mobility patterns, and approaches for approach-positive subjects.

Unit of Observation:

The unit of observation is the 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.

File Structure

Data Files: (1) Stratified sample of cases from the de Becker and Capitol Police case files,

(2) Non-stratified sample of cases from the Capitol Police case files

Unit: Mentally disordered individual in pursuit of a celebrity or politician

Variables: (1), 576

(2), 576

Cases: (1), 300

(2), 14

Reports and Publications

Martell, D. A. (1989). *Predicting potentially dangerous approaches toward public figures from the writings of mentally disordered individuals*. (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation) University of Virginia, Charlottesville: Department of Psychology

Dietz, P. E., Matthews, D. B., Van Duyne C., Martell, D. A., Parry, C. D. H., Stewart, T., Warren, J., & Crowder, J. D. (1991). Threatening and otherwise inappropriate letters

to Hollywood celebrities. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 36(1), 185-209

The Omaha Domestic Violence Police Experiment

Franklyn W. Dunford, David Huizinga,
and Delbert S. Elliott
Institute of Behavioral Science
85-IJ-CX-K435
(ICPSR 9481)

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, respectively, six and 12 months later. The police report of the domestic violence incident is included. Police record searches at 6 and 12 months (of the suspect's and victim's criminal record) 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 of 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 Experiment 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:

In order 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 that was 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

Data were collected in Omaha, Nebraska.

File Structure

Data files: 6

Unit: (1-4) The domestic violence incident
(5-6) The suspect or victim.

Variables: 45 - 1,034 per file

Cases: 577 - 1,154 per file

Reports and Publications

Dunford, F. W., Huizinga, D., & Elliott, D. S. (1988). *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., & 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

Terence Dunworth and Aaron J. Saiger
Rand Corporation, Santa Monica,
California
89-IJ-CX-0034

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 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 that are 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

Data Files (2): (1) 55 records
(2) 275 records
Unit: (1) State or territory
(2) State or territory
Variables: (1) 64
(2) 202
Cases: (1) 55
(2) 55

Reports and Publications

Dunworth, T., & 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.

Methamphetamines, PCP, and Other Synthetic Drugs: Anticipating the Challenges of the Future

Robert L. DuPont, Keith E. Saylor,
and Eric D. Wish
Institute for Behavior & Health, Inc.,
Rockville, MD
90-IJ-CX-0011

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is exploratory: to identify for future research common behavioral factors, such as frequency and method of intake, as well as socioeconomic and demographic characteristics among synthetic drug users. A secondary purpose is to evaluate the likelihood of a future synthetic drug epidemic.

An attempt is made to isolate factors that prompt drug users to begin to use synthetic drugs or to switch from an agricultural drug to a synthetic drug.

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, D.C. metropolitan area. From Washington, D.C., 23 (7 female, 16 male) respondents were from treatment programs, 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:

The data were gathered from June 1990 to September 1990.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

The data file contains demographic information and information about patterns of use for the following: 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, D. C. metropolitan area

File Structure

Data File: 1
Unit: Individual drug users
Variables: 172
Cases: 161

Reports and Publications

DuPont, Robert L., Saylor, Keith E., & Wish, Eric D. (1991). *Methamphetamine, PCP, and other synthetic drugs: Anticipating the challenges of the future*. Unpublished Manuscript.

Organized Crime Business-Type Activities and Their Implications for Law Enforcement

Herbert Edelhertz and
Thomas D. Overcast
Northwest Policy Studies Center
87-II-CX-0053

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. Indictments 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 judgements 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 data set 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 data set.

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

Special characteristics of the study:

None

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 includes the judgements against the organization requested by law enforcement agencies such as types of monetary relief, equitable relief, restraints on actions, and forfeitures. Other variables are 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 organization, 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Cases of organized criminal groups indicted or criminally charged

Variables: 371

Cases 167

Reports and Publications

Edelhertz, H., & 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

Jeffrey L. Edleson and Maryann Syers
Domestic Abuse Project,
University of Minnesota
OJP-88-M-196

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 (CIP's). This study investigates the impact of increased activity of CIP's 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:

The data were collected from February 1986 to 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

Data File: 1
Unit: The domestic abuse case
Variables: 359
Cases: 528

Reports and Publications

Syers, M., & Edleson, J. (in press).
The combined effects of coordinated criminal justice intervention and woman abuse. *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko, and
Bruce D. Johnson
New York City Criminal Justice
Agency, New York, NY;
Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc,
New York, NY
87-IJ-CX-0064

Purpose of the Study

In the mid 1980's 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 data set is one of two parts of a study designed to look at the characteristics of crack users and sellers, how large numbers of crack related offenders are having an impact upon the criminal justice system, and how they are having an impact upon drug treatment and community programs. This part examines crack cocaine and powdered cocaine defendants in New York City. The other part 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 the User's Guide, *Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users: Personal Interviews*.)

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 Justice

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 the arrests made between January 1, 1983, and December 31, 1984.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

Variables contained in this data set include demographic information; arrest, conviction, and incarceration histories; and residence, prior criminal record, community ties, and court outcomes of the arrests.

Unit of Observation:

The unit of observation is the arrested individual.

Geographic Coverage

New York City

File Structure

Data Files: 1

Unit: Individuals arrested for crack- or powdered cocaine related offenses

Variables: 305

Cases: 6,827

Reports and Publications

This data set is one of two collected as part of a larger study on crack possession and sales. See the *Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine*

Users: Personal Interviews for information on the second data set.

Belenko, S., Chin, K., & Fagan, J. A. (1989). *Typologies of criminal careers among crack arrestees*. New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Belenko, S., Fagan, J. A., & 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., & 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., & Chin, K. (1991). Social processes of initiation into crack. *Journal of Drug Issues*. Forthcoming.

Fagan, J. A., & Chin, K. (1990). Violence as regulation and social control in the distribution of crack. In de la Rosa, M., Gropper, B., & Lambert, E. (Eds.). *Drugs and Violence: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Research Monograph*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Fagan, J. A., & Chin, K. (1989). Initiation into crack and powdered cocaine: A tale of two epidemics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*. Winter, 579-617.

Johnson, B., Elmoghazy, E., & 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: Personal Interviews

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko; and
Bruce D. Johnson
New York City Criminal Justice
Agency, New York, NY
87-IJ-CX-0064

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 data set is one of two parts of a study designed to look at the characteristics of crack users and sellers, how large numbers of crack related offenders are having an impact upon the criminal justice system, and how they are having an impact upon 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 part 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 the user's guide, Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing.)

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:

The data were collected from June, 1988, through August, 1989.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

Variables can be categorized into five 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; and variables for nonusers on family involvement with drugs and alcohol, and variables for respondents in treatment on types of programs.

Unit of Observation:

The unit of observation is the individual

Geographic Coverage

Two New York City neighborhoods in northern Manhattan: Washington Heights and West Harlem

File Structure

Data File 1
Unit: The individual

Variables: 1,292
Cases: 1,003

Reports and Publications

This data set is one of two collected as part of a larger study on crack possession and sales. See the *Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing* for information on the second data set.

Belenko, S., Chin, K., & Fagan, J. A. (1989). *Typologies of criminal careers among crack arrestees*. New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Belenko, S., Fagan, J. A., & 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., & 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., & Chin, K. (1991). Social processes of initiation into crack. *Journal of Drug Issues*. Forthcoming.

Fagan, J. A., & Chin, K. (1990). Violence as regulation and social control in the distribution of crack. In de la Rosa, M., Gropper, B., & Lambert, E. (Eds.). *Drugs and Violence: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Research Monograph*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Fagan, J. A., & Chin, K. (1989). Initiation into crack and powdered

cocaine: A tale of two epidemics. *Contemporary Drug Problem*. Winter, 579-617.

Johnson, B., Elmoghazy, E., & 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.

Arrest Without Conviction: How Often They Occur and Why

Floyd Feeney
School of Law, University of California
at Davis
78-NI-AX-0116
(ICPSR 8180)

Purpose of the Study

There were four main objectives of this project: (1) to ascertain the amount 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, letter, and telephone contacts with criminal justice personnel in more than one hundred jurisdictions, brief visits to 10 research sites, detailed observations in 4 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 assault 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 through 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, socio-economic status, criminal history, weapon use, victim-offender relationship, trial procedures, and dispositions for a sample of felony defendants.

Unit of observation:

Individual defendant

Geographic Coverage

Jacksonville, Florida and San Diego, California

File Structure

Data files: 5
Unit: Defendant
Variables: 217 - 449 per file
Cases: 200 - 219 per file

Reports and Publications

Feeney, F. (1983). *Final Report of arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Feeney, F., Dill, F. & Weir, A. (1982). *Appendix volume of arrests without conviction - How often they occur and why.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Analysis of Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues

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 nineteen 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 nineteen 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 evaluates 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Individuals

Variables: 165*

Cases: 905

*Note: An undefined value of "-0.0002289" has been found in variables 4 to 11, 13 to 15 and 17 to 29 in the data file. Unconfirmed by the original investigator, this value may represent missing data for these variables.

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 the U.S. District Courts, 1973-1978

Brian Forst and William Rhodes
Institute for Law and Social Research,
(INSLAW) Washington, DC
#J-42723
(ICPSR 8622)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to provide information about sentencing patterns for federal offenses by the United States District Courts.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were drawn primarily from pre-sentence 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 geo-

graphic 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 data base: 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 were blacks and 54 percent were high school graduates of the total sample.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 eleven offenses. The "PSI section" files describe an offender's demographic background and criminal

history. The "offense section" files contains 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 eleven offenses, focusing on the offender's background including 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 result

Geographic Coverage:

U. S. and Federal District Court Jurisdictions of NJ, Eastern NY, CT, Northern OH, Middle FL, Western OK, Northern NM, and Northern CA

File Structure

Data files: 27

Unit: PSI and sentence result
for each defendant

Variables: 35 - 187 per file

Cases: 5781

Reports and Publications:

INSLAW, Inc., and Yankelovich, Skelly, & 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

Brian Forst and William Rhodes
Institute for Law and Social Research
JYFRP-81-C-0126
(ICPSR 8648)

Purpose of the Study

The major objective of the 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

Source 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 con-

sists of federal offenders who were 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. In the FBI rap sheet file for PSI's, it 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.

Date of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set includes detailed demographic background and complete prior and follow-up criminal records on each selected offender. There are two kinds of data sets in the study: (1) PSI data set (including the PSI file and the FBI's CCH file); and, (2) Parole data set (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 in order to develop a model that can measure whether the offender committed offenses during the follow-up period.

Description of the 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, parole and probation histories, along with age, sex and race of the offender. In the FBI's CCH files variables included are 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

Data files: 6
Unit: Defendant and arrest
Variables: 160 - 311 per file
Cases: 638 - 1762 per file

Reports and Publications

Rhodes, W., Tyson, H., Weekley, J., Conly, C., & 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, 1976, 1977, 1979

Floyd Fowler
University of Massachusetts
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; therefore, 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 non-consecutive 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 especially 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

Unit: Individual households

Variables: 214 - 560 per file

Cases: 146 - 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.

Effects of Cognitive Interviewing, Practice, and Interview Style on Children's Recall Performance

R. Edward Geiselman, Karen J. Saywitz, and Gail K. Bornstein
University of California, Los Angeles
88-II-CX-0033

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 children'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:

The data were collected between January, 1989, and 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

Data File: 1
Unit: The individual child
Variables: 10
Cases: 92

Reports and Publications

Geiselman, R.E., Saywitz, K.J., & 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]

Saywitz, K.J., Geiselman, R.E., & Bornstein, G.K. (1991). *Effects of cognitive interviewing and practice on children's recall performance*. Unpublished manuscript, University of California, Los Angeles. (under review)

Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly
Rutgers University, Newark, NJ
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 a three-part "Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain" [see "Xenon", New Jersey Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981, and SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980].

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, NY.

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:

Between July and September of 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Cargo theft, burglary or robbery incidents

Variables: 126

Cases: 864

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J. J., & 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, Newark, NJ
82-IJ-CX-0060
(ICPSR 8089)

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 a three-part "Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain" [see "Xenon", New Jersey Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981, and Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980].

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from detective squad files from a specialized NY 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. The cases were selected from the files of the New York City Police Department's 'Safe, Lock and Truck Squad'. In addition, a 20% sample of all incidents involving truck hijacking and grand larcenies from 1976-1978 was selected.

Dates of data collection:

Between February and April of 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:

Incident 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Commercial truck
hijacking or theft incidents
Variables: 93
Cases: 601

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J. J. & 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, Newark, NJ
80-II-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 SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980, and Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980]. "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 arrest, 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Commercial burglary or theft incidents from commercial establishments
Variables: 37
Cases: 218

Reports and Publications

Gibbs, J. J., & 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

Diane Glaser and Margaret A. Gordon
Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Science Research Institute, University of Southern California
86-II-CX-0028

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 2-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% 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 sampled from cases that were 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, 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 6 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

The unit of observation is the individual case.

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

Data File (1): 1121 records
Unit: Individual
Variables: 331
Cases: 1121

Reports and Publications

Glaser, D., & Gordon, M.A. (1990). Profitable penalties for lower level courts. *Judicature*, 73, 248-252.

Glaser, D., & Gordon, M.A. (1990). Exposing indecent exposure crimes: Offenses and their adjudication. *Sociology and Social Research*, 74, 150-157.

Gordon, M.A., & Glaser, D. (1991). Use and effects of financial penalties in municipal courts. *Criminology*, 29, 651-676.

Judicial Decision Guidelines for Bail: Philadelphia Experiment, 1981-1982

John S. Gøddkamp and
Michael R. Gottfredson
Center for Criminal Justice Research,
State University of New York at 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 through 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 defendant's files and included the number of suspects involved, number of different offenses charged, most serious injury experienced by the victim(s), preliminary 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:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Individual

Variables: 109

Cases: 1920

Reports and Publications

Goldkamp, J. S., & Gottfredson, M. R. (1984). *Final report of the judicial guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment project.*

Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Pretrial Drug Testing and Defendant Risk

John S. Goldkamp, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Doris Weiland
87-IJ-CX-0007

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 about the defendants' demographic characteristics and criminal histories. Data about the 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' decision 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 non-participation; and defendant misconduct during pretrial release.

Unit of Observation:

The unit of observation is the individual defendant.

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in Dade County, Florida.

File Structure

Data File: 1

Unit: Individual defendant
Variables: 382
Cases: 2,566

Reports and Publications

Goldkamp, J. S., Gottfredson, M. R., & Weiland, D. (1990). Pretrial drug testing and defendant risk. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 81(3), 585-652.

Goldkamp, J. S., Gottfredson, M. R., & 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., & 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., Jones, P. R., Gottfredson, M. R., & 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., & 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 the Determinate Sentence 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,
State College, PA
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 determinant style reform or were in the process of doing so. Jurisdictions were intentionally selected which differed in the type of reforms enacted. 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 recent sentencing law changes toward more determinate periods of imprisonment. Issues covered in the questionnaires included 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 are how 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:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois

File Structure

Data files: 9
Unit: Inmate
Variables: 210 in each data collection period
Cases: 1654

Reports and Publications

Goodstein, L., Kramer, J. H., Hepburn, J. R., & 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., & Nuss, L. (1984). Defining determinacy - components of the sentencing process ensuring equity and release certainty. *Justice Quarterly*, 1(1), 47-74.

An Age Cohort Analysis of Arrest Rates

David F. Greenberg
New York University, New York, NY
82-II-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 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 Census data and 1970-1980 Uniform Crime Reports.

Sample:

The study is based on a purposive sample of 7 cities: Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; Knoxville, TN; San Jose, CA; Spokane, WA; and Tucson, AR. 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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 was 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

Unit: City

Variables: 247 - 1470 per file

Cases: 7 per file

Reports and Publications

Greenberg, D. F., & 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,
Chapel Hill, NC
79-NI-AX-0080
(ICPSR 7951)

Purpose of the Study

The study examines the physical environment and socio-economic characteristics of neighborhoods, and the relationship between these neighborhood characteristics and rates of crime. It examined why some urban neighborhoods possessed 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 data set comes from the Atlanta Bureau of City Planning

which 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 through 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. The 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

Data files: 2; (1) Household (2) City planning
Unit: Households
Variables: Household file, 683
City Planning file, 40
Cases: Household file, 523
City Planning file, 9121

Reports and Publications

Greenberg, S. W., Williams, J. R., & 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

Rudy A. Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness
California Youth Authority,
Sacramento, CA
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 1960's in three institutions of the California Youth Authority: Preston, 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 through 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 data set 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

Unit: Institutionalized youth

Variables: 343 - 420 per file

Cases: 210 - 1715 per file

Reports and Publications

Haapanen, R. A. (1982). *Early identification of chronic offenders: Executive summary*. California Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA.

The Impact of Casino Gambling on Crime in Atlantic City and its Region

Simon Hakim
Departments of Economics,
Temple University and the
University of Pennsylvania
85-II-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, 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 weren't 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 data set 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 includes information on population size and density; population characteristics of race, age, per capita income, education and home ownership; real estate values; number of police employees, police expenditures; total city expenditures; 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 1972-84 data. Data on eight more places than in the 1972-84 file (total of 72 places) are available in the 1970/80 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

Data files: 2; 1972-1984 file, 1970/1980 file

Unit: City*year

Variables: 20, 1972-1984 file 25, 1970/1980 file

Cases: 832, 1972-1984 file 144, 1970

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

Dean Harper
University of Rochester,
Rochester, New York
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 individuals, 386 had psychiatric con-

tacts 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 the 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:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Not given to preserve confidentiality of subjects' identities

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Individual

Variables: 58 - 1103

Cases: 100

NOTE: The number of variables in the file varies according to the subject's number of psychiatric contact records. For each individual there are at least two 80-column records of data. For each prisoner with psychiatric contacts and for each control group patient, there are one or more additional 80-column records, each representing a separate entry in the Psychiatric Case Register. In other words, the file has a variable number of records per case because it is hierarchically structured in two levels: (1) data on the individual, and (2) data on each recorded psychiatric contact.

Reports and Publications

Harper, D. (1986). *Crime and mental disorder*. Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Police Response Time Analysis: Kansas City, Missouri, 1975

L. N. Harris
Kansas City, Missouri
Police Department
73-NI-99-0047, 77-NI-99-0016

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 non-crime calls.

Dates of data collection:

Field data were collected between March 1, 1975 through 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

Unit: Calls for service

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,
Hamilton County, Ohio,
1981-1982**

Richard Hartigan
Hamilton County Board of
Commissioners, Cincinnati, OH
80-II-CX-0083
(ICPSR 8259)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to determine whether supervision of misdemeanor 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 Super-

vision 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 misdemeanor 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) non-random assignment of supervision.

Dates of data collection:

January 1, 1981 through 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: misdemeanor probation. Data were collected in order 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Misdemeanant probation experience

Variables: 16

Cases: 6618

Reports and Publications

Young, A. (1983). *Cost effectiveness of misdemeanor probation*. Unpublished report, Municipal Court of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, OH.

Urban Crime Control and Property Values: Estimating Systematic Interactions

Daryl A. Hellman and James Alan Fox
Northeastern University, Boston, MA
81-II-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 data set 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/socio-economic characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Local governments

Geographic Coverage

Eighty-eight American cities

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Local governments

Variables: Approximately 331

Cases: 88

Reports and Publications

Hellman, D. A., & Fox, J. A. (1984).

Final report of urban crime control and property values: Estimating systematic interactions. Unpublished

report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm

Jolene C. Hernon and Brian Forst
Institute for Law and Social Research
(INSLAW)
82-II-CX-0009
(ICPSR 8249)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine (1) the effects of victim's 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

Source of Information:

Data sources were (1) personal or telephone interviews with victims, police, prosecutors and judges and (2) responses to a mailed questionnaires 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 10th case up to 150 cases were 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 their 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:

Individual

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

Data files: 4

Unit: Individual

Variables: 66 - 131 (documented variables only)

Cases: 48

NOTE: Not all variables in these files are completely documented. The following columns contain data, but no codebook information is available:

File	Columns
Victim	3-4, 227-268
Prosecutor	3-5, 34-54, 73-107, 287-380
Police	3-5, 29-49, 224-317
Judge	3-5, 25-59, 185-278

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, New York, NY
76-NI-99-0040, 77-NI-99-0075
(ICPSR 7832)

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted in order to assess the effectiveness of a deferred prosecution and employment counselling 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 pre-trial diversion to experimental and control groups. Data were collected on 666 subjects, 410 of who were assigned to the experimental group and 256 who were assigned to the control.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study assessed the effectiveness of the Court Employment Project 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:

The data summarize demographic, socio-economic, work, criminal activity, and criminal history experiences of participants of New York's Court Employment Project. Variables in the data set include age, sex, race and charges against the defendant, previous training and work experience, satisfaction with CEP services, attendance at counselling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions.

Unit of observation:

Court Employment Project participant

Geographic Coverage

New York City, New York

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: CEP Participants
Variables: 1241
Cases: 666

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 pre-trial intervention: An evaluation of the court employment project* (Summary report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Baker, S. H., & Sadd, S. (1979). *Court employment project evaluation: Final report*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Women Correctional Officers in California

Herbert Holeman and
Barbara J. Krepps-Hess
California Department of Corrections
79-NI-AX-0096
(ICPSR 8684)

Purpose of the Study

The 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 the eleven California's male inmate institutions. This includes baseline data for 386 female correctional officers. (2) Job performance data from 168 female correctional officers was matched (using age and job tenure) with 168 male correctional officers. Only 7 of the 11 institutions were used since four of the institutions employ 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% of the officers were selected. For the inmate sample, the selection was made from 75% of the mainline inmates out of a population of 25,838 male felons.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 towards female correctional officers; this is one of the few studies conducted that examines women in a non-traditional job setting within the criminal justice system and evaluates 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

Data files: 6

Unit: Correctional officers and inmates

Variables: 31 to 53 per file

Cases: 168 to 400 per file

Reports and Publications

Not yet available

Governmental Responses to Crime in the United States, 1948-1978

Herbert Jacob
Northwestern University, Evanston, IL
78-NI-AX-0096
(ICPSR 8076)

Purpose of the Study

The study investigated government responses to the increase in crime during the period 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 to be 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 co-operation), 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 through 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 of ten major U.S. cities with different histories, cultures and political and economic structures. Included in the study is a baseline data set 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 in the data set 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, 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

Data files: 13
Unit: Cities, ordinances, laws and newspaper issues
Variables: 37 - 140 per file
Cases: 310 - 12,276 per file

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., New York, NY
76-NI-99-0115

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 NY'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 non-drug felony and given a non-incarceration sentence were randomly drawn from the Criminal Court of Manhattan; (2) cases entering the court for arraignment and cases reduced or dismissed at first arraignment were randomly sampled; (3)

clients in drug treatment programs in N. Y. City; and, (4) males held on felony charges in Manhattan.

Dates of data collection:
1976 through 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study measures the effect of a newly implemented law on those who the law most directly effects. In this case the law affects the criminal involved with drug related crimes. This data set 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 user's knowledge of the New York drug law and estimate the number and proportion of crime attributable to narcotic users. The survey included questions such as; have you heard of the new law, how did you hear about it, how has it affected the street scene and 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

Unit: Felony cases, Volunteers in drug treatment programs, and Male felon detainees

Variables: 27 - 169 per file

Cases: 289 - 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.

The Minimum Legal Drinking Age and Crime

Hans C. Joksch and Ralph K. Jones
Mid-America Research Institute of
New England
Award No. 88-IJ-CX-0051

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 Transport 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% 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% of the killed 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% of killed drivers were tested for blood alcohol content. Analysis focused primarily on individuals in the 18-20 year-old age group. The age group 21-35 was used as a comparison group.

Dates of data collection:

The data cover the years 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 7 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 6 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 fifty states and the District of Columbia.

File Structure

Data Files : 3

Unit: (1) A single arrest, aggregated to the state-year-sex-crime level
(2) An individual, aggregated to the state-year level.
(3) A driver killed in a fatal motor vehicle accident.

Variables: 6 - 14 per file

Cases: 408 - 25,600 per file

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.

Evaluation of Pre-Trial Settlement Conference: Dade County, Florida Criminal Court, 1979

Wayne A. Kerstetter
Florida State University,
Tallahassee, FL
76-NI-99-0088
(ICPSR 7710)

Purpose of the Study

The main research objectives were to determine whether the implementation of pre-trial settlement program would be possible in an urban felony court, to assess the impact of these conferences on case processing and dispositions, and to examine the effects of the conference 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 through 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 because of 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 data set include 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 case and their attitudes toward the disposition of the case. 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 case

Geographic Coverage

Dade County, Florida

File Structure

Data files: 5

Units: Court cases

Variables: 91 - 215 per file

Cases: 320 - 1073 per file

Reports and Publications

Kerstetter, W. A., & Heinz, A. M.

(1979). *Pre-trial settlement conference: An evaluation.*

Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Kerstetter, W. A., & Heinz, A. M.

(1979). Pre-trial settlement conference: Evaluation of a reform in plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 349-366.

**Retail-Level Heroin
Enforcement and Property
Crime**

Mark A.R. Kleiman
and Christopher E. Putala
85-IJ-CX-0027

Purpose of the Study

This project examined the relationship between street-level heroin enforcement and the frequency of non-drug 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 non-drug crimes. In two of the cities, police had initiated intensive programs focusing on street-level heroin dealers. Information on non-drug 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 non-drug 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). They include information on residents' perceptions of both drug and non-drug 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 through 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 data set. 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 through 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

Special characteristics of the study:
None.

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 through 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: 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 through 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 3 Massachusetts cities: Lynn, Framingham, and Lawrence.

File Structure

Data files: 4

Unit: (1) Cities in Massachusetts, by month
(2-4) Residents of Lynn, Framingham or Lawrence, Massachusetts

Variables: 11 - 27 per file

Cases: 405 - 2,520 per file

Reports and Publications

Kleiman, M. A. R. (1986). *Bringing back street-level heroin enforcement*. Unpublished report.

Gang Involvement in Cocaine "Rock" Trafficking

Malcolm W. Klein and
Cheryl L. Maxson
University of Southern California
Center for Research on Crime and
Social Control
85-II-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 through 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. Three characteristics of the sources of information merit attention. Arrests that were both gang-related and non-gang-related were sampled.

Files 8 and 9: Data were collected from homicide files in the same five police stations used for Files 1 through 7. Both gang-related and non-gang-related cases were sampled.

Sample:

Files 1 through 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; thirteen gang cases were dropped.

Dates of data collection:

Files 1 through 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 suspect of several 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 in-

clude 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 were involved.

File 9: Demographic variables include sex, race, and age. Other variables include gang involvement, incident year, and the number of victims, suspects, and unknown suspects involved in the homicides.

Unit of observation:

See below under file structure

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in five police stations, three in the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and two in LASD. A variable indicating the station from which a given record was obtained is contained in each data file.

File Structure

Data files: 9

Unit:

- (1) The cocaine sales arrest incident
- (2) The individual participant in the cocaine sales arrest incident
- (3) The prior arrest history of participants
- (4) The multiple event incident
- (5) The event that was part of the multiple event incident
- (6) The individual participant in the event
- (7) The prior arrest history associated with the participants
- (8) The homicide incident
- (9) The suspect or victim of the homicide incident

Variables: 12 - 87 per file

Cases: 33 - 6,463 per file

Reports and Publications

Klein, M. W., Maxson, C. L., & 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: Improving the Investigative Process

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 non-gang homicides in Los Angeles. This 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 non-gang-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 data set provides data on "small" city violent gang offenses and offenders as well as a comparison sample of non-gang 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" (which includes, 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 exists 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

Data files: 2; Incident file, Participant file

Unit: Incident file - Incidents of violence
Participant file - Police designated participants.

Variables: Incident file, 94
Participant file, 8

Cases: Incident file, 273
Participant file, 1006

Reports and Publications

Klein, M. W., Gordon, M. A., & Maxson, C. L. (1986). The impact of police investigations on police-reported rates of gang and non-gang homicides. *Criminology*, 24(3), 489-512.

Klein, M. W., Gordon, M. A., & Maxson, C. L. (1985). Differences between gang and nongang

homicides. *Criminology*, 23(2), 209-222.

Klein, M. W., Maxson, C. L., & Gordon, M. A. (1984). *Evaluation of an imported gang violence deterrence program: Final report*. University of Southern California.

Klein, M. W., Gordon, M. A., & 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

Solomon Kobrin and Leo A. Schuerman
University of Southern California
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 twenty-six 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, L.A. County Department of Probation, County Registrar of Voters, State of California Department of Savings and Loans, State and County Vital Statistics, and L.A. County Municipal and County Law Enforcement Agency files.

Sample:

The sample was drawn from census tract clusters in Los Angeles County that were 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 through 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 data set primarily measure four components of census tract cluster characteristics that were 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 socio-economic characteristics of neighborhoods due to shifts in the composition of the labor force, (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 * (specified count/specified base) [e.g., (juvenile

crimes against persons/persons 10-17 years old)*100]. The data set contains neighborhood-level economic, social and demographic characteristics over a twenty-six 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 however they are not exactly consistent with them.

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: "Dummy census tracts"

Variables: 999

Cases: 1142

Reports and Publications

Kobrin, S., & 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., & Kobrin, S. (1986). *Community careers in crime*. A. J. Reiss and M. Tonry (eds.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Sandhills Vocational Delivery System Evaluation Project

Pamela K. Lattimore
Center for Urban Affairs and
Community Services, North Carolina
State University, Raleigh
85-11-CX-0060
(ICPSR 9224)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a vocational training program on post-release vocational skills, employment and recidivism of youthful (18 to 21 years old) male inmates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Primary source data files include a inmate activity file, two inmate enrollment files and a 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 Sandhill 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 experimental 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 data base 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 (Activity): 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. Sandhill inmate enrollment file (Enrolsy): 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 (Enrolph): enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length.

Inmate post release file (Postrel): 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 (Unemploy): monthly county unemployment rates during June 1983 through December 1985.

County crime rate file (Crates): crime rates for 5 semi-annual periods July 1983 through December 1985.

County population file (Popdata): monthly population in Sandhill Youth Center and Cameron Morrison Youth Center between June 1983 and March 1987.

Inmate confinement file (Inmate): 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 (Recid): 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 (Prob): 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 (Doceduc): data and type of training education completed in prison, complete scores.

Inmate arrest file (Arrests): arrest sequence number, date and location of arrest, offenses charged, and disposition of arrest.

Inmate wage file (Wagedata): 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

Data files: 13

Unit: Inmate, activity, month, county and arrest

Variables: 7 - 752 per file

Cases: 31 - 8978 per file

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: A Matched-Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase I

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson
Northeastern University,
University of Chicago
87-IJ-CX-0022

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 data bases, 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, 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) which 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

Data File: 1
Unit: Arrest incident
Variables: 88
Cases: 5,828

Reports and Publications

- Glueck, S., & Glueck, E. (1950). *Unraveling juvenile delinquency*. New York: Common Wealth Fund.
- Glueck, S., & Glueck, E. (1968). *Delinquents and nondelinquents in perspective*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Laub, J. H., & Sampson, R. J. (1990). *Final report "Criminal careers and crime control: A matched sample longitudinal research design, phase I"*. Washington, D.C.: 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
Northwestern University, Evanston, IL
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 through 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:

Most questions were asked about the respondent so in general the unit of analysis is the individual person. However in a few instances the respondent provided information for the household and neighborhood.

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

Data files: 1
Unit: Individual
Variables: 219
Cases: 1803

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., & 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. Reactions to crime*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Lavrakas, P. J., Normoyle, J., Skogan, W. G., Herz, E., Saelem, G., & 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., & 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., & 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]

Dan A. Lewis and Wesley G. Skogan
Market Opinion Research Center,
Detroit, MI
78-NI-AX-0057

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 neighborhoods (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 respondent (18 or older) were randomly selected within households. An additional city-wide sample of 540 adults was selected in each city. Because of the interest in sexual assaults, women were oversampled in several of the neighborhood samples and in the city-wide 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 through December, 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research examines both general issues concerning how individual community members join together to deal with crime problems, and also how individual responses to crime fears (such as property identification marking and the installation of bars and locks). The research also looks at 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, and 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Individual respondents

Variables: 206

Cases: 5121

Reports and Publications

DuBow, F., McCabe, E., & Kaplan, G. (1979). *Reactions to crime: A critical review of the literature*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Lewis, D. A., & 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., & Saelem, G. (1986). *Fear of crime: Incivility and the production of a social problem*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books.

Podolefsky, A., & DuBow, F. (1981). *Strategies for community crime prevention: Collective responses to crime in urban America*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publishing Co.

Riger, S., & Lavrakas, P. J. (1981). Community ties: Patterns of attachment and social interaction in urban neighborhoods. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 9(1), 55-66.

Skogan, W. G., & Maxfield, M. (1981). *Coping With crime: Individual and neighborhood reactions*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Tyler, T. R. (1980). Impact of directly and indirectly experienced events: The origin of crime-related judgments and behaviors. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39(1), 13-28.

Practical Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency

Rolf Loeber
Western Psychiatric Institute and
Clinic, University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
84-II-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 4th, 7th and 10th 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 the 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, drugs and alcohol use.

Unit of observation:

individual youth

Geographic Coverage

Oregon

File Structure

Data files: 2
Unit: Youth
Variables: 219, 858
Cases: 245, 188

Reports and Publications

Loeber, R., Dishon, T., & 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., & Loeber, M. S. (1986). The prediction of delinquency. In H. C. Quay (Ed.) *Handbook of Juvenile Delinquency*. New York: Wiley.

Loeber, R., & Bowers, B. (1986). *The screening of youths at risk for delinquency: A manual*. Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Mandatory Sentencing and Firearms Violence in Detroit: The Michigan Felony Firearm Law

Colin Loftin and Milton Heumann
Center for Research on Social
Organization, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, MI
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 the 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 (i.e., a universe), from January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1978. The charges from which the defendant's were drawn include Murder, Death/explosion, Death/discharge firearm, Criminal Sexual Conduct Offense, Robbery, and Assault.

Dates of data collection:

June 1978 through April 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is valuable because it includes variables containing information about 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 defendant's processed by Recorder's Court during the period 1976-1978 where at least one original charge was a violent felony. Some victim characteristics are also available (i.e., victim's age, race, and gender), however, they were 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 collected from the beginning and are relatively more complete. Variables are also available relating to victim characteristics, use of weapons, number of charges, and disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Docket entries (court cases) for each defendant

Geographic Coverage

Detroit, Michigan

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Docket entries
Variables: 73
Cases: 8414

Reports and Publications

Heumann, M., & Loftin, C. (1979).
Mandatory sentencing and the

abolition of plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13(2), 393-430.

Loftin, C., Heumann, M., & McDowall, D. (1983). Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence: Evaluating and alternative to gun control. *Law and Society Review*, 17(2), 287-318.

Validation of the Rand Selective Incapacitation and the Iowa Risk Assessment Scale in Colorado

Mary Mande
Colorado Department of Public Safety,
Division of Criminal Justice, Denver
84-IJ-CX-0034
(ICPSR 9292)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to replicate the Rand Second Inmate Survey and validate the Iowa Risk Assessment Scale on a group of Colorado offenders.

Methodology

Source of information:

Data sources are (1) survey data from inmates' self-reports (2) parole and probation records from the Colorado Department of Correction casefiles 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 cellblock, and escorted to them to 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 data set includes crime information from defendants' self-reports and from official crime records. Important self report items include the perceived probability of being caught, weapon used in the offense committed, months free on the street during the reference period, 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 life, law, prisons and police, plans and reasons for committing the crimes, frequencies of committing specific types of crimes as burglary, robbery, assault and thefts. The last 146 vari-

ables 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, substance abuse score.

Unit of observation:

Rand: observations are incoming inmates
Iowa: observations are released inmates

Geographic Coverage

Colorado

File Structure

Data files: 2
Unit: Inmates
Variables: Rand, 584
Iowa, 157
Cases: Rand, 313
Iowa, 1069

Reports and Publications

Mande, M. J., & English, K. (1987). *Estimating individual offending rates in Colorado*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

Mande, M. J., & 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 Prison Releasees, 1980

Mary Ellen Marsden and
Thomas Orsagh

Department of Economics, University
of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
81-II-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 sheets' information from the North Carolina Police Information Network provided information on arrest history, and 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 through 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 socio-economic 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. Six measures of recidivism were used: any arrests, any convictions, length of time until first arrest after release, seriousness of offense leading to re-incarceration, 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 socio-economic 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Male inmates

Variables: 55

Cases: 1425

Reports and Publications

Marsden, M. E., & 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

Susan Martin
Police Foundation
84-IJ-CX-0075
(ICPSR 9290)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate the effects of 1) changes in police evidence collection procedures, and 2) 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:

The data were 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, but due to problems in implementing it 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 and victim characteristics, 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

Data files: 3

Unit: (1) Individual officer;
(2) Arrested offender;
(3) Investigated case

Variables: Officer, 24
Offender, 85
Case, 85

Cases: Officer, 501
Offender, 1440
Case, 1622

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.

Appellate Court Adaptation to Caseload Increase, 1968-1984

Thomas Marvell and
Carlisle Moody, Jr.
Court Studies Inc., Williamsburg,
Virginia
83-II-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 multi-state publication containing survey information 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 uses the time-series cross-sectional design to organize data from many states over a long period of time. This longitudinal and cross-sectional study 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 data set is valuable in that it describes in detail the changes made by appellate courts and the information related with 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:

Observations are state appellate courts per year.

Geographic Coverage:

50 U.S. States and District of Columbia

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: State appellate courts
Variables: 260
Cases: 1020

Reports and Publications

Marvell, T., & Moody, C. (1986). *State appellate court adaptation to caseload growth: Final report*. Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Justice.

Ultimate Impacts of Sentencing Reforms and Speedy Trial Laws

Thomas B. Marvell and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.
Justec Research
88-IJ-CX-0045

Purpose of the Study

Certainty and promptness of punishment have long been hypothesized to be important variables in deterring crime. In the 1970's and early 1980's, 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 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 comprising the U.S.A.

File Structure

Data File: 1
Unit: State or year
Variables: 31
Cases: 1050

Reports and Publications

Marvell, T.B., & 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

Kenneth J. Matulia
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD
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 serving urban areas with a population 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 in 57 U. S. cities during the period 1970-1979 that had police agencies serving urban areas having a population of 250,000 or more. Incidents of "justifiable homicide" include homicides committed by on and off-duty police officers.

Dates of data collection:

During 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 departmental 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 such issues as off-duty employment, the wearing of uniforms and carrying firearms, and 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 having a population of 250,000 or more

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Incidents of justifiable homicide

Variables: Approximately 785

Cases: 57

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

Michael G. Maxfield
Indiana University, School of Public
and Environmental Affairs
86-II-CX-0084

Purpose of the Study

Banning happy hours is one of several policies explored in an attempt to address the nation's problem of drunk-driving and its consequences. The goal of this research program was to determine whether any reduction in automobile accidents could be attributed to the ban on happy hours, using a research design that capitalized on the restricted days and times comprising happy hours.

Methodology

Sources of Information:

The Indiana State Police archives detail 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 bi-weekly 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, the variables measure the number of accidents occurring 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

The data pertain to the state of Indiana.

File Structure

Data Files: 2; (1) one week,
(2) two week period
Unit: First data file: week
Second data file: two week periods
Variables: First data file, 23
Second data file, 12
Cases: First data file, 210
Second data file, 104

Reports and Publications

Maxfield, M.G., & 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]

Evaluation of Pretrial Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring

Michael G. Maxfield and
Terry L. Baumer
School of Public and Environmental
Affairs, Indiana University
89-IJ-CX-0025

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 post-conviction population. For a complete description of the other part of the study, see the user's guide, *The electronic monitoring of nonviolent convicted felons: An experiment in home detention*

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; and interviews with program staff; judges; prosecutors; and the Marion County Justice Agency.

Sample:

The program was restricted to persons charged with non-violent 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:

The data were gathered between July, 1988, and 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

Data File: 1

Unit: The individual program client

Variables: 83

Cases: 224

Reports and Publications

Baumer, T.L., & Maxfield, M.G.

Electronically monitored home detention. *Overcrowded Times*, September, 1991.

Baumer, T.L., Maxfield, M.G., & Mendelsohn, R.I. (Under review). *A comparative analysis of three electronically monitored home detention programs.*

Maxfield, M.G., & 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., & 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. *New York Times*, May 16, 1991.

Maxfield, M.G., & Baumer, T.L. Electronic monitoring in Marion County, Indiana. *Overcrowded Times*, September, 1991.

Maxfield, M.G., & 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

Michael S. McCampbell
National Institute of Justice Visiting
Fellow Program
85-II-CX-0039

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 data set contains two files. One describes field training for agencies with such programs and another, briefer one, for those that do not have field training programs. Variables describing those programs with field training include: length of time since the implementation of the program; reasons to initiate the program; objectives of the program; evaluation criteria and characteristics of the program; number of dismissals based on

performance in FTO programs; hours of classroom training, characteristics of field training officers, criteria for choosing them and incentives to become one; agency evaluation of impact of FTO program on the number of civil liability complaints and on number of successful equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints; and agency evaluation on 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

Data files: 2

Unit: Law enforcement agencies

Variables: 107 and 6

Cases: 183 and 104 (The study reported 105 cases for the second file, but only 104 are actually included in the file.)

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

Jack McCarthy, D. Randall Smith
and William R. Smith
State of New Jersey Administrative
Office of the Courts
85-IJ-CX-0005
(ICPSR 8986)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine the sentencing effects on offender's subsequent criminal behaviors.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data base contains three sources: (1) the 1977 sentencing guidelines case file maintained by the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts (AO data), (2) the Computerized Criminal History file maintained by the New Jersey Department of Systems and Communication (SAC data) and (3) the Offender Based Correctional Information System maintained by the Department of Corrections (OBSCIS data).

Sample:

The sample population includes court cases that appeared before the New Jersey State Court for charges of robbery, burglary or drug offenses during October 1976 to September 1977. Since the unit is the court case, a defendant could have multiple cases if the individual appeared before court more than once during the study period.

Dates of data collection:

1985-87

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set is thorough and it includes detailed information on the

demographic and psychological background of defendants, a description of the offenses and the victims, and criminal recidivism information for adult defendants.

Description of variables:

The file contains information on defendant's characteristics on family, education, psychological condition, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance use, prior and follow-up criminal records, sentence and correctional histories, and on case characteristics regarding the offenses, the victims, sentences and other dispositions.

Unit of observation:

Court case

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Data files: 3
Unit: Court cases
Variables: 1322
Cases: 6257

Reports and Publications

McCarthy, J. (1987). *The effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior*. Unpublished research proposal submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

Repeat Offender Laws in the United States, 1983

William F. McDonald, Lonnie A.
Athens and Thomas J. Minton
Georgetown University Law Center
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 Columbia 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 data set 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, the 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

Data files: 4

Unit: (1) Prosecutor
(2) Defense attorney
(3) Judge
(4) Jurisdiction law

Variables: 57 per file

Cases: 89 - 179 per file

Reports and Publications

McDonald, W. F., Athens, L. A., & Minton, T. J. (1985). *Repeat offender laws in the United States: Their forms, use and perceived value*. Executive Summary, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

Crime, Fear and Control in Neighborhood Commercial Centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1980

Marlys McPherson, Glenn Silloway
and David Frey
Minnesota Crime Prevention
Center, Inc.
80-IJ-CX-0073
(ICPSR 8167)

Purpose of the Study

The major objective of this two-staged 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 re-collecting 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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

multi-family 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 3 sub-categories 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

Data files: 5

Unit: Neighborhoods, residences, business persons, pedestrian activity

Variables: 11 - 183 per file

Cases: 24 - 7096 per file

Reports and Publications

McPherson, M., Silloway, G., & 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

University of Denver

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:

Data were collected from telephone interview surveys.

Sample:

The population examined included a national sample of the non-institutionalized civilian population of the United States age 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 then drawn within each location. Quotas for sex and age, as well as for employed women, were set in order to assure proper representation of each group in the sample.

Dates of data collection:

April 12, 1980 through May 5, 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research uses a national sample to examine the influence of the media, 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 respondent

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Survey respondent

Variables: 352

Cases: 1454

Reports and Publications

O'Keefe, G. J., Mendelsohn, H., Reid-Nash, K., Henry, E., Rosenzweig, B., & Spethnagel, 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, 1945-1964

Sheldon Messinger

University of California, Berkeley, CA

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 a parole violator, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole, discharged, or who had died or was executed from January 1, 1945 through December 31, 1964.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data include rich information on the California felon population over a

twenty year time period for each individual felon. Within the data set, 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 or who died or were executed in prison, parolees discharged from 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 movement (such as parole release or a return to prison for a parole violation)

Geographic Coverage

California prison system

File Structure

Data files: 16

Unit: Inmate movement

Variables: 305 per file

Cases: 210 - 5010 per file

Reports and Publications

Berk, R. A., Rauma, D., Messinger, S. L., & 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., & 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

Terance D. Miethe and
Charles A. Moore
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State
University Blacksburg, Virginia
85-IJ-CX-0054
(ICPSR 9235)

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to investigate the effects of the Minnesota felony sentencing guidelines on prosecutorial 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, presence investigation reports and SJIS case transaction reports.

Sample:

There are two data files representing two different samples. The first contains all of the 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 the fiscal year of 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 data set 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 the 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 sentence 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

Data files: 2

Unit: Convicted defendants

Variables: County, 37; Statewide, 27

Cases: County, 6525; Statewide, 19687

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., & Moore, C. (1985). Socio-economic disparities under determinate sentencing systems: A comparison of pre- and post-guideline practices in Minnesota. *Criminology* 23(2), 337-363.

Miethe, T., & Moore, C.A. (1987). *Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines*. Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Moore, C., & Miethe, T.D. (1986). Regulated and non-regulated 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 Economic Development
Program**

N. David Milder
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:

Individual

Geographic coverage

New York City

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Resident

Variables: 35

Cases: 610

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 Field Test

Raymond H. Milkman
The Lazar Institute, McLean, VA
80-II-CX-K013
(ICPSR 8619)

Purpose of the Study

The study was conducted to test whether job counselling 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 re-arrest 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 analysis were conducted at each site to document the extent of services available to the client.

Sample:

A total of 2,045 individuals within six months after release from federal, state, or local adult correctional facilities and with a history of primarily income-producing offenses volun-

teered to participate in the field test as program clients. These participants were divided between 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 through 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 participant

Geographic Coverage

Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; and San Diego, California

File Structure

Data files: 3; one each for Boston, Chicago, and San Diego
Unit: Individual program participant (or control or comparison individuals)
Variables: Boston, 183
Chicago, 191
San Diego, 191
Cases: Boston, 381
Chicago, 529
San Diego, 305

Reports and Publications

Timrots, A. D. (1985). *An evaluation of employment services for ex-offenders*. Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Maryland, College Park.

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, Washington,
DC
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; Delaware County, DE; In the plea bargaining simulation: Norfolk, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; New Orleans, LA; 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, court room observation, and hypothetical cases given to court room 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, court room 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

Data files: 3; (1) Case (2) In Court Observation (3) Plea Bargaining Simulation
Unit: Plea bargain cases, court room observations of plea bargained cases, and participants in the simulation
Variables: Case, 63
Court, 33
Simulation, 17
Cases: Case, 3397
Court, 711
Simulation, 479

Reports and Publications

McDonald, W. F., & Cramer, J. A. (1980). *Plea bargaining*. Lexington, MA: D. C. Heath and Company.

Miller, H. S., McDonald, W. F., & Cramer, J. A. (1980). *Plea bargaining in the United States*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

A Comparison of Court Case Processing in Nine Courts, 1981

Peter F. Nardulli, James Eisenstein, and Roy B. Flemming
University of Illinois
81-IJ-CX-0027
(ICPSR 8621)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected in order 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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:

Defendant

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in the following nine counties: DuPage, Peoria, and St. Claire, Illinois; Oakland, Kalamazoo, and Saginaw, Michigan; and Montgomery, Dauphin, and Erie, Pennsylvania.

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Defendant

Variables: 264

Cases: 7475

Reports and Publications

Eisenstein, J., Nardulli, P. F., & 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., & 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., & 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.

The Drug Use Forecasting Project, 1987

National Institute of Justice
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Purpose of the Study

The Drug Use Forecasting Project was designed to estimate the prevalence of drug use among arrestees and to provide information for detecting changes in drug use trends. 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.

Methodology

Sources of Information:

Data for this study were gathered from voluntary and anonymous interviews with male and female arrestees and from urine specimens provided at the time of arrest. Information regarding charge was obtained from the arrest record.

Sample:

The data was collected from 3,142 male arrestees in 11 cities and 516 female arrestees in 5 cities across the country.

Dates of Data Collection:

Data in the archived data file were collected from May, 1987, through December, 1987.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables:

Variables include demographic data, drugs tested for by urine specimen, history of drug use and dependency, and arrest record.

Unit of Observation:

The individual arrestee

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected at 11 cities around the country.

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Individual arrestee
Variables: 131
Cases: 3658

Reports and Publications

Cook, L. F. (1989). *Drug use forecasting project: Interim statistical report. December 22, 1989.*

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.

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.

National Institute of Justice Reports, No. 215. Drug use forecasting update. July/August 1989.

Research in Action. *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, March 1990.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Fourth Quarter*, June 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Third Quarter*, July to September 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting, cocaine use: Arrestees in Washington, D.C., Second Quarter*, December 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), First Quarter*, January to September 1989.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), Third Quarter 1988.*

Second Quarterly Report: Portland DUF Project. Tasc, Inc., January 1988.

Stephens, R. C. & Feucht, T. E. (1988). *A report on the Drug Use Forecasting Project: Cleveland, Ohio, November 1988 results.* Cleveland, OH: Cleveland State University.

TASC of Phoenix. *How many juveniles gamble with drugs.* April 19, 1989.

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. & 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.
- Westland, C. A., Anglin, M. D., & Wang, J. (1988). *Annual epidemiological analysis of Los Angeles County DUF data*. October 1987 to August 1988.
- Wish, E. D. (In press). U.S. drug policy in 1990's: Insights from new data from arrestees. *International Journal of the Addictions*.
- Wish, E. D., C'Neil, J., & Baldau, V. (1989). *Lost opportunity to combat AIDS: Drug abusers in the criminal justice system*. July 1, 1989.
- Wish, E. D. (1986). Research in Action: *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): New York 1984 to 1986*.

The Drug Use Forecasting Project, 1988

National Institute of Justice
U. S. Department of Justice

Purpose of the Study

This study investigated the level of drug use among male arrestees in 20 cities within the United States and among female arrestees in 14 U.S. cities. The data from 10,554 males and 3,261 females reflect the arrestee's current charge, what type of drugs offenders use (urinalysis results), self-reported drug use, age of first drug use, dependency on drugs, self-reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, and the possible relationship between drug use and particular types of offenses. The Drug Use Forecasting study is the first study to provide objective measures of recent drug use (past 24-48 hours) in the population of arrestees.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were gathered from voluntary and anonymous interviews with male and female arrestees and from urine specimens provided at the time of arrest. Information regarding charge was obtained from the arrest record.

Sample:

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) study has been collecting data continually since 1987. The archived data file comprises all data collected in 1988 plus a small number of cases from the end of 1987. These data were collected from 10,554 male arrestees in 20 cities and 3,261 female arrestees in 14 cities across the country. The 20 cities are not representative of any broader population.

For about 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, approximately 225 male arrestees are sampled in each city. One hundred female arrestees are also interviewed in some of the sites. Sample sizes for the year 1988 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers limited the number of male arrestees in each sample who were charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because this group of arrestees is undersampled and because such persons were most likely to be using drugs at time of arrest, DUF statistics may be minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestees population. All female arrestees, regardless of charge, are selected for inclusion in the DUF sample because of the small number of female arrestees available.

Other sampling procedures included the following:

1. To select arrestees for interview, each evening the local project director read all arrest or booking slips for arrestees

currently being held. Arrestees were selected by charge according to a priority order. However, males arrested on the following minor charges were excluded from the sample: vagrancy, loitering, or traffic violations.

2. Those individuals arrested on a new charge who also had an outstanding warrant were selected only on the basis of the new charge's position in the priority list. The outstanding warrant was not considered.
3. A ceiling of 20% 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% limit on drug charges.
4. 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 corrections officer. Those who did not agree were urged to cooperate. The arrestee was observed to ensure no tampering with the sample.

Dates of data collection:

Data in the file were collected from November 1987 through December 1988. Data collected during 1987 were from one site (Portland) which initiated data collection for 1988 early.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

During 1988 at least 3 versions of the questionnaire were used to collect data. The versions differ only slightly, but the differences are reflected in the way certain variables are coded. Three kinds of coding changes are in-

duced by these shifts in questionnaire forms: 1) questions not asked on an earlier form are added to a later form; 2) questions on an earlier form are split into two or more questions on a later form; and 3) code categories on an earlier form are expanded on later forms. The User's Guide accompanying the data lists the variables that are involved in these three types of modification and shows the relationships between earlier and later versions of the variables. While the form used for a particular case is not indicated by a variable on the data file, the form used can be determined by examining the pattern of variables with missing or non-missing data, using variables from the chart included in the User's Guide.

Description of variables:

The following demographic variables are contained within the data: age of arrestee, ethnicity, sex, education, marital status, and employment status. The drugs tested for (by EMIT-TM) included the following: marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. 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. Other topic areas covered by the data include type of offense for which arrested, injection history, drug and alcohol treatment history, and treatment needs.

Unit of observation:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected at 20 cities around the country.

File Structure

Date files: 2
Text files: 1

Unit: Individual
Variables: 184
Cases: 13,815

Reports and Publications

Cook, L. F. (1989). *Drug use forecasting project: Interim statistical report*. December 22, 1989.

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.

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.

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National Consortium of TASC Programs. *Implications of drug use forecasting data for TASC programs, Report II*. September 1989.

Drug use forecasting update. National Institute of Justice Reports, No. 215. July/August 1989.

Research in Action. 1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report, March 1990.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Fourth Quarter, June 1989*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Third Quarter, July to September 1989*.

Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting, cocaine use: Arrestees in Washington, D.C., Second Quarter, December 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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TASC of Phoenix. (1989). *How many juveniles gamble with drugs, April 19, 1989*.

TASC, Inc. (1988). *Third quarterly report: Portland DUF Project, 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), 38(45).

Westland, C. A. & 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. (In press). U.S. drug policy in 1990's: Insights from new data from arrestees. *International Journal of the Addictions*.

Wish, E. D., O'Neil, J., & Baldau, V. (1989). *Lost opportunity to combat AIDS: Drug abusers in the criminal justice system. July 1, 1989*.

Wish, E. D. (1986). *Research in action: Drug use forecasting (DUF): New York 1984 to 1986*.

The Drug Use Forecasting Project: 1989

National Institute of Justice
U. S. Department of Justice

Purpose of the Study

This study investigated the level of drug use among arrestees in 21 cities within the United States. The data from 16,168 males and 5,804 females reflect the arrestee's current charge, what type of drugs offenders use (urinalysis results), self-reported drug use, age of first drug use, dependency on drugs, self-reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, and the possible relationship between drug use and particular types of offenses. The Drug Use Forecasting study is the first study to provide objective measures of recent drug use in the population of arrestees. The data reported in this study are those from the 1989 wave of data collection. There are also 1988 data (see the related listing in this catalog). Additional waves of data collection are under way.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data for this study were gathered from voluntary and anonymous interviews with male and female arrestees and from urine specimens provided at the time of arrest. Information regarding charge, birth year, ethnicity, precinct, gender, and warrant was obtained from the arrest record.

Sample:

The archived data file comprises all data collected in 1989 plus a small number of cases from the end of 1988. These data were collected from 21,991 arrestees (16,186 males, 5,804 females, 1 uncoded) in 21 cities across the country. The cities are not representative of any broader population.

For about 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, approximately 225 male arrestees are sampled in each city. One hundred female arrestees are also interviewed in some of the sites. Sample sizes for the year 1989 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers limited the number of male arrestees in each sample who were charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because this group of arrestees is undersampled and because such persons were most likely to be using drugs at time of arrest, DUF statistics may be minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestees population. All female arrestees, regardless of charge, are selected for inclusion in the DUF sample because of the small number of female arrestees available.

Other sampling procedures included the following:

1. To select arrestees for interview, each evening the local project director read all arrest or booking slips for arrestees

currently being held. Male arrestees were selected by charge according to a priority order. However, males arrested on the following minor charges were excluded from the sample: vagrancy, loitering, or traffic violations. All female arrestees were approached for an interview regardless of charge.

2. Those individuals arrested on a new charge who also had an outstanding warrant were selected only on the basis of the new charge's position in the priority list. The outstanding warrant was not considered.
3. A ceiling of 25% 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 25% limit on drug charges.
4. 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 corrections officer. Those who did not agree were urged to cooperate.

Dates of data collection:

Data in the data file were collected from January 1989 through December 1989. (NOTE: Except for those arrestees in New York who were interviewed during December 1988.)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) study has been collecting data continually since 1987. During 1989 two versions of the questionnaire were used to collect data. The versions differ only slightly, the second form

being somewhat more comprehensive. Form 1 was used in the first quarter of the year (although a few cases were interviewed in April with Form 1); Form 2 was used in the last three quarters. Form 2 covers several drugs not previously covered: tobacco, inhalants, mushrooms, methadone in treatment, darvon, and dilaudid. In addition, some other questions are asked or coded somewhat differently, and others are followed up with more detailed sub-questions. These changes are all documented in the Codebook.

Description of variables:

The following demographic variables are contained within the data: age of arrestee, ethnicity, sex, education, marital status, and employment status. The drugs tested for (by EMITTM) included the following: marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Amphetamines found positive by EMITTM are confirmed using gas chromatography. Questions about recent and past use, age at first use, and age of dependency were asked for each drug of 21 classes of drugs (15 classes for Form 1) the arrestee reported ever having tried. Other topic areas covered by the data include type of offense for which arrested, injection history, drug and alcohol treatment history, and treatment needs.

Unit of observation:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected at 21 cities around the country. See the variable, SITE, in the Codebook for the list of cities in which data were obtained.

File Structure

Data File: 1

Unit: Individual

Variables: 175
Cases: 21,991

Reports and Publications

Cook, L. F. (1989). *Drug use forecasting project: Interim statistical report*. December 22, 1989.

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.

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Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Fourth Quarter, June 1989*.

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Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting, cocaine use: Arrestees in Washington, D.C., Second Quarter, December 1989*.

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Research in Action. *Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), Third Quarter 1988*.

Second Quarterly Report: Portland DUF Project. Tasc, Inc., January 1988.

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TASC of Phoenix. *How many juveniles gamble with drugs*. April 19, 1989.

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Westland, C. A. & 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.

Westland, C. A., Anglin, M. D., & Wang, J. (1988). *Annual epidemiological analysis of Los Angeles County DUF data. October 1987 to August 1988.*

Wish, E. D. (In press). U.S. drug policy in 1990's: Insights from new data from arrestees. *International Journal of the Addictions.*

Wish, E. D., O'Neil, J., & Baldau, V. (1989). *Lost opportunity to combat AIDS: Drug abusers in the criminal justice system.* July 1, 1989.

Wish, E. D. (1986). *Research in Action: Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): New York 1984 to 1986.*

Crime Days Precursors [Narcotic Drugs] Study: Baltimore, 1952-1976

David Nurco
Friends Medical Research Center,
Baltimore, MD
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 non-addiction.

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 through 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 non-addiction (which varies between 1 and 8 periods according to the individual)

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Addiction/non-addiction
period

Variables: 405

Cases: 4,895

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D. N., Shaffer, J. W., Ball, J. C., & Kinlock, T. W. (1984). Trends in the commission of crime among narcotic addicts over successive periods of addiction and non-addiction. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 10(4), 482-489.

Measures and Patterns of Criminality Among Narcotic Addicts: The Role of Non-Narcotic Drugs

David N. Nurco
Friends Medical Research Center,
Baltimore, MD
82-IJ-CX-0031
(ICPSR 8604)

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the frequency with which various non-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 non-addiction.

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 through January 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study records information on periods of non-addiction 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 non-addiction from the time of first regular narcotic use to the time of the interview. Data were collected 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 non-narcotic 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/non-addiction. In the third file it is the addict.

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

Data files: 3; (1) crime risk, (2) drug use, (3) illegal income
Units: Periods of addiction/
non-addiction and
individual addict
Variables: Crime risk, 18
Drug use, 18
Illegal income, 24
Cases: Crime risk, 1898
Drug use, 1898
Illegal income, 354

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D. N., Cisin, I. H., & 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., & Kinlock, T. (1985). The frequency of non-narcotic drug use and its relationship to criminal activity among narcotic addicts. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 26, 558-566.

Variations in Criminal Patterns Among Narcotic Addicts

David N. Nurco, Thomas E. Hanlon,
Timothy W. Kinlock, and Evelyn Slaght
Friends Medical Science Research
Center
86-II-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 non-addiction 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 comprised 100 black, 100 white and 50

Hispanic subjects. The Hispanic sample was drawn entirely from New York.

Dates of data collection:

May 1983 through April 1984.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

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. The seventh and eighth files contain crime variables and drug use variables, respectively, across all nonaddiction periods. Finally, the ninth file contains data characterizing crime across all addiction periods, while the tenth file possesses variables regarding drug use across total addiction periods.

Unit of observation:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore and New York City

File Structure

Data files: 10

Unit: The individual

Variables: (1) 15

11 - 25 per file

Cases: 214 - 250 per file

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D. N., Hanlon, T. E., Kinlock, T. W., & 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., & 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., & Duszynski, K. R. (1988). Differential criminal patterns of narcotic addicts over an addiction career. *Criminology*, 26, 407-423.

**The Use and Effectiveness
of Hypnosis and the
Cognitive Interview for
Enhancing Eyewitness Recall**

Martin T. Orne and Wayne G.
Whitehouse

Institute for Experimental Psychiatry
87-II-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 ques-

tionnaires 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 selected 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 through 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:

The individual

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Data files: 2

Unit: The individual

Variables: File 1, 20; File 2, 5

Cases: 72

Reports and Publications

Orne, M. T., & 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

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 police 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, and agencies with less than 35 full-time sworn officers. The choice of metropolitan areas was restricted to the 34 largest ones used in Phase I.

Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida were selected from this group as research sites because the police agencies in these cities ranged from small to large in size. Non-probability 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 through 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

Data files: 3; (1) General Shift, (2) Patrol Encounters (3) Citizen Debriefing
Unit: Shift, Patrol encounters and Citizens involved in the encounters
Variables: General Shift, 170
Patrol encounters, 594
Citizen debriefing, 152
Cases: General Shift, 949
Patrol encounters, 5688
Citizen debriefing, 1675

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., & Klein, J. R. (1984) Police control of interpersonal disputes. *Social Problems*, 31, 468-481.
- Smith, D. A., & Visher, C. A. (1981). Street-level justice: Situational determinants of police arrest

decisions. *Social Problems*, 29, 167-178.

Smith, D. A., Visher, C. A., & 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 Services Victimization Survey, 1977

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks,
and Gordon Whitaker
Indiana University
National Institute of Justice
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, page) 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

Source of information:

The data were obtained through telephone interviews conducted by trained interviewers. These interviews 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 provide 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* (see page), the information available is unusually rich and detailed.

Description of the 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.

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Household
Variables: 273
Cases: 12019

Reports and Publications

Mastrofski, S. (1983). The police and non-crime services. In G.P. Whitaker & C. Phillips (Eds.), *Evaluating the Performance of Criminal Justice Agencies*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Smith, D. A., & Uchida C. (1988). The social organization of self help: A study of defensive weapons purchases. *American Sociological Review*, forthcoming.

Interested users are encouraged to acquire the unpublished Methods Reports (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

Evaluation of the Implementation of Community Corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut

Dennis J. Palumbo, Michael Musheno
and Steven Maynard-Moody
School of Justice Studies, Arizona State
University, Tempe, AZ
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 through 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

Data files: 3

Unit: Correctional personnel

Variables: Oregon, 50

Colorado, 65

Connecticut, 51

Cases: Oregon, 272

Colorado, 317

Connecticut, 474

Reports and Publications

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S., & Wright P. (1984). Measuring degrees of successful implementation: Achieving policy versus statutory goals. *Evaluation Review*, 8, 45-74.

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S., & 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.

The Baltimore Community Policing Experiment

Anthony Michael Pate and
Sampson O. Annan
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 were to 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 multi-stage process was used to select neighborhoods, areas, and households for interview. First, two areas of Baltimore were selected that represented 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-page and 20-page questionnaires at Waves 1 and 2, respectively. A total of 118 questions were asked at Wave 1, 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, percep-

tions of police effectiveness and presence, types of crime prevention behaviors, and victimization history.

Unique characteristics of Wave 2 questionnaire. The Wave 2 instrument repeats most of the questions from wave 1, yet it is different from that at Wave 1 in two respects. First, fifteen 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:

The unit of observation is the individual.

Geographic Coverage

The southeast and northwest sections of Baltimore

File Structure

Data files: 3

Unit: The individual

Variables: 217 - 446 per file

Cases: 636 - 921 per file

Reports and Publications

Pate, A. M., & 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 Surveys in Newark [New Jersey] and Houston [Texas], 1983-1984

Anthony Pate and Sampson Annan
The Police Foundation,
Washington, DC
83-II-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 through a combination of experimental and quasi-experimental designs; 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 re-contact 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

Data files: 6

Unit: Survey respondents

Variables: 195 to 434 per file

Cases: 293 to 2079 per file

Reports and Publications

Pate, A. M., Wycoff, M., Skogan, W. G., & 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.

Three Wave Panel Survey of Youths and Deterrence: Perceptions and Experiential Effects in Columbia, South Carolina, 1979-1981

Raymond Paternoster
Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park
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 tenth grade. Subsequent questionnaires were administered during the same students' eleventh and twelfth grades.

Sample:

All students currently attending nine Columbia high schools. The nine high schools were deliberately selected to reflect social class and racial variation in the Columbia, South Carolina area.

Dates of data collection:

Between October 1981 and October 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is one of the few data sets 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 at different time reference periods (such as deterrence, strain, social control, labeling, and differential association). 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

Data files: 1

Unit: High school students

Variables: 164

Cases: 3382

Reports and Publications

Paternoster, R., & 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.

New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program, 1983-1986

Frank S. Pearson
Institute for Criminological Research,
Department of Sociology Rutgers - The
State University of New Jersey,
New Brunswick, New Jersey
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, 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, (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% of probation cases and 22.9% 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 defendants 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 data set allows one 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 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, earning and payment records, and on case characteristics regarding the offenses, sentences 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

Data files: 2

Unit: (1) Convicted felons; (2) Practitioners

Variables: 167 and 11

Cases: 1990 and 60

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.

Guardian Angels: Citizen Response to Crime

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, incidence of crime, and 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 investigator's 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.

Resid./Merch.: 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:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Transit Riders: Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and New York City.

Police Officers: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Sacramento and San Francisco.

Resid./Merch.: San Diego.

ses, 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% 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% of each arrest type.

Dates of data collection:
1987-1988.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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 5 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 socio-demographic 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 pretrial 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; presentence 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

Data files: 2
Unit: Arrest cases
Variables: 128
Cases: (1) 4,431 (2) 2,268

Reports and Publications

Pennell, S., Curtis, C., & 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; Los Angeles County, 1980-1981

Joan Petersilia, Allan Abrahamse and James Q. Wilson
The Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California
85-IJ-CK-0072

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 twenty-five 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 data set 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, number of convicted cases given prison terms.

Unit of observation:

City

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Data files: 7
Unit: City
Variables: 2 to 8
Cases: 28*

*Data are available for 28 cases. Only 25 cases were actually analyzed in the study.

The original data set was a LOTUS 123 spreadsheet file. In order to match the codebook provided by the principal investigators, the data set is partitioned into seven subfiles.

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J., Abrahamse, A., & Wilson, J. Q. (1987). *Police performance and case attrition*. Santa Monica, Ca: Rand Corp.

Effects of Prison versus Probation in California

Joan Petersilia, Susan Turner,
and Joyce Peterson
The Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, CA
83-IJ-CX-0002

Purpose of the Study

The 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 data set 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 data set (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 probationers who not so serious 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, 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

Data files: 2; (1) Statewide (2) Prisoner (3) Probationer
Unit: Convicted offender
Variables: Statewide file, 56
Prisoner file, 122
Probationer file, 120
Cases: Statewide file, 12324
Prisoner file, 511
Probationer file, 511

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J. (1985). *Research in brief: Probation and felony*

offenders. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S., & Kahan, J. (1985). *Granting felons probation: Public risks and alternatives* (R-3186-NIJ). Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S., & Peterson, J. (1986). *Prison versus probation in California: Implications for crime and offender recidivism* (R-3323-NIJ). Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation.

An Experimental Evaluation of the Phoenix Repeat Offender Program

Joan Petersilia, Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Peter W. Greenwood
RAND Corporation
87-IJ-CX-0056
(ICPSR 9352)

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 as 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 Attorneys 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

Data File: 1
Unit: The "activity" or "case"
Variables: 102
Cases: 1194

Reports and Publications

Abrahamse, A.F., Ebener, P.A., & 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., & Kosin, T.E. (1991). An experimental evaluation of the Phoenix repeat offender program. *Justice Quarterly*, 8, 140-168.

Forensic Evidence and the Police: The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigation, 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 were collected on cases that involved physical evidence and 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
Unit: Court case
Variables: 120 per file
Cases: 278 - 502 per file

Reports and Publications

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S., & 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., & 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., & 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
The Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, CA
83-II-CX-0006
(ICPSR 7797)

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 con-

victed 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 these state prisons and county jails who volunteered to participate in answering questionnaires.

Dates of data collection:

From 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*].

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

Data files: 11

Unit: Inmates

Variables: 62 - 455 per file

Cases: 204 - 21,900 per file

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J., & 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., & 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
The Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, CA
83-II-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) habitués - 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 were 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:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Inmate
Variables: 378
Cases: 624

Reports and Publications

Peterson, M. A., Braiker, H. B., & Polich, S. (1980). *Doing crime: A survey of California prison inmates*. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation.

Peterson, M. A., Braiker, H. B., & 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, Boston, MA
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 fourteen 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 data set 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 contain such detailed items 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
Unit: Agency
Variables: 1,210
Cases: 3,328

Reports and Publications

Not yet available

Deterrent Effects of Arrests and Imprisonment in the United States, 1960-1977

Thomas F. Pogue
University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA
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 are 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 and Bureau of Census; and, (4) socio-economic and demographic data for publications of the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and Census Bureau.

Sample:

In one part of this analysis data are collected on all fifty states, thus constituting a universe of U.S. states. In the second part of the analysis, a panel of 77 SMSAs were selected for a city-level analysis. The central concern of the sampling plan was to obtain data for a set of states and SMSA's 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 through May 31, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study has constructed an 18 year state level panel data set from 50 states and city level panel data from 77 SMSAs. This information was collected in order 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 consists 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, socio-economic 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 data base.

Unit of observation:

States and SMSAs in the United States

Geographic Coverage

Fifty U. S. states and 77 SMSA's

File Structure

Data files: 2; (1) States (2) SMSA's
Unit: States and SMSAs in the United States
Variables: State file, 484
SMSA file, 232
Cases: State file, 50
SMSA file, 77

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

Robert Prentky and Raymond Knight
Boston University, Boston,
Massachusetts
82-II-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:

Offenders' criminal records, parole summaries and probation reports as routinely collected by caseworkers. Other sources included FBI records, and the Massachusetts departments of Corrections, and Public Safety.

Sample:

The subjects came from all of the 1500 sexual offender cases that ever 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 to 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 were then clinically classified into different subtypes based on classifica-

tion criteria developed for the two taxonomies tested. Additionally, offenders' post-release offenses were categorized into traffic offenses, non-traffic 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:

Individual

Geographic Coverage:

Bridgewater, Massachusetts

File Structure:

Data files: 1

Unit: Individual

Variables: 332

Cases: 270

Reports and Publications

Prentky, R. A., Knight, R. A., & Rosenberg, R. (1988). Validation analyses on the MTC taxonomy for rapists: Disconfirmation and reconceptualization. In R. A. Prentky & V. Quinsey (Eds.), *Human sexual aggression: Current perspectives*. New York: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, V. 528.

Prentky, R. A., & 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., & 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., & 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 data set 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, Boston, MA
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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 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 because of ideological and structural differences.

Description of variables:

The data describe demographic information such as parents' place of birth, race, age, prisoner's occupation, marital status, and offense information about conviction, sentencing, prior incarcerations, methods of release and offense characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Female inmate

Geographic Coverage

Tennessee, Ohio, and New York

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Inmate
Variable: 30
Cases: 4609

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.

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,
Ann Arbor
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, & 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%.

Dates of data collection:

June, 1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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 set from this portion of the study is companion to the data from the observational study of police behavior undertaken at the same time and place (Black, D.J. and Reiss, A.J. Jr. "Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966").

Description of the 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Police officer

Variables: 507 (429)

Cases: 203

NOTE: Several of the variables were coded as Osiris "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSSX translates the Osiris dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the data set. The number of variables reported by SPSSX is given (the Osiris totals are in parentheses).

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,
Ann Arbor
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, & 14). Stratified probability samples of police tours of duty were drawn. Evening and weekend shifts were overrepresented to maxi-

mize 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 data set 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 the variables:

Variables contain information about the nature and context of the encounter including characteristics, roles, manner of 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; 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:

GENERAL: observer's summary of encounters recorded at the end of each shift

ONVIEW: police-initiated encounter

RUNS: encounter initiated by call for service

CFM: citizen-initiated contact with police in field

CPC: police dispatch record

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 six 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

Data files*: 5
Unit: Varies by file
Variables**: 25 - 752
Cases: 282

NOTES:

*Only two of the five files have codebooks (ONVIEW and RUNS). Other than Osiris dictionaries (which provide variable locations and abbreviated variable labels), the only documentation available for the CFM and GENERAL files are facsimiles of the original coding forms. However, they may provide enough information for some types of analyses (depending on the variables of interest). Neither a codebook nor a facsimile coding form is available for the CPC file; only its Osiris dictionary is present.

**Several of the variables were coded as Osiris "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSSX translates the Osiris dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the data set. SPSSX reports the number of variables for this data set as follows (the Osiris totals are in parentheses):

GENERAL: 679 (679)
ONVIEW: 862 (752)
RUNS: 833 (719)
CFM: 835 (721)
CPC: 25 (25)

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., & 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., & 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: Boston and Chicago, 1966

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Center for Research on Social Organization, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor
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 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); (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 data set 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 the variables:

Variables contain 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

Data files:* 2 files - Resident and Contact*
Unit: Household
Variables:** Resident: 1702 (495)
Contact: 1836 (377)

Cases: Resident: 1469
Contact: 343

NOTES:

*Only one of the two files (CONTACT) has a codebook. Other than Osiris dictionaries (which provide variable locations and abbreviated variable labels), the only documentation available for the RESIDENT file is a facsimile of the original coding form. There is, however, considerable overlap between the CONTACT and RESIDENT files (in terms of variables available). It may therefore be possible to use the CONTACT codebook to analyze much of the RESIDENT data.

**Many of the variables were originally coded as Osiris "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSSX translates the Osiris dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the data set. The number of variables SPSSX reports for this data set is given (Osiris totals are in parentheses).

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

Marc Riedel and Margaret Zahn
Center for the Study of Crime,
Delinquency, and Corrections,
Southern Illinois University,
Carbondale, Illinois
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 underwent substantial revision twice during the study period (1973 and 1976), the investigators re-processed the data to obtain consistency and comparability of observations and variables over time.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 data set 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 SHR's 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 victim

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files: 11; each file contains a calendar year of reported homicides

Unit: Victim

Variables: 37; 1 codebook defines all files

Cases: 11,957 to 18,941

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M., & Zahn, M. (1981). *Nature and patterns of American homicide: Final report*. Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., & Mock, L. F. (1985). *The nature and patterns of American homicide*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Evaluation of Intensive Probation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 1980-1981

Joseph Romm
System Sciences, Inc., Bethesda, MD
J-LEAA-027-78
(ICPSR 8276)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices. The primary objectives of the research were to (a) determine whether a new classification/diagnostic instrument

called the Client Management Classification (CMC) system results in more effective outcomes for the probationer than the traditional instrument (the Needs Assessment Form); (b) determine for high risk probationers whether probation was more effective if the initial six months of probation and support services were intensified; and, (c) 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 and 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 through 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 data set contains information on type of probation supervision, original probation classification level, and demographic and criminal history data. Variables in the data set 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

Data files: 3; (1) reassessment, (2) admissions/terminations (3) chronological

Unit: Probationers and probation agent contacts with probationers
Variables: Reassessment, 218
Admissions/terminations, 210
Chronological, 17
Cases: Reassessment, 1343
Admissions/terminations, 1922
Chronological, 47169

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

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Arthur J. Lurigio and Paul J. Lavarakas
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University
83-IJ-CX-K050
(ICPSR 9349)

Purpose of this 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 of 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% of the police coordinators and 164 or 37% 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 include 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

Data files: 2; (1) police coordinator file and (2) merged file of police coordinators and board chairpersons

Unit: Crime stoppers programs

Variables: Police coordinator file, 296
Merged file, 596

Cases: Police coordinator file, 194
Merged file, 203

Reports and Publications

Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J., & 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., & 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, Northern University.

Effects of Local Sanctions on Serious Criminal Offending

Robert J. Sampson
Department of Sociology University of
Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
86-IJ-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 such indicators 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. Records included Bureau of Justice Statistics from the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1979, the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982, the National Jail Census, 1978, the National Jail Census, 1983, and the Census of Population and Housing, 1980, (U.S.), Summary Tape Files 1 and 3. Unpublished F.B.I. 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 is 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 F.B.I. 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

Special characteristics of the study:
None.

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 F.B.I. 1980 data includes 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 F.B.I. 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 inmate'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:

The unit of analysis is the city with a 1980 population 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Cities in the United States with populations over 100,000

Variables: 931

Cases: 171

Reports and Publications

Sampson, R. (1986). Crime in cities: The effects of formal and informal social control. In A. J. Reiss, Jr. & 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., & Cohen, J. (1988). Deterrent effects of the police on crime: A replication and theoretical extension. *Law and Society Review*, 22, 163-189.

Predicting Recidivism: 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 releases.

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 data set 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 followup 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

Data files: 2; (1) 1978 data and (2) 1980 data
Unit: Released inmates
Variables: 19
Cases: 9,327 (1978); 9,549 (1980)

Reports and Publications

Schmidt, P., & Witte, A. D. (1988). *Predicting recidivism using survival models*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

**Juvenile Delinquency and
Adult Crime: Effects of
Sanctions**

Lyle W. Shannon
Iowa Community Research Center,
University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA
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 to evaluates the effectiveness of judicial intervention and varying degrees of

sanction severity on subsequent delinquency. The primary research hypothesis 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

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 data set 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 contact

Geographic Coverage

Racine, Wisconsin

File Structure

Data files: 2; (1) Police/interview (2)
Police

Unit: Police contact

Variables: Police/interview, 158
Police, 94

Cases: 15245

Reports and Publications

Shannon, L. W. (1985). *A more precise valuation 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

Lyle W. Shannon
Iowa Urban Community Research
Center, University of Iowa
Award No. 87-IJ-CX-0045

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 the relationship of drug and alcohol use to contacts with police and in particular, the relationship 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 data set are related to information gathered about the police contacts of the cohort members. These include drug use variables, data about delinquency and crime, and the police contact data. There is also some demographic information about the cohort members including 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:

The unit of observation is the person for those with no police contacts, and the person/police contact for those with police contacts. 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

Data Files 1

Unit: A police contact for those individuals with such contacts; the individual for those without

Variables: 19

Cases: 9,960

Reports and Publications

Appendix A to the user's guide for this data set contains a list of all reports and publications that are based on the Racine cohort data.

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.

Repeat Complaint Address Policing: Two Field Experiments

Lawrence W. Sherman, Patrick R. Gartin, and Michael E. Buerger
Crime Control Institute, Washington,
D.C.
86-II-CX-0037

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 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 of 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

Data File: 2; (1) Commercial experiment, (2) Residential experiment

Unit: (1) A pair of matched commercial addresses
(2) A pair of matched residential addresses

Variables: 9

Cases: 125

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., & Buerger, M. E. (1989) Hot spots of predatory crime: routine activities and the criminology of place. *Criminology*, 27(1), 27-55.

Organizing for Deterrence and Juvenile Justice: New York, 1974-1984

Simon I. Singer
Research Foundation of the State
University of New York - Albany
85-II-CX-0026
(ICPSR 9324)

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to estimate the deterrent effects of the 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

Data files: 1
Unit: Month
Variables: 26
Cases: 132

Reports and Publications

Singer, S. I., & 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

Dale Anne Sipes and
Mary Elsner Oram
National Center for State Courts
85-II-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 of judges, civil attorneys and criminal attorneys.

Sample:

There are two samples. In the trial case sample, cases were obtained from a convenience sample of on-going 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% response rate), 197 criminal attorneys (47%) and 131 civil attorneys (38%).

Dates of data collection:

1986 - 1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set 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, day and time the trial ended. The questionnaire data contain informa-

tion on professional experiences, number of cases tried per month, opinions about 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 (2) trial judges, civil 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

Data files: 5
Unit: Court case, Judge and Attorney
Variables: 78 - 172 per file
Cases: 57

Reports and Publications

Sipes, D. A., & Oram, M. E. (1988).
On trial: The length of civil and criminal trials. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts

Disorder and Community Decline

Wesley G. Skogan
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research, Northwestern University
85-11-CX-0074
(ICPSR 8944)

Purpose of the Study

Data from five previously collected data sets were aggregated and merged to produce neighborhood-level data disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factor. 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's and Skogan's "Reactions to Crime Project" in Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco (see page 189); Greenberg's study "Characteristics of High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods" in Atlanta (see page 141); Taub's and Taylor's study "Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline" in Chicago (see page 346); Pate's and Annan's study "Reducing Fear of Crime Project" in Houston and Newark (see page 264); 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 (page 189), Greenberg (page 141), Taub and Taylor (page 346), Pate and Annan (page 264) and Skogan's (1987a) final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Dates of data collection:

The data sets 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 as race, age, unemployment, rate etc.; disorder characteristics as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise and gang activity etc.; neighborhood crime problems as burglary, robbery, assault, rape etc.; and others as crime avoidance behaviors, aggregated scale of fear of crime, aggregated scale of neighborhood satisfaction, cohesion and social interaction.

Unit of observation:

Observations are neighborhoods.

Geographic Coverage:

Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Newark, Philadelphia and San Francisco

File Structure

Data file: 1
Unit: Neighborhood
Variables: 68
Cases: 40

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

Wesley G. Skogan, Robert C. Davis,
and Arthur J. Lurigio
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research, New York City Victim
Services Agency, and Loyola University
of Chicago and Northwestern
University
88-II-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; and 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, assaults rather than robberies being most prevalent. Therefore robberies are over-represented 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

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

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 include: 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 need was 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

Data files: 1

Unit: Victim of burglary, robbery, or assault

Variables: 222

Cases: 470

Reports and Publications

None

The Effects of Sentences on Subsequent Criminal Behavior

D. Randall Smith and William R. Smith
Institute for Criminology, Department
of Sociology, Rutgers University
85-IJ-CX-0005

Purpose of the Study

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.

Methodology

Sources of Information

Data were collected from three separate sources and combined into two files: a sentencing file and an event file. The first source is the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts Sentence Guidelines Project (NJAOC). This study collected data from comprehensive Presentence Investigation reports. Additional data providing original and final charge(s) and sentence imposed were collected by NJAOC from Judgement of Conviction sheets. The second source is The Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History data base (SAC). This data base collected official arrest histories maintained by the New Jersey State Police. Finally, incarceration history data were originally collected by the New Jersey Department of Corrections Data Base (DOC).

Sample

Sentencing File. All New Jersey state court cases from October 1976 to September 1977 and which resulted in at least one conviction for an indictable offense were selected to be included in the Sentencing data file (File 1).

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 state-wide arrest, court, supervision, and incarceration records from the age of 18 for all individual offenders among the 14,329 cases in the Sentence File. Of the 14,329 cases in the Sentencing File, 12,231 involve individuals who have criminal career data in the Event 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 each offender in the Sentencing File (a birth, an arrest, a conviction, and a dummy record). The mean number at records per case is 27; the maximum is over 200.

Dates of Data Collection

Sentence File. The data in this file refer to events taking place from October 1976 to September 1977.

Event File. The SAC data system has maintained an arrest history data base since 1972, yet it contains data that refer to arrests as early as the late 1930's. 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 1960's are also included in the data base.

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables

Sentence File. Substantive variables in 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 1976-77 sample. Included among these variables are items relating to offender characteristics, victim characteristics and case characteristics. Second, variable numbers 827 to 957 are items computed from the first group of variables, such as detailed measures of the sentence administered in 1976-77. Finally, the last group of variables, 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 1976-77 sample, events after the sentence was administered, and

events in the period between arrest and sentencing.

Event File. This file has 41 variables. Variables include type of event, date and time of event, arrest data, court data, and demographic characteristics of the offender.

Unit of Observation

Sentence File. Contains data at the level of the individual court case.

Event File. 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

All arrest, incarceration, court, and other criminal justice records refer to events taking place in the state of New Jersey.

File Structure

Data File: (1) Sentence File: 487,186 records

Unit: The individual case

Variables: 1,377

Cases: 14,329

Data File: (2) Event File: 349,775 records

Unit: The event in an offender's criminal career

Variables: 41

Cases: 349,775

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.

Drunken Driving: Broader Dimensions of Deterrence

John R. Snortum
Claremont Graduate School,
Claremont, CA
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, sixteen 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 sixteen 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 through 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 data set includes information on the drinking and driving practices of adult Americans. Questions in the interview were directed toward socio-economic 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

Data files: 1
Unit: Licensed drivers
Variables: 52
Cases: 1401

Reports and Publications

Berger, D. E., & 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. (No Date). *Drunken driving: The broader dimensions of deterrence*. Unpublished report, Claremont McKenna College Department of Psychology, Claremont, California.

Police Documentation of Drunk Driving Arrests

John R. Snortum, Paul R. Riva, Dale E. Berger, and Thomas W. Mangione
Claremont McKenna College
Department of Psychology
86-II-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 7 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 accomo-

date 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 Bernadino 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

Data files: 1

Unit: The police report at the time of arrest

Variables: 112

Cases: 617

Reports and Publications

Snortum, J. R., Riva, P. R., Berger, D. E., & Mangione, T. W. (in press). 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.

Massachusetts State-wide Sentencing Guidelines Evaluation, 1979

Richard F. Sparks
Rutgers University, Newark, NJ
78-NI-AX-0147
(ICPSR 7909)

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this project were (1) to study the implementation and use of state-wide 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 collected 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 through June of 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set summarizes the background and case characteristics of convicted offenders in the Massachusetts Superior Court during 1977-1978.

Description of variables:

The data set 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

Data files: 1
Unit: Convicted offenders
Variables: 128
Cases: 1,440

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R. F. (1982). *Massachusetts state-wide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

New Jersey State-wide Sentencing Guidelines Evaluation, 1979, 1980

Richard F. Sparks
Rutgers University, Newark, NJ
78-NI-AX-0147
(ICPSR 7910, 7911)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this project was (1) to study the implementation and use of state-wide 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 were 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 through June of 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set deals 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 over-sampling of minimum security inmates since this status was the least represented in the institution.

Description of variables:

The data set contains information about inmate attitudes towards crime, punishment and various sentencing strategies. Demographic and socio-economic 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

Data files: 3; (1) 1979 background file, (2) 1979 survey file, (3) 1980 survey file

Unit: Inmates

Variables: 1979 Background file, 25
1979 Survey file, 209
1980 Survey file, 191

Cases: 1979 Background file, 226
1979 Survey file, 146
1980 Survey file, 157

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R. F. (1982). *New Jersey state-wide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Stecher, B. A., & 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: A Policy-Oriented Re-Analysis, 1979-1980

William Spelman
Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
82-IJ-CX-P254
(ICPSR 8215)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to conduct a re-analysis of existing data to investigate what social and physical or environmental conditions may facilitate citizen crime prevention in different types of neighborhoods. The original data sets merged in the re-analysis 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 re-analysis of two existing data sets: Stephanie Greenberg's study entitled "Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia" (see page 141) and Richard Taub's study "Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979" (see page 346).

Sample:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie (page 141) and Taub, Richard (page 346).

Dates of data collection:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie (page 141) and Taub, Richard (page 346).

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 community participation in crime prevention efforts.

Description of variables:

The complete data set includes individual demographic and socio-economic status characteristics; person, property and neighborhood crime rates; and neighborhood characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia and Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Neighborhoods
Variables: 156
Cases: 3833

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

William Spelman and Dale K. Brown
Police Executive Research Forum,
Washington, DC
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 Response Time Analysis Project (see page 149). 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 incidence 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 where no arrest took place. Cases were randomly selected within each of these categories. Involvement crimes and crimes resulting in on-scene arrests

were over-sampled 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 done with citizens who had requested police assistance.

Dates of data collection:

April 21 through 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
Unit: Reported criminal incidents
Variables: 250 per file
Cases: 710 - 1303 per file

Reports and Publications

Spelman, W., & Brown, D. (1984). *Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Line-of-Duty Deaths of Police Officers: Concerns of Surviving Family Members

Frances A. Stillman

Division of Medical Psychology, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland
85-II-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 data base. 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 data sets 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 with 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

Data files: 2
Unit: Individual
Variables: 182 and 78
Cases: 174

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.

_____. (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,
Chicago
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 neighborhoods 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 through 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 with 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 respondents' 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 data set also includes aggregate data about neighborhood characteristics and crime rates.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Neighborhoods

Variables: 411

Cases: 3,310

Reports and Publications

Taub, R. P., Taylor, D. G., & Dunham, J. D. (1981). *Final report of the crime, fear of crime and the deterioration of urban neighborhoods*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

Taub, R. P., Taylor, D. G., & 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. & 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., & Dunham, J. D. (1984). *Paths of neighborhood change.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Keeping the Peace: Police Discretion and the Mentally Disordered in Chicago, Illinois, 1980-1981

Linda A. Teplin
Northwestern University Medical
School, Chicago, IL
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:

During a 14 month period in 1980 through 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

Data files: 2; (1) Police shifts, (2) Police-citizen encounters
Unit: Police shifts and police-citizen encounters

Variables: 884
Cases: Police shift, 270
Police-citizen encounter,
1382

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.

Relationship between Employment and Crime: A Survey of Brooklyn Defendants, 1979-1980

James W. Thompson
Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY
81-II-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, NY during July and August, 1979. A sub-sample of 152 respondents was re-interviewed in 1980.

Dates of data collection:

July and August, 1979 and 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: (a) at two years prior to arrest; (b) at the time of arrest; and, (c) 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:

Defendant

Geographic Coverage

Brooklyn, NY

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Defendant
Variables: 541
Cases: 902

Reports and Publications

Sullivan, M., & Thompson, J. W. (1984). *Youth crime and employment patterns in three Brooklyn neighborhoods*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Sviridoff, M., & McElroy, J. (1984). *Employment and crime: A summary report*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Thompson, J. W., Cataldo, J., & 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 reexamination*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

Pre-trial Release Practices in the United States, 1976-1978

Mary A. Toborg
Lazar Institute, Washington, DC
79-NI-AX-0038
(ICPSR 7972)

Purpose of the Study

This research included both a descriptive study of pre-trial release practices and an evaluation of the impact of a pre-trial release programs on selected state and local trial court release practices, focusing on four topics: (1) release; (2) court appearance; (3) pre-trial criminality; and, (4) impact of pre-trial release programs.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from on-site interviews with pre-trial program staff, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, defense attorneys; as well as from state or FBI rap sheets; court indices; and police, booking, pre-

sentence, 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 pre-trial release programs.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates pre-trial release practices. Part one 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 two examined the impact of the existence of pre-trial release programs on release, court appearance, and pre-trial release outcomes. For this phase, an experimental design was used to compare a group of defendants who participated in a pre-trial 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 pre-trial 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:

Pre-trial 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

Data files: 2; (1) Phase I and (2) Phase II
Unit: Pre-trial releases
Variables: Phase I file, 223
Phase II file, 274
Cases: Phase I file, 3488
Phase II file, 1598

Reports and Publications

Toborg, M. A. (1981). *Pre-trial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pre-trial release - a national evaluation of practices and outcomes, introduction*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pre-trial 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). *Pre-trial release - a national evaluation of*

practices and outcomes: Vol. 2. The impact of pre-trial release programs - a study of four jurisdictions. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pre-trial release - a national evaluation of practices and outcomes: Vol. 3. Pre-trial release without formal programs*. Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Evaluation of Washington, D.C. Adult Urine Testing/Drug Use Surveillance Project

Mary Toborg, Anthony Yezer,
and John Beilassai
Toborg Associates, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.
83-IJ-CX-K049

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 are 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 through 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, D.C. 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 avail-

able; no measure of treatment is available for drug treatment or control groups.

NOTE: Not all variables in the codebook are fully documented. As additional information becomes available, updated codebooks may be released.

Unit of observation:

Arrests of individual adult offenders

Geographic Coverage:

Washington, D.C.

File Structure:

Data files: 1
Unit: Arrests
Variables: 834
Cases: 12,662

NOTE: The user is cautioned that the data are provided in "as-is" condition: variables for some observations may contain wild codes or other unexpected values. Variables located in positions 622-1737 are particularly subject to this condition.

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., & Yezer, A. (1987). *Analysis of drug use among arrestees* (Monograph No. 4). Unpublished report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Yezer, A., & 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., & 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.

The Disturbed Violent Offender

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 over 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 merge of these data files can allow examination of the chronology of mental health and violent behaviors over a long period of an offender's criminal career.

Description of the 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:

Data files: 3; (1) Offender, (2) Criminal history, (3) Mental health history

Unit: Individual offenders

Variables: Offenders, 37
Criminal history, 6
Mental health, 6

Cases: Offenders, 1308
Criminal history, 9697
Mental health, 3365

Reports and Publications

Toch, H., & Adams, K. (1988). *The disturbed violent offender*.

Unpublished final report, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979

David Trubek and Joel Grossman
University of Wisconsin Law School,
Madison

82-II-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 data base on dispute processing and litigation, and the collection of information, especially on the costs of litigation.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data set 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 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, and quasi-criminal matters. 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 data set 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:

Dispute or case

Geographic Coverage

Eastern Wisconsin, Central California, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and New Mexico

File Structure

Data files: 3; (1) organizational screening survey, (2) household screening survey, (3) disputes

Unit: Dispute or case

Variables: Organizational screening, 742

Household screening, 1874
Disputes, 1000

Cases: Organizational screening, 1516

Household screening, 5202
Disputes, 2631

Reports and Publications

Kritzer, H. M., Felstiner, W. L. F., Sarat, A., & 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., & 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., & Grossman, J. B. (1984). The costs of ordinary litigation. *UCLA Law Review*, 31(1), 72-127.

Violence Against Police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984-1986

Craig D. Uchida and Laure W. Brooks
University of Maryland, College Park
86-IJ-CX-0022
(ICPSR 9347)

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to examine individual and situational characteristics of non-fatal assaults of police officers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from records of police assaults, personnel and calls for service data in the Baltimore County Police Department.

Sample:

There are two samples. The first is the universe of non-fatal 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 data sets on non-fatal 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, non-assaulter, 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

Data files: 2
Units: Assaults, calls
Variables: Assaults, 110
Calls, 4
Cases: Assaults, 1550
Calls, 15196

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D., & 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., & 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., & Wilson, M. (1990, forthcoming). The neighborhood context of violence against police. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*.

The Effects of U.S. v. Leon on Police Search Warrant Practices

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 v. Leon on police search warrant applications in seven jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from search warrants applications in seven cities during 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 data sets 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

Data files: 7 (one file for each city)
Unit: Search warrant
Variables: 235 per file
Cases: 87 - 760 per file

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D., Bynum, T., Rogan, D., & 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., & 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.

Search Warrant Process: Preconceptions, Perceptions, and Practices

Richard Van Duizend, L. Paul Sutton
and Charlotte A. Carter
National Center for State Courts,
Williamsburg, VA
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, 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 through 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; however, these sites are not identified in order to preserve anonymity

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Search warrant cases
Variables: 904
Cases: 227

Reports and Publications

Van Duizend, R., Sutton, L. P., & 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 re-analyzes 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data permits a re-analysis of Isaac Ehrlich's research on the empirical relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates.

Description of variables:

Socio-economic 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 non-whites 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 are reported, and the crime rates for murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

Unit of observation:

U.S. States

Geographic Coverage

47 U.S. states (New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii were not included)

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: State
Variables: 66
Cases: 47

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

David Weisburd, Lawrence Sherman,
and Anthony Petrosino
Rutgers University and Crime Control
Institute
88-IJ-CX-0007

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: (A) experiments that compare a sanction with no sanction or a more severe sanction with a less severe sanction; (B) experiments that measure the effects of alternative sanctions that are difficult to arrange in terms of severity; and (C) 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 non-government 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

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

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 sanction(s) 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 differential attrition; and whether their 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

Data files: 1
Unit: The experiment
Variables: 99
Cases: 76

Reports and Publications

Weisburd D., Sherman L., Petrosino, A. J. (1990). *Registry of randomized*

criminal justice experiments in sanctions.

Effect of Prior Record in Sentencing Research: An Examination of the Assumption That Any Measure is Adequate

Susan Welch and Cassia Spohn
University of Nebraska
84-IJ-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 non-violent 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 the disparity of the sentencing process of 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 maxi-

mum charge was one of the fourteen most common offenses are included. These 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.

Dates of data collection:

Not available.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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 are: number of arrests, number of misdemeanor arrests, number of felony arrests, any prior convictions, number of times sentenced to a prison term; the number of times sentenced to 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, and any prior term of incarceration for more than one year, and any misdemeanor arrests.)

Presiding judge variables are: length of time on the bench, race, and sex.

Case Variables are: maximum charge, sentence for the maximum charge, plea, year of the case, the type of attorney (public or private), whether current charge resulted in a prison sentence

Unit of observation:

Felony cases

Geographic Coverage

A large Northeastern city

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Felony cases

Variables: 19

Cases: 5562

Reports and Publications

Gruhl, J., Spohn, C., & Welch, S.

(1981). Women as policymakers:

The case of trial judges. *American Journal of Political Science*, 25(2), 308-322.

Spohn, C., & 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

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 investigation 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; namely, 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 the other offenses.

Dates of data collection:

1979-80

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is a richly detailed data set 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) bail/bond amount, etc.; details about the nature of the offense (e.g., number of counts in the indictment, title/section of first, second, third offense(s), maximum prison and maximum fine associated with offense(s); official version of the offense; namely, description of the actual and charged offense, its duration and geographic spread, number of participants and number of persons arrested, number of corporations/ businesses indicted; classification of the victim(s) involved; nature and amount of gain from the

offense; information about discovery and/or coverup; defendant's past criminal history, family history, marital history, home and neighborhood environment, education, group/social memberships, and employment history. Information on spouses'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

Data files: 1

Unit: Convicted white collar crime offenders

Variables: 296

Cases: 1910

Reports and Publications

Weisburd, D., Wheeler, S., Bode, N., & Waring E. (forthcoming). *The nature and sanctioning of white collar crime.*

Wheeler, S. & Rothmann, M. L. (1982). The organization as weapon in white collar crime. *Michigan Law Review*, 80(June), 1403-1426.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D., & Bode, N. (1982). Sentencing the white collar offender: Rhetoric and reality. *American Sociological Review*, 47(October), 641-659.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D., Waring, E., & Bode, N. (1988). White collar

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior

Cathy Spatz Widom
Department of Criminal Justice and
Psychology, Indiana University
86-II-CX-0033
(ICPSR 9480)

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 for 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 through 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 delin-

quent 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 through 3: This study employed a prospective cohorts research design where 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 abuse/neglect cases 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 through 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 conflicting 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 through 3: The variables for data 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 data File 2 include information on the abuse/neglect incident. Variables for data 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 data File 4 include information on the charges filed within adult arrest incidents. Variables for data 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 what area or its characteristics is provided in order to protect the confidentiality of the individual cases.

File Structure

Data files: 5

Unit: (1) Individuals from either the abuse/neglect group or the control group.
(2-3) Individuals from the abuse/neglect group.
(4) Charges within adult arrest incidents.
(5) Charges within juvenile arrest incidents.

Variables: 5 - 30 per file

Cases: 908 - 2,578 per file

Reports and Publications

Ames, A., & Widom, C. S. (1988, November). *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., & 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 & M. Crowner (Eds.), *Current Approaches to the Prediction of Violence*. Washington, D. C.: American Psychiatric Press.

Widom, C. S. (1989). Intergenerational transmission of violence. In N. A. Weiner & M. E. Wolfgang (Eds.), *Pathways to criminal violence* (pp. 137-201). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Widom, C. S. (1989). Child abuse, neglect, and adult behavior: Design and findings on criminality, violence, and child abuse. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 59*, 355-367.

Widom, C. S. (1989). Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior. *Criminology, 27*, 251-271.

Widom, C. S. (1989). Does violence beget violence? A critical examination of the literature. *Psychological Bulletin, 106*, 3-28.

Widom, C. S. (1989). The cycle of violence. *Science, 244*, 160-166.

Widom C. S. (in press). Childhood victimization: Risk factor for delinquency. In M. E. Colten & J. Gore (Eds.), *Adolescent stress: Causes and consequences*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

Widom, C. S. (in press). Avoidance of criminality in abused and neglected children. *Psychiatry*.

Widom, C. S. (1990). *The role of placement experiences in mediating the criminal consequences of childhood victimization*. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Widom, C. S. & Ross, B. (1988, November). Pathways to delinquency and adult criminality. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Psychopathology. Cambridge, MA

Factors Influencing the Quality and Utility of Government-Sponsored Research

Lois Recascino Wise
School of Public and Environmental
Affairs, Indiana
University-Bloomington
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:

1985-86

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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 in time or were overdue are included. The data set provides two indices—one which represents quality and one which represents utility. Each is an additive combination of variables in the data set.

Unit of observation:

Research grants, sponsored by NIJ

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Research grants

Variables: 52

Cases: 75

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, forthcoming.

Improving Correctional Classification Through a Study of the Relationship of Inmate Characteristics and Institutional Adjustment

Kevin Wright
State University of New York at
Binghamton
83-IJ-CX-0011
(ICPSR 8437)

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to improve 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 twenty month period. The final sample size was 6% of the population of large New York correctional facilities and 11% of the smaller institutions' population.

Dates of data collection:

1983 through 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 with 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 data set contains demographic and social information on inmates, as well as psychological characteristics 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 they 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

Unit: Individual inmates

Variables: 5 - 172 per file

Cases: 529 - 12502 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.

Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons

James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, MA
82-II-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 administered to 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 through January 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set 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, how the weapon was used and why, as well as information concerning those offenders who did not carry a gun.

Unit of observation:

Incarcerated male felons

Geographic Coverage

Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and Oklahoma

File Structure

Data files: 1
Unit: Incarcerated male felons
Variables: 593
Cases: 1,874

Reports and Publications

Wright, J. D., & 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., & Rossi, P. H. (1986). *Armed and considered dangerous: A survey of felons and their firearms*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

Wright, J. D., & Rossi, P. H. (No date). *The armed criminal in America: A survey of incarcerated felons*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Nature and Patterns of Homicide in Eight American Cities, 1978

Margaret Zahn and Marc Riedel
Center for the Study of Crime,
Delinquency, and Corrections,
Southern Illinois University,
Carbondale, Illinois
79-NI-AX-0092
(ICPSR 8936)

Purpose of the Study

This data set is part of a larger project to examine patterns of homicide in the United States. This part is focused on the experience of eight selected cities to allow an analysis of various types of homicide. The other part of the project contains data on nationwide trends in homicide over an eleven year period (1968-1978; see page 305).

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 eleven-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 in the Northeast, Philadelphia and Newark; in the North Central region, Chicago and St. Louis; Memphis and Dallas represented the South; and in the West, Oakland and "Ashton" (a pseudonym) were selected. 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% 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 data set 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, circumstances 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/race of each offender. Age/sex/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 victim

Geographic Coverage

Eight large U.S. cities: Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Oakland, and "Ashton" (a large western city)

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: Homicide victim

Variables: 214

Cases: 1748

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M., & Zahn, M. (1981). *Nature and patterns of American homicide: Final report*. Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., & Mock, L. F. (1985). *The nature and patterns of American Homicide*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

**Public and Private
Resources in Public Safety:
Metropolitan Area Panel
Data, 1977 and 1982**

Edwin W. Zedlewski
National Institute of Justice
(Washington, DC)
*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 data set 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 SMSA's 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.); non-municipal 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

Data files: 1

Unit: SMSAs

Variables: 343

Cases: 366

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.

Victim Injury and Death in Urban Robbery: A Chicago Study

Franklin E. Zimring and James Zuehl
Earl Warren Legal Institute
83-II-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 (a) killings classified as robbery related, (b) killings for which no motive was assigned, (c) robberies that resulted in victim injury, and (d) nonlethal 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 thirty 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 thirty reports of robbery to the Detective Division where a notation of hospital assistance was made. Only reports that include 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 non-life-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 thirty 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:

Data were collected from October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

None.

Descriptor 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:

The robbery incident

Geographic Coverage

Data were collected in Chicago,
Illinois.

File Structure

Data files: 1

Unit: The robbery incident

Variables: 231

Cases: 900

Reports and Publications

Zimring, F. E., & Zuehl, J. (1986).
Victim injury and death in urban
robbery: A Chicago study. *The
Journal of Legal Studies*, XV(1):
1-40.

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