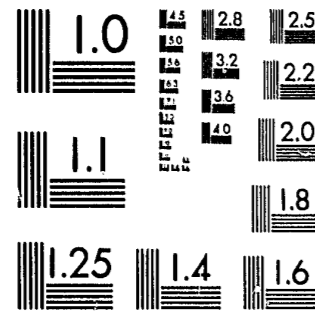


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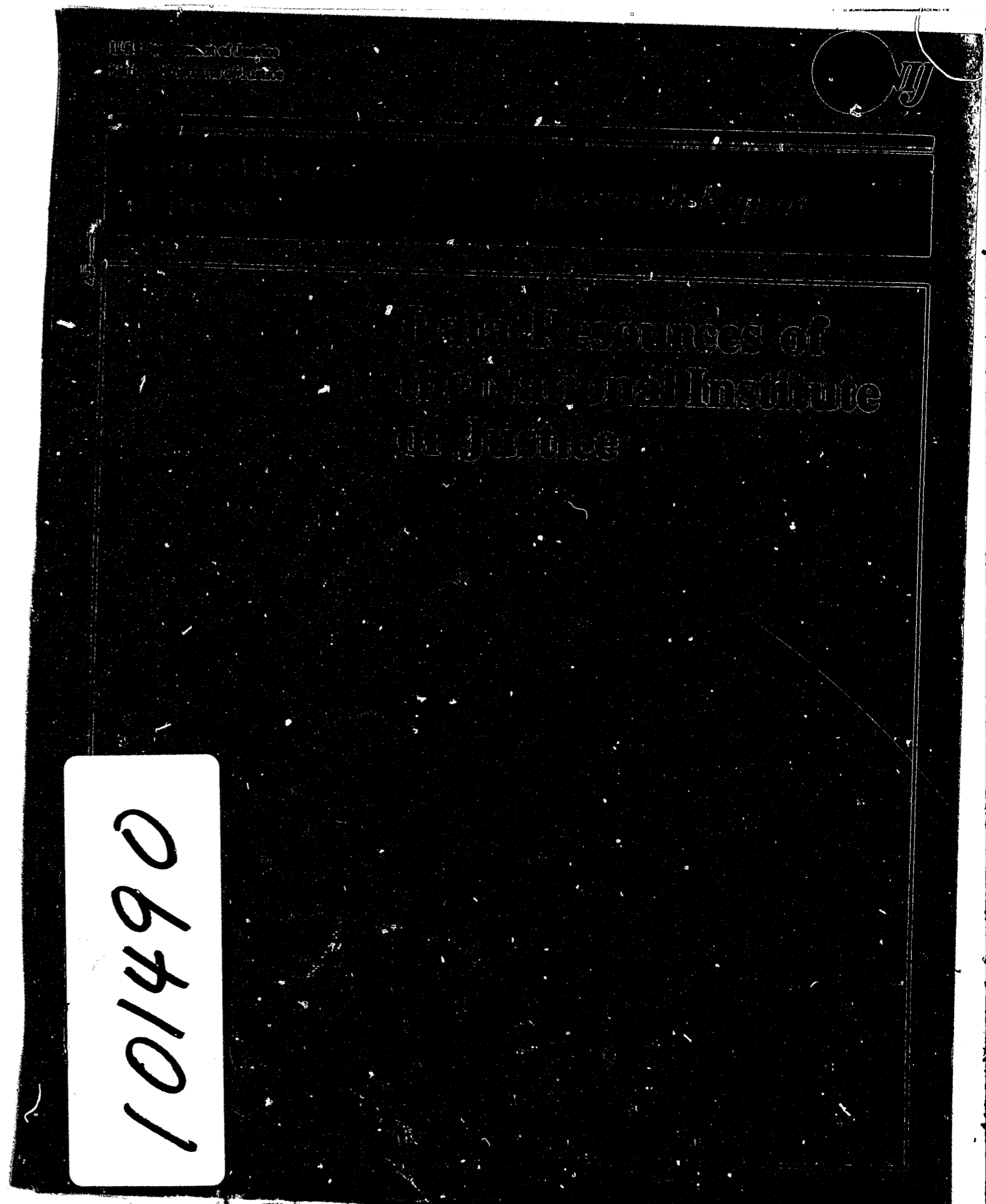
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DATA RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Criminal Justice Data Resource Program
Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology
The University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Colin Loftin, Project Director
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October 1985

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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FOREWORD

Original data collection is an expensive, time consuming and difficult task for researchers. Often, researchers can devote a limited amount of time analyzing the data they have collected. Rarely can the original researchers explore all the policy questions their data permit.

Through National Institute of Justice support, a significant fund of data on crime and criminal justice operations has been accumulated. Reuse and reexamination of this wealth of data permits a relatively economical exploration of important policy issues. It brings to bear the analytical talents of a larger number of researchers on questions of concern to criminal justice practitioners and policymakers. To the extent that secondary analysis confirms the findings of the original research, policymakers can have fuller confidence in using research findings to inform policies.

The National Institute of Justice is unique among Federal agencies in its requirement that data sets be delivered to us when research projects are completed. The machine-readable data are publicly archived and made available for secondary analysis.

To stimulate productive secondary analysis, the National Institute of Justice commissioned Dr. Colin Loftin and his colleagues at the University of Maryland to compile this annotated list of archived data sets of the National Institute of Justice. We hope the research community will use this guide and the data available to improve the quality of criminal justice research.

James K. Stewart
Director

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1 - Introduction and User's Guide

This annotated listing includes all machine-readable data sets produced by research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) that have been archived and made available to the public as of October 1985. The data sets are grouped into eight subject areas:

- Community Crime Prevention
- Corrections
- Courts
- Crime Types
- Criminal Careers
- Criminal Justice System
- Police
- Sanctions

Within each category, the data sets are listed alphabetically by the name(s) of the principal investigator(s). Each listing includes the name of the institution that produced the data and two identification numbers: the NIJ award number and a data set number assigned by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

The author, title, institution and NIJ award number can be used to identify published reports and other written documents that describe the data set, the data collection procedures, and the substantive findings of the original research in more detail. Author and Subject/Title indexes are also provided.

Through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the National Institute of Justice maintains an automated bibliographic catalog of more than 90,000 documents, including all NIJ project reports. Codebooks for the data sets listed here are available from NCJRS. Microfiche copies are free. Copies of printed reports are available through the NCJRS document loan program. A limited number of free copies of some published reports are also available from NCJRS; other reports may be purchased from NCJRS or the Superintendent of Documents. Those interested in obtaining codebooks may write to NCJRS at

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

For telephone requests you may call NCJRS toll free at
800-851-3420.

Machine-readable copies of the data sets (and codebooks) can be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive maintained by ICPSR at the University of Michigan. The data are available in a variety of formats including punched cards and floppy disks, but, as a general practice data supplied by ICPSR are transmitted on magnetic tape supplied by the individual or institution making the request. Requests for data from individuals at ICPSR member institutions should be made through their ICPSR Official Representative. All others may request data by contacting

Janet Vavra, ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Telephone: 313-763-5010.

Because many data collections in the archive have similar titles, requesters should specify the exact ICPSR study number when seeking data sets from the archive. It is also important to provide ICPSR with the necessary technical specifications so that your machine will be able to accommodate the data in the form it is provided.

This annotated catalog was prepared for the National Institute of Justice by the Criminal Justice Data Resources Program located at the University of Maryland's Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology. The Data Resources Program was created in 1984 by NIJ to encourage use of the machine-readable data generated by NIJ sponsored projects.

Revised editions of the catalog will be produced as the data resources of NIJ expand. Corrections and comments on the catalog are welcome. Please contact

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2 - Annotated Listing by Subject

Community Crime Prevention

Fowler, Floyd J.
Residential Neighborhood Crime Control Project: Hartford, Connecticut, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979.
Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts. -

ICPSR 7682 [NIJ 73-NI-99-0044, 75-NI-95-0026, 79-NI-AX-0026]

Random and clustered area probability samples of households in Hartford, Connecticut were selected as part of an experiment designed to reduce the rates of residential burglary and street robbery/purse snatchings and the fear of these crimes. Victimization surveys were administered, half of them conducted in person and the other half by telephone, during a five year period (1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979). Variables included in the surveys examined victimization experiences, fear and perceived risk of victimization, perceptions and attitudes towards the police, neighborhood problems and characteristics of respondents, households and neighborhoods. The data reside in five files. The 1973 file contains 560 variables for 891 cases; the 1975 file contains 214 variables and 556 cases; the 1976 file contains 249 variables for 146 cases; the 1977 file contains 358 variables for 885 cases; and the 1979 contains 320 variables for 623 cases.

Greenberg, Stephanie.
Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980.
Chapel Hill, NC: Research Institute Triangle.

ICPSR 7951 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0080]

This study examined the physical environment and socio-economic attributes of neighborhoods and their relationship to neighborhood crime rates. It explored why some urban neighborhoods possessed low crime rates despite their proximity and similarity to high crime areas. Territoriality - the informal maintenance of control over an area by people residing in that area - was proposed as the critical intervening variable that

mediated the relationship between the incidence of crime and the social and physical environment. Physical characteristics included land use, housing, street type, arrangement of buildings and boundary characteristics. The social dimensions included spatial identity, local ties, social cohesion, informal social control, residential stability and racial and economic composition. Data were collected between August and October of 1980 using a stratified random sample of 523 households in three pairs of neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia for the survey component of the study. Neighborhood pairs were selected if they were physically adjacent but had distinctly different crime rates and if both had comparable racial and economic compositions. Data for the other component were collected by the Atlantic Bureau of City Planning and was used to both assist in sampling for the household survey and to also provide information on physical characteristics of the blocks of land in the study neighborhoods. The data reside in two files. The Plan file contains 40 variables for 9,121 cases and the Survey file contains 683 variables for 523 cases.

Jacob, Herbert.

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

Evanston, IL: Northwestern University.

ICPSR 8076 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0096]

Data were collected to investigate government responses to the increase in crime during the period from 1948 to 1978. Policy responses of ten American cities were analyzed: Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Nevada, Oakland, Philadelphia, Phoenix and San Jose. 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. The data were collected from U.S. Census sources, Uniform Crime Reports and news media. The data reside in 18 files; five of these files are SPSS control statement files and the other 13 files contain the data. There are 57 variables and 12,276 cases in the baseline data. The ten city files each have 61 variables and 310 cases. The city ordinance file has 37 variables and 422 cases and the state law file has 45 variables for 533 cases. The media data files have 140 variables and 670 cases.

Kobrin, Solomon and Leo A. Schuerman.

Interaction Between Neighborhood Change and Criminal Activity.

Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California.

ICPSR 9056 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0127]

This research was designed to evaluate how changes in the structural and compositional attributes of neighborhoods relate to increases in criminal activity and deterioration over a twenty-six year period (1950-1976). The unit of analysis was census tract clusters that were defined in 1970 as high crime areas. The principal investigators conducted an historical trend analysis that examined changes in the construction and criminal activity in census tract clusters in Los Angeles counties. The variables included in the data set primarily measure four components of census tract cluster characteristics they determined that affect crime levels: (1) changes over time in land use - the transition from residential property to commercial and industrial establishments, (2) demographic changes in the make-up of families (i.e., two-parent families to single parent ones) and population changes, (3) changes in the socio-economic level of neighborhoods due to shifts in characteristics of the labor force (i.e., white to blue collar, more employment of women) and overcrowding, and (4) changes in norms concerning law observance due to the emergence of neighborhood sub-cultures. Data sources include demographic information from census tract data, L.A. County Tax Assessor's Office, L.A. County Department of Probation and Registrar of Voters, State of California Department of Savings and Loans, State and County Vital Statistics files and L.A. County Municipal and County Law Enforcement Agency files. There 999 variables for 1,142 cases.

Lavrakas, Paul J. and Wesley G. Skogan.

Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention, 1979: Chicago Metropolitan Area Survey.

Evanston, IL: Northwestern University.

ICPSR 8086 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0111]

This project was conducted to gain an understanding of the wide range of activities in which the American public engages to be secure from crime. In particular, this survey was designed to identify the scope of anti-crime activities and investigate the processes which facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities.

The geographical area for the survey was defined by the "commuting basin" of Chicago, excluding several independent

cities and their suburbs (e.g., Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet) on the northern and western fringes of that area, and excluding all areas in Indiana. A "modified random digit dialing with enrichment" procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers. Interviewing was carried out by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois during June through August, 1979. A total of 1,803 interviews were completed.

Information was gathered on people's opinions toward safety, their involvement with "crime prevention" activities and the quality of life in their neighborhoods. In addition, data were assembled from Census Bureau and police reports for each community area in which respondents lived in the years immediately preceding the survey. There are 219 variables for 1,803 cases.

Lewis, Dan.

Reactions to Crime Project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco: Survey on Fear Of Crime and Citizen Behavior. Detroit, MI: Market Opinion Research Center.

ICPSR 8162 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0057]

This survey was carried out between October and December, 1977, using a telephone interview scheme. Questionnaire preparation and initial pretesting, along with all sampling and telephone number preparation, was conducted at Northwestern University. The three cities selected for study were Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. A total of ten neighborhoods were chosen from these cities along a number of dimensions--ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. In addition, a small city-wide sample was drawn from each city.

General topics included how individuals band together to deal with crime problems, individual responses to crime such as property marking or the installation of locks and bars, and the impact of fear of crime on day-to-day behavior, for example, shopping and recreational patterns. Respondents were asked several questions which called for self-reports of behavior; these include questions about events and conditions in their home areas, their relationship to their neighbors, who they know and visit around their homes, and what they watch on TV and read in the newspapers. Also included were a number of questions measuring 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. There are approximately 200 variables for each of the 5,121 cases.

McPherson, Marlys, Glenn Silloway, and David L. Frey.
Crime, Fear and Control in Neighborhood Commercial Centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1980.
St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Crime Prevention Center.

ICPSR 8167 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0073]

This research focused on the influence of commercial area characteristics on perceptions of crime and crime control. The study was conducted in two stages. The first stage examined the relationship between commercial land use and crime in small residential areas within an urban setting. Variables for this part included measures of the population, environmental characteristics and crime frequencies in 93 sites. The second stage examined characteristics of individual business people and residents living in or near one of the 24 sites selected for more in-depth study. The second phase also examined background residential and commercial characteristics that influence reactions to crime through social and psychological processes (i.e., social control, social disorder and personal characteristics) in order to explore individuals' uses and perceptions of commercial centers. Both stages of the research concentrated on data collection from commercial centers surrounded by residential neighborhoods in Minneapolis and St. Paul. For the first stage, 93 commercial/residential sites were studied, each containing approximately 20 stores and having a surrounding residential neighborhood within a 0.3 mile radius with an average population of 2242. Twenty-four of these commercial/residential areas were randomly selected for the second stage. The data reside in two files. There are approximately 153 variables for 93 cases.

Mendelsohn, Harold and Garrett J. O'Keefe.
Media Crime Prevention Campaign in the United States, 1980.
Denver, CO: University of Denver.

ICPSR 8050 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0105]

Data were collected to assess the effectiveness of the "Take a Bite Out of Crime" public service advertising campaign and to determine whether media campaigns can contribute to public participation in crime prevention. Questionnaires were administered through telephone interviews to a national quasi-probability sample of 1454 respondents. The survey focused on the respondents' reports of their media use, their perception about crime and its nature, and the number and nature of neighborhood contacts they had. There are 352 variables in the

data.

Spelman, William.
Reactions to Crime in Atlanta and Chicago: A Policy-Oriented Reanalysis, 1979-1980.
 Cambridge, MA: Harvard University.

ICPSR 8215 [NIJ 83-IJ-CX-P254]

This research combined common elements of two existing data sets: Stephanie Greenberg's study (see page ?? above) of 523 interviews of residents in six neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia, "Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia"; and, Richard Taub's (see below) research based on survey data from 3310 residents of eight Chicago, Illinois neighborhoods, "Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979". Spelman's reanalysis used the existing data to investigate what social and physical environmental conditions may facilitate citizen crime prevention in different types of neighborhoods and what role the government can play in efforts to accomplish this. The data set contains 156 variables that include individual demographic and socio-economic status characteristics; person, property and neighborhood crime rates; and neighborhood characteristics. For each variable, the reference number from the Atlanta and Chicago data sets, the complete wording of each survey question, and the exact wording of coding schemes is included. The data reside in three files. The combined data contain 3833 cases.

Taub, Richard and D. Garth Taylor..
Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979.
 Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

ICPSR 7952 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0079]

This study explored the relationship between crime and neighborhood deterioration in eight neighborhoods in Chicago. The neighborhoods were selected on the basis of slowly or rapidly appreciating real estate values, stable or changing racial composition, and high or low crime rates.

The Survey file contains the results of a telephone survey administered to approximately 400 heads of households in each study neighborhood for a total of 3,310 completed interviews. The survey was designed to measure victimization experience, fear and perceptions of crime, protective measures taken, attitudes toward neighborhood quality and resources, attitudes toward the neighborhood as an investment, and density of community

involvement. Respondents from each of the eight neighborhoods were selected on the basis of random digit dialing and screened for street name and block number. Each record also includes physical appearance ratings for the block of the respondent's residence and aggregate figures on personal and property victimization for that city block. The aggregate appearance ratings were compiled from windshield surveys taken by trained personnel of the National Opinion Research Center. The criminal victimization figures came from Chicago City Police files. This file contains 411 variables on the 3,310 cases.

Corrections

Bell, Raymond, Elizabeth H. Conrad, Barbara Gazza, Scott C. Greenwood, J. Gary Lutz, and Robert J. Suppa.
Learning Deficiencies Among Adult Inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington.
 Bethlehem, PA: Lehigh University.

ICPSR 8359 [NIJ 81-IJ-CX-0014]

This study assessed learning deficiencies among prison inmates in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington through testing completed between January 1982 and January 1983. Respondents were administered an academic achievement test and an individual intelligence test. Two screening tests were also given to certain respondents.

The following seven groups of variables were collected: (1) Demographic variables - age, sex, race, employment history, physical condition; (2) Criminal justice variables - offenses committed, prior institutionalization, juvenile adjudication; (3) Educational background variables - years of formal education, academic and vocational participation while incarcerated, previous diagnoses, and prior test results; (4) Family background variables - childhood home situation, death of parents, number of siblings, childhood problems; (5) Academic achievement variables as measured by the Tests of Basic Education; (6) Ability variables - as measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised; and (7) Disability variables - as measured by the Mann-Suiter Disabilities Screening Test.

The data are contained in one file that has a logical record length of 100 characters.

Carlson, Ken.

Survey of American Prisons and Jails, 1979.
Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates.

ICPSR 7899 [NIJ 77-NI-AX-C018]

This study was mandated by the Crime Control Act of 1976 and includes inmate counts by sex and security class, age of facility and rated capacity, confinement variables, age, racial and offense-type composition of inmate population, inmate labor and earnings and race, age and sex characteristics of prison staff offenders. The data reside in two files. There are 291 variables and 558 cases for the Survey of State and Federal Adult Correctional facilities and 208 variables and 405 cases for the Survey of Community-Based Pre-Release facilities.

Collins, James J., Usher, Charles L. and Jay R. Williams.

Research on Alternative Probation Strategies in Maryland.
Chapel Hill, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

ICPSR 8355 [NIJ 81-IJ-CX-0005]

This research was designed to assess the cost effectiveness of three alternative probation strategies: unsupervised probation, regular supervised probation and a community-service work orders program. In a field experiment conducted in Baltimore County, MD, 371 offenders who normally would have been given probation sentences of one year or less were experimentally assigned to one of the three probation treatments over a five month period. Baseline data were collected from intake forms from the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation.

At the half-way point of the program for each probationer, a recidivism assessment was conducted. The sources for this portion of the data set were Maryland State Police criminal histories (rapsheets) and interviews with the probationers. Six months after the end of the probation period, each participant completed a survey in order to discover any changes in socio-economic circumstances or future involvement with criminal justice agencies. Additional data on arrests and outstanding warrants were also obtained and this entire process was repeated twelve months after probation ended. Analysis of the general administrative procedures of each probation program and the specific costs of each of the three programs were also conducted to produce a cost-effectiveness assessment model. There are approximately 887 variables for 371 cases stored in 8 files.

Goodstein, Lynne I., John H. Kramer, John R. Hepburn, and Doris L. MacKenzie.

The Effects of the Determinate Sentence on Institutional Climate and Prison Administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981-1983.
State College, PA: Pennsylvania State University.

ICPSR 8278 [NIJ 80-NI-AX-0006]

Data were collected on prison inmates to examine the effects of determinate sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration. Issues of interest covered in the survey include: attitudes toward the criminal justice system, personal reactions to imprisonment, family contacts outside the institution, relations with other prisoners and guards, involvement in prison programs, physical problems that developed during imprisonment and criminal histories. Six questionnaires were used to collect data from inmates at five prison sites in Connecticut, Minnesota and Illinois. The data reside in nine files with each file having 550 records.

Haapanen, Rudy A. and Carl F. Jesness.

Early Identification of the Chronic Offender.
Sacramento, CA: California Youth Authority.

ICPSR 8226 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0114]

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 (approximately 18-26 years of age). The delinquency data were collected from three California Youth Authority institutions and consist of delinquent youths who were incarcerated in the 1960's. The follow-up data on criminal arrest history were obtained between 1978 and 1980 from official arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigations and Identifications, the FBI and the California Bureau of Vital Statistics. While incarcerated, the juveniles participated in various research which culminated in extensive demographic, psychological and behavioral data sets. This research attempted to facilitate identification of chronic adult offenders based on their juvenile experiences. The data reside in six files. For each of the three samples, there is a background file and a follow-up arrest history file. There are 1715 cases in the Preston sample, 982 cases in the Youth Center Research Project sample and 210 cases in the Fricot sample.

Hartigan, Richard.

Cost Effectiveness of Misdemeanant Probation, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981-1982.
Cincinnati, OH: Hamilton County Board of Commissioners.

ICPSR 8259 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0083]

This research was designed to determine whether supervision of misdemeanor probationers was cost-effective in increasing the level of successful probation completions in Hamilton County, Ohio. Data were collected to examine relationships among supervision costs, the collection of court costs, fines, and restitution, types of supervision, risk assessment and probationer conduct for the population of probationers. 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 trends and relationships.

Data were collected on 2756 misdemeanor probationers between January 1, 1981 and December 31, 1982 from a potential pool of 7072 cases. The remaining 4316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or to other reasons that did not meet the research criteria. The variables collected include risk assessment at intake, supervision level assigned, number of times the probationer was assigned to probation, start and planned termination dates, date of last status change, status at termination, degree of successful completion of probation achieved, costs occurred in administering probation and amounts collected from each probationer for court costs, restitution and fines. Of these 2756 probationers, there are 6618 records of probation experiences in the data file. Each record represents one experience and individuals may appear several times in the file. There are 16 variables for 6618 cases. The data reside on three files.

Messinger, Sheldon.

Characteristics and Movement of Felons in California Prisons, 1945-1964.
Berkeley, CA: University of California, Berkeley.

ICPSR 7971 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0093]

This study examined felons in the California prison system, providing information for each felon who was either committed to the Department of Corrections, returned to prison as a parole violator, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole,

discharged, or who died or was executed from January 1, 1945 through December 31, 1964. The data are arranged by year and type of movement. Each record contains information on certain characteristics of the person involved, 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. There are 16 files in this collection. There are ?? variables for ?? cases.

Romm, Joseph.

Evaluation of Intensive Probation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 1980-1981.
Bethesda, MD: System Sciences, Inc.

ICPSR 8230 [NIJ J-LEAA-027-78]

Data were collected to evaluate the results and impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The primary objectives of the research were to:

1. 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);
2. determine for high risk probationers whether probation was more effective if the initial six months of probation and support services were intensified; and
3. determine for lowest risk probationers whether limited services were as effective as services that were normally provided.

After being classified according to the Wisconsin risk and needs assessment scale, individuals were experimentally assigned to one of eight experimental and control groups if they were sentenced to probation between January 2, 1980 and June 30, 1981, and had reported to the probation department for intake. The experiment was limited to adult residents of Milwaukee County who were not already on probation; not judged to be severe psychotic or severe sex-deviate cases; and not assigned to jail/work-release sentences of more than ten days followed by probation (Huber cases). The latter were high-risk probationers who would not have been available for initial intensive services because they would have been incarcerated or working. Other than these cases, attrition within the experiment was mainly due to those probationers who were "no-shows", i.e., did not report to probation intake after sentencing, and were immediate absconders. No-shows

accounted for 394 of the 2316 probationers assigned to experimental and control groups at intake.

The primary data collection instruments were the State of Wisconsin's internal case tracking and management forms (see attached copies) which were filled out by Milwaukee County Probation Agents. The only modification introduced by the principal investigators was the replacement of client number suffixes (which indicated adult versus juvenile cases) with experimental condition assignment codes.

Each case in the Reassessment and Admissions/Terminations files represents data on an individual probationer. There are 84 variables for 1343 cases in the Reassessment file and 218 variables for 1922 cases in the Admissions/Terminations file. Of the 1922 cases in which admissions data were collected (about 133 variables), 397 cases also have termination data available (an additional 85 variables). Cases in the Chronological file are records of probation agent contacts with probationers over the course of the study. There are 17 variables for 47169 cases (contacts) in this file which includes information on 1781 probationers. As many as 270 contacts with a single probationer are recorded.

Wright, Kevin.

Improving Correctional Classification Through a Study of the Relationship of Inmate Characteristics and Institutional Adjustment.

Binghamton, NY: SUNY-Binghamton.

ICPSR 8437 [NIJ 83-IJ-CX-0011]

This research attempted to improve methods of classifying inmates through the use of questionnaires. Pre-incarceration information on demographic and social traits were obtained from records of the Department of Correctional Services. Using information from these background characteristics and environmental characteristics of the institutions, a classification system designed to reduce behavioral problems within the penal environment and offender adaptation was developed by the researchers. Three questionnaires probed inmates' preferences on a variety of subjects including prison environment and explored measures of adjustment to incarceration.

The sample consisted of 942 inmates from New York state correctional institutions, five maximum and five minimum security, over a twenty month period. Half of the sample was designed to develop and test the classification system while the other half was designed to validate it. The sample was collected at these ten facilities, resulting with a final sample size of 6%

of the population of the large facilities and 11% at the smaller facilities. Data collection efforts spanned from 1983 to 1984. Each case in the first file represents response data from an individual inmate. There are 172 variables for 882 cases in this file. Of the 172 variables, 56 are from the Prison Preference Questionnaire (PPQ), 86 are from the Prison Environment Inventory (PEI) and the remaining 30 from the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ). Cases in the second file are records of medical contacts and diagnoses of inmates. There are five variables for 12502 cases. The third file contains 35 variables for 529 cases from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and include personality assessment information and scores for each individual offender. Data in a fourth file consists of 54 individual-based variables covering inmates' background characteristics and a fifth file contains records of offenses and disciplinary action by individual offender for which there are 32 variables.

Wright, James D. and Peter H. Rossi.

The Armed Criminal in America.

Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

ICPSR 8357 [NIJ 82-IJ-CX-0001]

This research examined violent criminals' motivations behind owning guns and their methods of obtaining firearms. It is based on self-administered questionnaires completed by 1874 convicted felons in medium and maximum security prisons in ten states (Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and Oklahoma). The unit of analysis was males who were incarcerated on a felony conviction on or after January 1, 1979, including both armed and unarmed offenses. Data gathering was conducted from August 1982 to January 1983. Each case in the file represents data on an individual offender. There are 593 variables for 1874 cases.

Courts

Church, Thomas, W.

Assessing Local Legal Culture: Practitioner Norms in Four Criminal Courts.

Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

ICPSR 7808 [NIJ 78-MU-AX-0023]

This study examined the attitudes of court practitioners to determine whether they affected case handling in four cities (Bronx City, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Prior research, (i.e., the Court Delay Research Project conducted by the National Center for State Courts), demonstrated that these courts processed cases differently - that is, different speeds, different proportions of use of trials and guilty pleas and differences in sentencing. A questionnaire was created, consisting of twelve hypothetical criminal cases, to explore the attitudes and opinions of the best method to process cases in a properly functioning court and was presented to 242 judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys. The data reside in one file. There are 242 cases in the file, with 114 variables and 3 records per case.

Clarke, Stevens H.
Alaska Plea Bargaining Study, 1974-1976.
 Anchorage, AK: Alaskan Judicial Commission.

ICPSR 7714 [NIJ 76-NI-10-0001]

Data were collected on criminal offenders to determine the effects of a statewide ban on plea-bargaining in Alaska. Sources for the data were police booking sheets, public fingerprint files and court dockets from August 1974 to August 1976 in Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska. Variables in the data set include: demographics, social characteristics and criminal history of offender, nature of offense, evidence, victim characteristics and administrative factors concerning case outcome. The unit of analysis is a single felony charge against a single defendant. There are 192 variables and 3586 cases.

Clarke, Stevens H.
Felony Prosecution and Sentencing in North Carolina:
1979, 1981.
 Chapel Hill, NC: UNC-Chapel Hill.

ICPSR 8307 [NIJ 76-NI-10-0001]

This research was designed to assess the impact of a determinate sentencing law that became effective July 1, 1981 in North Carolina. Statewide data were collected on felony prosecution and sentencing from police departments, arrest reports, police investigation reports and District and Superior Court files from twelve counties during a three period in 1979 and again in 1981. The twelve counties reflected a purposive sample of North

Carolina counties selected on three dimensions: (1) region, (2) urbanization, and (3) workload of court. The primary objective of the study was to describe the judicial decision-making process and the patterns of felony sentencing prior to the enactment of the sentencing law in order to have a basis for comparison and also to determine the effectiveness of the law after the act became operational.

Variables in the data set contain information from official court records including information on witness testimony and quality of evidence, information from prison staff and probation/parole officers and social demographic and criminal history data for defendants. In this data set it is possible to trace defendants through the criminal justice system from arrest to disposition. The data include information on the defendant's entry point in the system, charge and charge reduction information, arraignment status, mode of disposition and type of disposition. Each case in the 1979 and the 1981 data files represents data on an individual defendant. There are 279 variables for 1378 cases in the 1979 data file and 322 variables for 1280 cases in the 1981 data file.

Dahlman, Judith.
Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976-1980.
 Los Angeles, CA: MITRE, Corp.

ICPSR 9038 [NIJ 81-IJ-CK-K004]

The Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation was a special prosecutorial program that was developed and implemented by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office to examine the effectiveness of specialized prosecutorial activities in dealing with the problem of gang violence. One part of the evaluation was a quantitative assessment of how criminal justice agencies handled criminal incidents involving gang violence. This included the analysis of data describing actions taken by several criminal justice agencies in the complete process of handling of criminals and criminal incidents. The purposes of this analysis were: 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; 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 to evaluate the extent to which Operation Hardcore affected criminal justice handling of gang violence.

Case files included copies of police, court and criminal history records, as well as information on case prosecution and were used as the primary source of data describing criminal justice

handling. Several supplementary sources were used including the automated Prosecutors Management Information System (PROMIS) maintained by the District Attorney's Office, and court records in the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles County, the local felony court.

The study is in 6 parts: The Incident-based file has 14 variables with 526 cases; the Case-based file has 16 variables with 223 cases; the Victim-based file has 14 variables with 659 cases; the Suspect-based file has 17 variables with 1016 cases; the Defendant-based file has 17 variables with 319 cases; and the Charge-based file has 19 variables with 722 cases.

Feeney, Floyd.

Arrests without Conviction: How Often They Occur and Why.
Davis, CA: University of California, Davis.

ICPSR 8180 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0116]

Data were collected on dispositions and case characteristics for robberies and burglaries. The data set is defendant based and covers 1979-1980 felony cases in Jacksonville, Florida and San Diego, California. Variables examined include demographics, socio-economic status, criminal history, weapon usage, victim-offender relationship, trial procedures and dispositions. The data reside in five files. The Jacksonville robbery file, San Diego robbery file and the two Jacksonville burglary files have 200 cases, and the San Diego burglary file has 219 cases.

Goldkamp, John S., and Michael R. Gottfredson.

Judicial Decision Guidelines for Bail: The Philadelphia Experiment, 1981-1982.
Albany, NY: Center for Criminal Justice Research.

ICPSR 8358 [NIJ 81-IJ-R-0027]

The purpose of this study was to test the utility of bail guidelines by using an experimental research approach. A sample of judges, based upon a stratified quota sampling design, were selected from the Philadelphia Municipal Court. Eight judges were randomly selected to use guidelines or be "experimental judges"; and eight were randomly selected to be nonguidelines or "control judges." Data were taken from defendant's files and include 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 granting or denying bail.

There are two files in this data collection. The first contains control cards and the second contains data for the 1,920 cases; each case has 10 records of data.

Hillsman, Sally.

New York City Court Employment Project Evaluation Study, 1976-1979.

New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

ICPSR 7832 [NIJ 76-NI-99-0040, 77-NI-99-0075]

This pretrial diversion experiment collected data with 410 in the experimental group and 256 in the control group. This was conducted to assess the program's effectiveness in helping offenders find and maintain employment or training and avoid criminal activity. Three interviews were conducted at six-month intervals with each subject, initially to record self-reports about criminal activity, work experience, social service and training needs, and then to maintain current information about their school, employment, income, and court processing status. Files from the NYC Police Department, the Criminal Justice Agency, and CEP were used to obtain information on the prior and subsequent arrests of the participants.

Variables include age, sex, race and charges against the defendant, previous training and work experience, satisfaction with CEP services, attendance at counseling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions. The collection contains 29,422 card images with up to 61 records for each of the 666 cases.

Japha, Tony.

New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973.

New York, NY: Association of the Bar of the City of New York and Drug Abuse Council, Inc.

ICPSR 7656 [NIJ 76-NI-99-0115]

Data were collected to evaluate the effectiveness of a 1973 New York law that prescribed severe and mandatory penalties for drug offenses. Five separate data sets were collected with the objectives of analyzing the results of the 1973 law revision. The data reside in five files. The first file contains information on the extent of knowledge of the 1973 drug law among ex-drug users; there are 289 cases and 169 variables. The second file contains data on the effect of the law's predicate felony provisions on crime committed by repeat offenders; there are 443 cases and 39 variables. The third, fourth and fifth files

contain data on male felony offenders in order to estimate the number and proportion of crimes attributable to narcotic users; there are 319 cases and approximately 27 variables in file three, 901 cases and approximately 44 variables in file 4, and 3550 cases and approximately 67 variables in file five.

Kerstetter, Wayne A.
Evaluation of Pre-Trial Settlement Conference: Dade County, Florida Criminal Court, 1979.
 Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University.

ICPSR 7710 [NIJ 76-NI-99-0088]

This study analyzed an attempt to implement a plea negotiation conference involving victims, defendants, attorneys, judges and police in Dade County, Florida. This pre-trial settlement procedure differed from traditional plea bargaining because of the involvement of these criminal justice officials who ordinarily would either not be present or would play only a small, after-the-fact role in plea bargaining decisions.

The main research objectives were to determine whether the implementation of this program would be possible in an urban felony court, to assess the impact of these conferences on case processing and disposition, and to examine the effects of the conference on the criminal justice personnel involvement. Data were collected using a field experiment design. Cases were randomly assigned to six judges and then divided into test and control groups (test groups included cases with varying degrees of treatment and control cases were those not selected for a conference). The data reside in five files. In the information file, there are 91 variables and 1073 cases. In the conference observation file, there are 215 variables and 533 cases. There are 140 variables and 320 cases in the defendant file. In the victim file, there are 153 variables and 353 cases. The police file contains 95 variables and 431 cases.

Miller, Herbert S., William McDonald, and James A. Cramer.
Plea Bargaining in the United State, 1978.
 Washington, DC: Georgetown University.

ICPSR 7775 [NIJ 77-NI-99-0049]

This study examined plea bargaining, focusing on the defendants, victims and judges in 1978. The study consisted of three files; the first contains information from 3,397 case files in six U.S. cities: Norfolk, VA, Seattle, WA, Tucson, AZ, El Paso, TX, New Orleans, LA and Delaware County, DE. The 63 variables 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. There are approximately 33 variables for each of the 711 court observations. The third file consists of the results of a plea bargaining simulation game. There are 17 variables for each of the 479 cases in the file.

Sparks, Richard F.
New Jersey Statewide Criminal Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1979, 1980.
 Newark, NJ: Rutgers University.

ICPSR 7910, 7911 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0147]

The Evaluation of Statewide Sentencing Guidelines project was established to study the development, implementation and use of statewide sentencing guidelines and to report on the perceptions inmates regarding those guidelines from October to June 1981. This research consisted of interviewing inmates about their attitudes toward the relative seriousness of offenses, severity of punishments, appropriate penalties for various kinds of crimes, and about their perceptions of sentencing guidelines as a tool to structure judicial sentencing decisions.

The 1979 New Jersey inmate data are in two files: Inmate Background Data, and Inmate Survey Data. The Inmate Background Data file includes 25 variables containing socio-economic, residential, and current and prior criminal history information on a random sample of 226 Rahway New Jersey State Prison inmates. Background information was collected for all of the inmates selected to participate in the 1979 New Jersey inmate survey. However, not all of those inmates selected agreed to be interviewed when the actual survey was conducted. The inmate background data file, therefore, includes information on both survey respondents and non-respondents.

The Inmate Survey Data File contains information on 146 inmates. Frequency distributions for the 209 variables are included in this documentation, as is the survey instrument. Both the Inmate Background Data and the Inmate Survey Data are available in card-image format, with one and five records per case, respectively.

The 1980 New Jersey Inmate Survey Data includes 191 variables for each of 157 inmates interviewed. The frequency distributions and survey instrument are included in this documentation. The data are available in card-image format with 4 records per case.

Sparks, Richard F.

Massachusetts Statewide Criminal Justice Guidelines
Evaluation, 1979: Sentencing Data.
Newark, NJ: Rutgers University.

ICPSR 7909 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0147]

The Massachusetts Sentencing Data contains information on a random sample of 1,440 convicted defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court between November 1977, and October 1978. The sample represented approximately one third of the actual number of defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court during a one year period. The cases were selected and coded by the Massachusetts Sentencing Guidelines project during 1979. The 128 variables include 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.

Toborg, Mary A.

Pretrial Release Practices in the United States, 1976-1978.
Washington, DC: Lazer Institute.

ICPSR 7972 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0038]

This study investigated pretrial release practices. Part One of this research was an analysis of release practices and outcomes in eight jurisdictions (Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Dade County, Florida; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Pima County, Arizona; Santa Cruz County, California; and Santa Clara County, California). The pre-trial release "delivery systems," that is, the major steps, individuals and organizations in the pre-trial release process, were analyzed in each jurisdiction. Additionally, a sample of defendants from each site was studied from point of arrest to final case disposition and sentencing.

Part Two of this study examined the impact of the existence of pre-trial release programs on release, court appearance and pre-trial release outcomes. For this, 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. Experiments were conducted in Pima County (Tucson), Arizona; Baltimore City, Maryland; Lincoln, Nebraska; Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur), Texas. In Tucson, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases.

Part 1 contains 223 variables for 3,410 records and Part 2 contains 274 variables for 1,598 records with a logical record length of 428 characters.

Crime Types

Clinard, Marshall B. and Peter C. Yeager.
Illegal Corporate Behavior, 1979.
Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin.

ICPSR 7855 [NIJ 77-NI-99-0069]

This study targeted 582 of the largest publicly owned corporations in the United States in its investigation of corporate law violations. The study examined all enforcement actions initiated or imposed by 24 federal agencies and the nature of these activities, the internal structure of these corporations and the economic settings in which the illegal activities occurred. In order to determine the conditions conducive to the corporate violations of law, economic data on the corporate level and on the industry level were also collected. Data on firm and industrial characteristics were gathered from the COMPUSTAT service of Investors Management Sciences, Inc., covering financial and structural information. Additional sources used were MOODY's series of manuals, corporations' annual reports to the SEC and Fortune magazine. The sample includes 477 manufacturing, 18 wholesale, 66 retail and 21 service corporations and covers the enforcement actions and economic data during 1975 and 1976. The data reside in two files. The first file contains information on violations and sanctions of corporate behavior while the economic data is stored on the second file.

Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly.

Xenon [New Jersey] Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981.
Newark, NJ: Rutgers University.

ICPSR 8088 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0060]

This study constitutes one component of a three-part study designed to investigate patterns of different forms of commercial theft and commercial offenders in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. Data were collected on incidents of commercial burglary (including attempts) from police files between September 1979 and January 1981. The 218 cases were

selected from two types of police files from the Xenon, NJ Police Department; one file contains burglary and theft incidents not involving arrests while the other file includes incidents 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. Variables from the police files include incident and offender characteristics, method of entry, and type and value of stolen property. The data reside in one file and there are 218 cases, with 37 variables and one deck per case.

Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly.
Slats Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980.
Newark, NJ: Rutgers University.

ICPSR 8090 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0060]

This study constitutes one component of a three-part study designed to investigate patterns of different forms of commercial theft and commercial offenders in the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area. Data were collected on theft incidents involving a truck or its contents (including attempts, arrests and surveillances) occurring between 1976 and 1980. The 601 incidents were selected from NY Police Department detective squad files, the Safe, Loft and Truck Squad, a unit especially designed for the purpose of investigating commercial truck thefts exceeding \$10,000. This squad was responsible for maintaining records of truck theft incidents, police surveillances of truck thieves or stolen property fences and arrests made in New York City. An additional sample of 20% of truck hijacking and grand larceny incidents that occurred between 1976 and 1978 was also secured. Variables from the police files include method used to commit the crime, incident characteristics, type and value of stolen property and offender characteristics (including treatment of hijacked truck drivers). The data reside in one file. There are 601 cases, with 93 variables and two cards per case.

Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly.
Port Authority Cargo Theft Data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980.
Newark, NJ: Rutgers University.

ICPSR 8089 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0060]

This study constitutes one component of a three-part study designed to investigate the patterns of different forms of commercial theft and commercial offenders in the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area. Data were collected on incidents of

theft, robbery and burglary of air, truck or marine cargo between 1978 and 1980. The 864 cases were selected from the police files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, covering thefts at JFK Airport, La Guardia Airport, Newark International Airport, Port Elizabeth, Port Newark and New York Marine Terminal in Brooklyn. Variables from the Port Authority files include method used to commit the crime, incident characteristics, type and value of stolen property and offender characteristics. The data reside in one file. There are 864 cases in the file, with 126 variables and three cards per case.

Nurco, David.

Crime Days Precursors Study: Baltimore, 1952-1976.
Baltimore, MD: Friends Medical Research Center.

ICPSR 8222 [NIJ 82-IJ-CX-0031]

This study focused on 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected using a stratified random sample from a population of 6,149 known narcotic abusers arrested or identified by the Baltimore, Maryland Police Department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was stratified based on race and year of police contact. These data were collected between July 1973 and January 1978.

Variables include respondent's use of marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, heroin, methadone, cocaine, tranquilizers, and other narcotics. Also of interest is the respondent's past criminal activity including arrests, length of incarceration, educational attainment, employment history, personal income, mobility, and drug treatment, if any.

There are four files in the data collection, each one containing 5,438 card-image records.

Pierce, Glenn L., William J. Bowers, James Baird, and Joseph Heck.

Uniform Crime Reports: National Time Series
Community-Level Database, 1967-1980.
Boston, MA: Northeastern University.

ICPSR 8214 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0009]

The Uniform Crime Reports National Time Series Data, 1967-1980 include detailed criminal offense and clearance information submitted monthly to the FBI by over 3,000 consistently reporting law enforcement agencies in the United States. Originally generated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), these data exclude Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data from infrequently

reporting law enforcement agencies. Only those agencies that submitted ten or more monthly reports in every year during 1967 through 1980 were included in this data set.

The data include detailed monthly breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from UCR Return A master tapes. Of particular interest are weapon-specific robbery and assault variables; types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and clearances by arrest (or other exceptional means) of adults and juveniles for each offense sub-type. Both monthly and annual accounts of these are available. Finally, as an aid to the user, each agency was identified by its FBI "ORI Code" as well as a sequential case number. Cases also may be identified by geographic region, state, SMSA, county, population size and group, and frequency of reporting.

The time series data are stored in fourteen separate files of annually pooled cross-sections. Each file contains approximately 1,279 variables for 3,328 cases where each case represents a consistently reporting law enforcement agency.

Snortum, John R.

Drunken Driving: The Broader Dimension of Deterrence.
Claremont, CA: Claremont Graduate School.

ICPSR 8356 [NIJ 82-IJ-CX-0059]

Using a national probability sample of 48 states, this study focused on the drinking and driving habits of licensed drivers sixteen years of age or older in 1983. Telephone numbers were randomly generated and respondents were given a 51 question interview. Variables include socio-economic status and demographic information, frequency of alcoholic beverage consumption, location where they drink and mode of transportation to and from this location, and their drinking and driving experiences. The initial 1000 were obtained from the 48 states, while the remaining 400 are from oversampling in 20 key states. The sample was approximately equally divided between males and females. This was part of a six part analysis comparing drinking and driving attitudes, legal knowledge and violations in Scandinavia and the United States. The data reside in one file. It has 1401 cases with 52 variables and one record per case.

Criminal Careers

Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen.
Adult Criminal Careers, Michigan: 1974-1977.
Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University.

ICPSR 8279 [NIJ 79-NI-99-0121]

These data were intended to develop estimates of the extent and variation of individual offending. The data were taken from the computerized criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included are the adult criminal records of individuals 17 years of age and 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. Once sampled, the arrest history includes 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 set is organized by individual, including demographic aspects of the individual (birth date, state of birth, sex, and race) followed by information from the individual's arrest record in chronological order. The arrest records include the date of arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence.

Because the data were organized by individual, they are suitable for longitudinal analyses of individual offending patterns over a long period of time. The data are contained in one file with 57 variables for 241,198 cases.

Peterson, Mark A., Suzanne Polich, and Jan Michael Chaiken.
Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976.
Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

ICPSR 7797 [NIJ 83-IJ-CX-0006]

This study constitutes the first RAND study of inmates in five California prisons. Researchers distributed anonymous, self-administered questionnaires to groups of 10-20 inmates at a time. Using the self-report technique, the survey obtained

detailed information about the crimes committed by these prisoners prior to their incarceration.

Variables were calculated to examine the characteristics of repeatedly arrested or convicted offenders (recidivists) as well as well as offenders reporting the greatest number of serious crimes (habitual criminals). The variables include crimes committed leading to incarceration, rates of criminal activity, and social-psychological scales for analyzing motivations to commit crimes.

The collection contains three files: the survey data, the documentation provided by the Rand Corporation, and frequency counts for the variables in the study. The data contain information on 624 respondents with 378 variables per respondent.

Peterson, Mark, Jan Chaiken and Patricia Ebener.
Survey of Jail and Prison Inmates, 1978.
Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

ICPSR 8169 [NIJ# 83-IJ-CX-0006]

This study was conducted as part of the Rand Corporation's research program on career criminals. Rand's Second Inmate Survey was administered in late 1978 and early 1979 to convicted male inmates at 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan and Texas.

The purpose of the study was to provide detailed information about the criminal behavior of offenders and their associated characteristics. Emphasis was placed on investigating other major areas of interest such as the quality of prisoner self-reports, varieties of criminal behavior, selective incapacitation, and prison treatment programs.

There are 24 files in this data collection. These include 11 data files, a SAS dictionary, a study codebook, and frequency counts for each of the 11 data files. The number of records in the files ranges from 204 to 21,900, and the number of variables from 62 to 455.

Criminal Justice System

Chabotar, Kent J. and Lindsey Stellwagon.
Assessing Needs in the Criminal Justice System.
Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates.

ICPSR 8362 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0001]

This Abt Associates study attempted to identify and prioritize the need for operational and management improvements in the criminal justice system. 1447 individuals were contacted through mail and telephone surveys. Respondents include judges and trial court administrators, corrections officials, public defenders, police, prosecutors, and probation and parole officers from both small and large agencies nationwide.

The research addressed five main issues of importance to the criminal justice community: the adequacy of financial resources in criminal justice departments and programs, the most important problems confronting these departments and programs, the most important problems facing the state criminal justice departments, assessment of the needs for operational and management improvement and the technical assistance and research strategies needed to meet these needs. Each component of the criminal justice community received identical surveys. There are six files, with each containing four cards per case and 110 variables.

Police

Bayley, David H.
Effectiveness of Police Response: Denver [Colorado] 1982.
Washington, DC: Police Foundation.

ICPSR 8217 [NIJ 81-IJ-CX-0082]

Data were collected to evaluate police behavior during domestic disputes and traffic disturbances in Denver, June through September, 1982. Variables of interest 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. The stratified sample by precinct and shift was collected by field observation. The data reside in two files. There are 93 cases in the DISTURB file, with 11 cards per case and approximately 404 variables. The second file, TRAFFIC, has 164 cases with 5 cards per case and 210 variables.

Berk, Richard A. and Lawrence W. Sherman.
Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982.
 Washington, DC: Police Foundation.

ICPSR 8250 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0042]

Data were collected to test the specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. Arrest was compared to alternative police responses. Alternative police responses were advising the couple or sending the assaulter away from the scene for eight hours. The data include both interviews with the victims involved in the disputes and police arrest records. The study focused on 330 domestic violence incidents occurring in Minneapolis between March 1981 and September 1982. Variables of interest include: socio-economic and demographic characteristics of suspect and victim, victim-offender relationship, nature of the argument, presence or absence of weapons, violence, alcohol or police assault, and the nature and extent of police response. The data reside in ten files. There are over 100 variables available in the data set.

Harris, L. N.
Police Response Time Analysis: Kansas City, [Missouri] 1975.
 Kansas City, MO: Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

ICPSR 7760 [NIJ 73-NI-99-0047, 77-NI-99-0016]

This study by the Kansas City Missouri Police Department was designed to analyze the relationship between response time by police and outcomes of criminal (and non-criminal) incidents, and, specifically, the effectiveness of police actions and citizen satisfaction. Data were collected from 69 police beats within three patrol divisions in Kansas City, Missouri, based on high rates of robbery and aggravated assaults between March and December of 1975. Telephone and radio police dispatches were timed and police travel time was measured in order to generate the response time data. Victims and witnesses were interviewed to assess satisfaction with police services. The data reside in

27 files. Except for the first file, which describes file formats, each data file has an accompanying SPSS control card file.

Matulia, Kenneth J.
Police Use of Deadly Force, 1970-1979.
 Gaithersburg, MD: International Association of Chiefs of Police.

ICPSR 9018 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0131]

The circumstances surrounding "justifiable homicides" by police were the focus of this data collection which examined occurrences 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 include homicides by on- and off-duty police officers. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire sent to police executives of the 57 cities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation supplied data on justifiable homicide by police and civilians, including age, sex, and race data.

The variables include number of sworn officers; number of supervisory officers; average years of education; department regulations about such issues as off-duty employment, uniforms, carrying firearms, and disciplinary actions, in-service training, firearms practice, assignments without firearms; on-duty deaths; and off-duty deaths. There are 26 records in the data set.

Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, and Michael Gilliland.
Forensic Evidence and the Police: The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigation, 1976-1980.
 Chicago, IL: University of Illinois-Chicago.

ICPSR 8186 [NIJ 82-IJ-CX-0064]

This study was designed to determine the relationship between the utilization of forensic evidence in serious criminal investigations (homicides and related death investigations, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary and arson) and the disposition of these cases. The data contain information on criminal investigations in four cities, Peoria, Chicago, Kansas City and Oakland, between 1976 and 1980. Data were collected primarily from official police, court and laboratory reports. The data reside in 8 files. Two files exist for each city, with one file being for cases with physical evidence and one file for cases without physical evidence. The total number of cases is 2659, and there are approximately 120 variables in the data set.

Spelman, William and Dale K. Brown.

Calling the Police: Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime.
Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

ICPSR 8185 [NIJ 78-NI-AX-0107]

This study provided a replication of the citizen reporting component of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department's Response Time Analysis, examining police departments in four other cities: Jacksonville, Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California. Between April and December of 1979, data from 3300 reported criminal incidents of aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, larceny, rape and robbery were collected from police dispatch records and interviews of citizens requesting police assistance. Variables from the dispatch records include dispatch time, call priority, police travel time, demographics of the caller, respondent code, number of suspects and area of 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. The data reside in four files and contain approximately 250 variables.

Teplin, Linda A.

Keeping the Peace: Police Discretion and the Mentally Disordered in Chicago [Illinois], 1980-1981.
Chicago, IL: Northwestern University Medical School.

ICPSR 8438 [NIJ# 81-IJ-CX-4079]

Data on police-citizen encounters were collected to explore the peacekeeping functions of the police and their handling of encounters with mentally-ill persons. The data were gathered through observations by researchers riding in police cars in two Chicago police districts during a 14 month period in 1980- 1981. There are two parts to this data set. First, information was collected once per shift on the general level of activity during the shift and the observer's perceptions of emotions/attitudes displayed by the police officers observed. Also, information is included for each of the 270 shifts about the personal characteristics, work history and working relationships of the police officers observed. The second part of the data set contains detailed information on each police-citizen encounter including its nature, location, police actions and/or responses, citizens involved and their characteristics and behavior. There were 1382 police-citizen encounters involving 2555 citizens. A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each encounter so that information about police officer

characteristics from the first ("shift-level") part of the data set may be matched with the second ("encounter-level") part. The data reside in two files. There are three cards per case in the Shift Level Data File and sixteen cards per case in the Encounter Level Data File.

Van Duizend, Richard, L. Paul Sutton and Charlotte Carter.
The Search Warrant Process: Preconceptions, Perceptions and Practices.
Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

ICPSR 8254 [NIJ 80-IJ-CX-0089]

Data were collected to evaluate the search warrant review process as it operated in urban areas by examining the information used as a base for obtaining 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. Over 900 warrant-based cases were selected from seven different jurisdictions, varying in terms of procedures employed, regional and geographic characteristics. One of the sites was selected as the primary site, where more intensive and detailed investigations were focused. Three data collection methods were employed: direct observation of warrant review proceedings, analysis of archival records, and interviews with officials who directly participated in the warrant proceedings. The data reside in two files.

Sanctions

Greenberg, David F.
An Age Cohort Analysis of Arrest Rates.
New York, NY: New York University.

ICPSR 8261 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0054]

This study focused on the effect of age structure on crime using Census population data and Uniform Crime Report arrest counts broken down by age, sex, and race for selected crimes in Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona for an age cohort analysis. Data were collected from sources that include 1970 and 1980 Census data and 1970-1980 Uniform Crime Reports. The data reside in 14 files. For each of

the seven cities, there are two files; one file contains the arrest data, with 1470 variables, and the second file contains population data, with 247 variables.

Hellman, Daryl A. and James Alan Fox.
Urban Crime Control and Property Values: Estimating Systematic Interactions.
Boston, MA: Northeastern University.

ICPSR 8275 [NIJ 81-IJ-CX-0063]

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. The sample consists of local governments within 88 cities with population over 150,000 for the year 1970. Variables of interest include: crime incidence and sanctions, police employment, expenditures and unionizations, city revenues and sources of revenue, property values, and public sector / demographic / socio-economic characteristics. Much of the data were obtained through U.S. census reports, Uniform Crime Reports and Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System. The data reside in one file; there are 88 cases, with 43 records per case and approximately 331 variables.

Pogue, Thomas F.
Deterrent Effects of Arrests and Imprisonment in the United States, 1960-1977.
Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.

ICPSR 7973 [NIJ 79-NI-AX-0015]

This study was designed to estimate relationships between sanction levels and reported crime rates. Data were collected at the state and SMSA levels. The state-level data consist of a panel of observations from each of the 50 states covering the years 1960-1977. The 484 variables contain information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served, and probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels and income levels; 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 SMSA's covering the years 1960-1977. The 232 variables contain information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served and probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates,

population levels and income levels; and taxation and expenditure information. Only property crimes (burglary, larceny, robbery, and auto theft) were considered.

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