U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

National Institute
of Justice / Resource Directory

Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice

Second edition

105575

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

/ 05575

Data Resources of the

National Institute of Justice

Colin Loftin
Susan L. Miller
Raymond Paternoster
Ruth Triplett
Brian Wiersema

May 1987

National Institute of Justice
James K. Stewart
Director

Foreword to the second edition

Through a carefully planned investment in research, we can ensure that we have the knowledge we need to inform crime control policymaking. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is very conscious of the need to extract full value from our investment in research. One of the ways that we work to accomplish this goal is to encourage researchers to exploit to the fullest data available from earlier research.

Original data collection is expensive and time con- suming. Often, researchers can devote only a limited time to analyzing the data they have collected. Rarely can original data collectors explore all the policy questions that their data permit. Archiving data offers several important benefits. It permits original findings to be validated by independent investigators. It also allows alternative approaches to be explored at a fraction of the original data collection costs and in considerably shorter time.

Secondary analysis is a vital aspect of contemporary public policy research. The reuse and reexamination of these data resources permit relatively economical explorations of important policy issues. They bring the analytical talents of a larger number of researchers to bear on questions of concern to criminal justice prac- titioners. To the extent that secondary data analysis confirms the findings of the original research, policy- makers can have greater confidence in using research findings to inform policy. Clearly, the scientific endeavor necessary to generate a fully documented data set is comparable to the contribution made by published research findings.

The National Institute of Justice led the way among Federal agencies in requiring that data sets from supported research be delivered to the agency at the time the project is completed. In 1985, a report from the National Academy of Sciences cited this policy as "remarkable" and a model for other research funding

agencies. In 1986, the National Science Foundation adopted a data resource policy similar to the one NIJ established in 1979.

This updated and revised catalog of available data from NIJ-supported research is being widely disseminated to encourage the research community both to contribute to and take advantage of these resources. The advances made since the first edition of the catalog was published in 1984 are testimony to the growing appreciation at NIJ and in the research community of the value of these research products. We hope that the research community will use this document and the data listed here to improve the quality of criminal justice research.

James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

Contents

Contents

Contents   vii

Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents   xi

Introduction

In 1984, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland established the Criminal Justice Data Resource Program. This cooperative agreement between NIJ and the University focuses on the identification, capture, editing, and public archiving of machine-readable data from NIJ-sponsored research.

Staff at the University and the National Institute work together to physically obtain data sets and the documentation needed to understand and use the data. Once the data are available, the program staff at the University of Maryland reviews the data in much the same way that print editors review manuscripts for publication.

Through this process we identify technical difficulties with either the machine-readable data or the documentation and, if problems are uncovered, work with the original investigators to clarify discrepancies. Once they are fully documented, data sets are sent by NIJ to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

These joint activities were designed to serve a larger purpose: the increased use of secondary data analysis in criminal justice research and policy analysis. Secondary data analysis has long been a frequent component in NIJ-sponsored research, but until recently there had been no attempt at systematically exploiting these important resources.

Format

This catalog is designed to help the research community find and understand the available data sets. In this second edition, we have tried to describe each data set

in some detail and according to consistent format. In addition to the necessary descriptive items, we have included information on the basic purpose and methodology of the original research, the unit of observation and the number of records, the number of variables, and the geographic and temporal coverage of the research. Information about the file structure and important publications derived from the data are also provided.

Codebooks

The format of these abstracts is intended to guide the reader as to the contents of the data. More detailed information on each data file can be found in codebooks available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Microfiche copies are free. Copies of printed codebooks are available through the NCJRS document loan program. In addition, a limited number of free copies of some published NIJ reports are also available from NCJRS; other reports may be purchased from NCJRS or the Superintendent of Documents at the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Those interested in obtaining codebooks may write to NCJRS at National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Data

Machine-readable copies of the data (and printed 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, floppy disks, and magnetic tape. 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.

Further information

Revised editions of this catalog will be produced as the data resources of NIJ expand. Any corrections or comments on the catalog should be addressed to:

Brian Wiersema
Data Resource Program
Institute of Criminal
 Justice and Criminology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
Telephone 301-454-7864

Joel Garner
Center for Crime Control
 Research
National Institute of
 Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone 202-724-2956

Using the abstracts

The function of the abstract is to provide information
for a researcher who may be interested in using the data
set.   The intention is to provide sufficient detail so
prospective users can decide whether to request the data
or examine the codebook and related documentation. The
following briefly describes the kinds of information
that may be found in each abstract:

The project's principal investigator(s)

Descriptor assigned by the Data Resource Program
(it may vary slightly from the ICPSR or NCJRS titles)

The institution that received the grant

The grant number assigned by NIJ

Purpose of the study

The reason the research was conducted, the research
hypotheses guiding the research, or the type of evalu-
ation done is described here.

Methodology

Sources of information: Source of information indi-
cates where or from whom the data were collected (ques-
tionnaires, other survey instruments, or an existing
source of information). When secondary sources were
used, the citation and relevant dates are noted.   This
includes the date(s) to which data refer as well as the
date of publication of source. For example: "the data
for 1979 taken from the Statistical Abstract of the
United States 1980."

Sample: This section describes the population, how the
sample was drawn, and the sample size. If multiple

samples were selected, a description of each sample or subsample was included.

Dates of data collection: The date of data collection is the time period (interval) or periods when the data were actually gathered. Note this does not include the time period covered specifically by the variables, but when the researcher actually collected the data.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: These are the distinguishing characteristics of the study. The intent of this section is to describe what it is that might make these data particularly useful for additional analysis. Examples of these include such things as unique indicators used or special sampling plans employed like oversampling rare populations, etc.

Description of variables: This section details the kinds of variables or characteristics collected by the researchers on cases or observations.

Unit of observation: The units on which observations were made are defined here. Some studies used only a single type of observational unit while others collected information on several types. For studies with multiple units of observation, each unit is listed along with some discussion of how the data are structured.

Geographic coverage

This is the location to which the data refer.

File structure

This section summarizes the physical characteristics of the data set including the number of data files, unit(s) of observation, number of variables, and number of cases. Descriptions of files that did not contain data, such as control card files and machine-readable documentation, have been omitted. If the data set consists

of three or fewer data files, each file is briefly
identified and then listed separately under each of the
subcategories by this identifier. Otherwise the data
files are not separately discussed in this section.

Data files: This is the number of data files and,
where applicable, a brief identifier.

Unit: This is what a case represents. If there are
more than one, all are listed. Where there are three or
fewer files, each identifier is listed with its unit of
observation.

Variables: This is either the range of variables or,
when there are three or fewer files, the number of
variables in each file. In some cases only the total
number of variables is given.

Cases: Either the range of cases or, when there are
three or fewer files, the number of cases in each file
is given.

Reports and publications

The final report, articles, reports, and documentation
generated from the research are listed. This is not
intended to be an exhaustive list of publications, but
rather a selection to direct the reader to sources where
more information can be obtained.

Data sets available

David H. Bayley

Effectiveness of police response: Denver, Colorado, 1982

The Police Foundation, Washington, D.C.

81-IJ-CX-0082

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

D.H. Bayley. (1983). The Tactical Choices of Patrol Policemen. Unpublished manuscript, Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation.

Raymond Bell, Elizabeth H. Conrad, Barbara Gazze, Scott
C. Greenwood, J. Gary Lutz, and Robert J. Suppa

Learning deficiencies among adult inmates, 1982:
Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

81-IJ-CX-0014

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 of-
fender.   Random samples of inmates were drawn from a
list of all who were expected to be incarcerated through
the end of 1982.   Computer-generated random numbers were
used to select the potential subjects.   Participation
was voluntary. Since the number of inmates who were
identified as having learning deficiencies constituted
greater than 25 percent of those tested, two additional
States were added to the study. Louisiana and Washing-
ton were selected and the whole process was repeated,
resulting in a total of nine institutions in the three
States.   The response rate ranged from a high of 73
percent in Pennsylvania to 23 percent in Washington. To
ascertain whether any sampling bias was introduced,
information was gathered on a randomly selected group of
inmates who were in the original sample but who chose
not to participate.   These data were gathered from the

institutional records and comparisons were made with the participants in the study. It was found that it is likely that the report may underestimate the true numbers of learning deficient inmates in the population.

Dates of data collection: January 1982 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: (1) demographic variables (age, sex, race, employment history); (2) criminal justice history variables (offenses committed, prior institutionalizations, juvenile commitments); (3) educational background variables (years of formal education, academic and vocational programming while incarcerated, previous diagnoses of learning disabilities and prior achievement test results); (4) family background variables (childhood home situation, structure of childhood family, childhood problems); (5) academic achievement variables (as measured by the Test of Basic Education); (6) ability variables (as measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale); and (7) 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: 1,065

Reports and publications

R. Bell, E.H. Conrad, B. Gazze, S.C. Greenwood, J.G.
Lutz, and R.J. Suppa (1983). The Nature and Prevalence
of Learning Deficiencies Among Adult Inmates.
Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Richard A. Berk and Lawrence W. Sherman

Specific deterrent effects of arrest:
The Minneapolis domestic violence experiment, 1981–1982

The Police Foundation, Washington, D.C.

80-IJ-CX-0042

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 misdemeanant domestic violence incidents where both parties were present were randomly assigned to three treatments: (1) separation; (2) mediation; and (3) 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 8 hours.

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

Unit of observation: Domestic assault incident.

Geographic coverage

Minneapolis, Minnesota

File structure

Data files: 9

    Unit: Domestic assault incident

Variables: 15-347 per file

    Cases: 330

Reports and publications

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

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen

Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974–1977

Carnegie-Mellon University

79-NI-99-0121

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 birthdate, birthplace, 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

Not yet available.

Ken Carlson

Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979

Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts

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 cor-
rectional facilities and 402 community-based prerelease
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 com-
munity-based prerelease facilities (402).

Dates of data collection: 1979.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: This study
included a survey of all State and Federal correctional
facilities and their staffs. The return rate from the

surveys and telephone followups was 100 percent. The data set includes details on the facility, staff, and population characteristics of correctional institutions and prerelease 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 prerelease 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 prerelease facilities

Unit: Correctional, community, or prerelease facility

Variables: State and Federal, 291
Community and prerelease, 208

Cases: State and Federal, 558
Community and prerelease, 405

Reports and publications

Abt Associates, Inc. (1983). Survey of American Prisons and Jails, 1979. Washington, D.C.: Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

Carlson, Prisons and jails

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

K. Carlson, P. Evans, and J. Flanagan (1980).
American Prisons and Jails, vol. 2: Population
trends and projections. U.S. Department of Justice,
LEAA, Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

W. Dejong (1980). American Prisons and Jails, vol.
5: Supplemental Report--Adult Prerelease Facilities.
U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, Maryland:
NCJRS.

R. Ku (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, Maryland: NCJRS.

J. Mullin (1980). American Prisons and Jails, vol.
3: Conditions and Costs of Confinement. U.S.
Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, Maryland:
NCJRS.

J. Mullin, K. Carlson, and B. Smith (1980). American
Prisons and Jails, vol. 1: Summary and Policy
Implications of a National Survey. U.S. Department of
Justice, LEAA, Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

Kent J. Chabotar and Lindsey Stellwagen

Assessing needs in the criminal justice system

Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts

80-IJ-CX-0001

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 2,377 respondents from the six response groups (judges, trial court administrators, correctional officials, public defenders, police, prosecutors, and probation and parole officers) in both small and large criminal justice agencies nationwide. Each State government's coordinating board or planning agency for criminal justice also participated in the survey. Within most respondent groups, subgroups were identified and sampled. A census was taken of all the respondents in the smaller subgroups whereas random samples were drawn from the larger subgroups. A total of 1,447 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

The 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 to 19 per file

Cases: 78 to 403 per file

Reports and publications

K. Chabotar (1984). Assessing Needs in the Criminal
Justice System: Final Report. Washington, D.C.:
National Institute of Justice.

Thomas W. Church

Assessing local legal culture:
Practitioner norms in four criminal courts

National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia

78-MU-AX-0023

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, New York; Detroit,
Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).
The primary selection criterion was that previous
research had indicated that the courts in these cities
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 12 hypothetical
criminal cases was created to explore the attitudes and
opinions of court personnel and their perceptions of the
best method for processing cases in a properly func-
tioning 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 the criminal justice system,
preferred mode of disposition of the hypothetical case,
preferred sentence type, and assessment of probability
of conviction.

Unit of observation: Court practitioners: judges,
prosecutors, and defense counsel.

Geographic coverage

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

File structure

Data files: 1

        Unit: Court practitioners

 Variables: 114

        Cases: 242

Reports and publications

T.W. Church, Jr. (1982). Examining Local Legal
Culture-Practitioner Attitudes in Four Criminal Courts.

Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

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

Stevens H. Clarke

Alaska plea bargaining study: 1974-1976

Alaskan Judicial Sentencing Commission,
Anchorage, Alaska

76-NI-10-0001

Purpose of the study

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

Methodology

Sources of information: Data sources include police booking sheets, public fingerprint files, and court dockets from August 1974 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: 3,586

Reports and publications

C.H. Iliff, M.A. Mock, M.L. Rubenstein, S.S. Simpson, and T.J. White (1977). Alaska Judicial Council Interim Report on the Elimination of Plea Bargaining. Unpublished report, Alaskan Judicial Sentencing Commission, Anchorage, Alaska.

M.L. Rubenstein, T.J. White, and S.E. Clarke (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, Alaska.

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

Stevens H. Clarke

Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina:
1979, 1981

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

80-IJ-CX-0004

Purpose of the study

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

Methodology

Sources of information: Statewide data were
collected on felony cases from police departments,
arrest reports, police investigation reports, and
District and Superior Court files from 12 North Caro-
lina counties during a 3-month period in 1979 and again
in 1981.

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

Dates of data collection: Data were collected during
a 3-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. They describe in detail
court activities in 12 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, 1,378
1981 file, 1,280

Reports and publications

S.H. Clarke, S. Kurtz, K. Rubinsky, and D. Schleicher (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 at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government.

S.H. Clarke, S. Kurtz, G.F. Lang, K.L. Parker, E.W. Rubinsky, and D.J. Schleicher (1983). North Carolina's Determinate Sentencing Analysis: An Evaluation of the First Year's Experience. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government.

S.H. Clarke (no date). North Carolina's Fair Sentencing Act: What Have the Results Been? Unpublished report, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government.

S.H. Clarke and S.T. Kurtz (1983). The Importance of Interim Decisions to Felony Trial Court Dispositions. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government.

Marshall B. Clinard and Peter C. Yeager

Illegal corporate behavior, 1979

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

77-NI-99-0069

Purpose of the study

This study examined corporate law violations of 582 of the largest publicly owned corporations in the United States. 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, 2,230

Reports and publications

M.B. Clinard and P.C. Yeager (1979). Final Report
of the White Collar Crime Study. Unpublished report,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

M.B. Clinard and P.C. Yeager (1979). Final Report
of the White Collar Crime Study. Washington, D.C.:
National Institute of Justice.

M.B. Clinard and P.C. Yeager (no date). Illegal
Corporate Behavior. Washington, D.C.: Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration.

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

Research on alternative probation strategies in Maryland

Research Triangle Institute, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

81-IJ-CX-0005

Purpose of the study

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

Methodology

Sources of information: Baseline data about proba-
tioners 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 proba-
tioners. In addition, each respondent completed a
survey instrument concerning economic, general demo-
graphic, and job history information.

Sample: In a field experiment 371 nonviolent, less-
serious offenders who normally would have been given
probation sentences of 1 year or less were offered
randomly selected assignments to one of three probation
treatments over a 5-month period. All offenders came
from Baltimore County, Maryland.

Dates of data collection: March 1981 through August
1983.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: Probationers were experimentally assigned to one of three treatment conditions, varying in the amount of supervision exercised and type of activity required. At the halfway point of the experiment, a recidivism assessment was conducted for each probationer. In addition to official arrests, probationers were interviewed about their recent criminal activity and employment history. Six months after the end of the probation period, each participant completed a survey that was designed to discover any changes in socioeconomic circumstances or involvement with criminal justice agencies. Additional data on arrests and outstanding warrants were also obtained at this time and at a followup conducted 12 months after the probation period. In addition, a separate analysis of the general administrative procedures of each probation program was also conducted to produce a cost-effectiveness assessment model.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: Probationer.

Geographic coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

Collins et al., Probation strategies

File structure

Data files: 8

    Unit: Probationer

Variables: 887

   Cases: 371

Reports and publications

J.J. Collins, C.L. Usher, and J.R. Williams (1984).
Research on Alternative Probation Strategies in
Maryland. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of
Justice.

Judith Dahmann

Prosecutorial response to violent gang criminality: An evaluation of Operation Hardcore, 1976–1980

Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia

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 prose-
cution 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 to 19 per file

Cases: 223 to 1,016 per file

Reports and publications

J.S. Dahmann (1983). Final Report Evaluation of Operation Hardcore--A Prosecutorial Response to Violent Gang Criminality. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

J.S. Dahmann (1983). Prosecutorial Response to Violent Gang Criminality--An Evaluation of Operation Hardcore. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Julius Debro

Research on minorities: Toward a relationship between race and crime

Criminal Justice Institute, Atlanta University

80-NI-AX-0003

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 admin-
istered to household members in four communities within
Atlanta, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. Addi-
tional qualitative data were also collected from eth-
nographic studies of family life in Washington, D.C.,
and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The qualitative infor-
mation has not been archived.

Sample: Four communities within Atlanta and the
District of Columbia were purposely selected based upon
socioeconomic characteristics, racial density, and
community-level crime rate criteria.   Two communities
were selected as high crime areas and two were selected
as low crime areas of low- and middle-income neighbor-
hoods 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 dispro-
portionately over-represented in arrest rates and
victimization rates. It examines this issue by inves-
tigating the community structure within black com-
munities, 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 fr m urban communities

Variables: 434

    Cases: 621

Reports and publications

J. Debro (1982). <u>Final Report of the Research on
Minorities: Toward a Relationship between Race and
Crime, Vol. 1.</u> Unpublished report, Atlanta University,
Criminal Justice Institute, Atlanta, Georgia.

Floyd Feeney

Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why

School of Law, University of California at Davis

Purpose of the study

There were four main objectives of this project: (1) to
ascertain the amount of criminal court case attrition for
frequent, serious crimes such as robbery, burglary, and
felony assault; (2) to examine factors that account for
observed case attrition; (3) to determine whether high
case attrition rates are inevitable or desirable in
their effect on the criminal justice system and its
personnel; and (4) to determine strategies, if any, for
decreasing case attrition rates and estimate, if
possible, what the consequences might be.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: The empirical analysis is
based on a review of prior research, letter, and
telephone contacts with criminal justice personnel in
more than 100 jurisdictions, brief visits to 10 research
sites, detailed observations in 4 locations, and exten-
sive 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, or 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 demo-
graphics, socioeconomic status, criminal history,
weapon use, victim-offender relationship, trial pro-
cedures, 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 to 449 per file

 Cases: 200 to 219 per file

Reports and publications

F. Feeney (1983). Final Report of Arrests Without
Conviction: How Often They Occur and Why. Washington,
D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

F. Feeney, F. Dill, and A. Weir (1982). Appendix
Volume of Arrests Without Conviction--How Often They
Occur and Why. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of
Justice.

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

Sentencing in the U.S. District Courts, 1973–1978

Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW),
Washington, D.C.

#J-42723

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to provide information
about sentencing patterns for Federal offenses by the
U.S. District Courts.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were drawn primarily
from presentence investigation (PSI) reports produced
for offenders convicted between 1973 and 1978 in eight
Federal District Courts: New Jersey, Eastern New York,
Connecticut, Northern Ohio, Middle Florida, Western
Oklahoma, Northern New Mexico, and Northern California.

Sample: The eight districts were selected to
represent some degree of geographic spread and variation
in size. The most recent 120 PSI's per offense from
each of the five largest districts and the most recent
40 PSI's per offense from each of the three smaller
districts were chosen as the sample. PSI's 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 10th PSI of all
other Federal offenses. Due to the relative scarcity of
the PSI's in the last four offenses, about 500 cases
were selected nationwide for each category. Most
offenders in the sample of 5,781 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: These data
examine Federal sentencing patterns, providing rich
details about defendants' characteristics, offenses,
court involvement, sentencing, and criminal histories.
This study uses a complicated research design resulting
in three data files--PSI file, Offense Section file, and
Administrative Office (AO) file--for each of the 11
offenses. The "PSI section" files describe an offend-
er's demographic background and criminal history. The
"offense section" files contain questions tailored to
the particular type of offense committed by offenders
and the results of their conviction and sentencing.
The "AO section" files provide additional descriptions

about defendants' background characteristics, court records, and dates of court system entry/exit. These files can be merged to provide detailed information on how offenders and their offenses are sentenced by U.S. District Court judges.

Description of variables: The PSI section files contain 187 common variables across the 11 offenses, focusing on the offender's background 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

United States and Federal District Court Jurisdictions of New Jersey, Eastern New York, Connecticut, Northern Ohio, Middle Florida, Western Oklahoma, Northern New Mexico, and Northern California

File structure

Data files: 27

Unit: PSI and sentence result for each defendant

Variables: 35 to 187 per file

Cases: 5,781

Reports and publications

INSLAW, Inc., and Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc. (1981). Federal Sentencing: Toward a More Explicit Policy of Criminal Sanctions. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

A 6-year followup study on career criminals, 1970-1976

Institute for Law and Social Research

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 presentence investigations (PSI) reports, parole administration data tapes, and the FBI's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system.

Sample: The sample population includes offenders who have committed Federal offenses or certain kinds of serious offenses such as homicide, robbery, fraud, forgery, drugs, and counterfeiting. The study excluded offenses of prostitution, pornography, immigration and tax violations, draft dodging, and other victimless and minor offenses.

Subjects in the PSI data file are defendants who were convicted of Federal offenses in 1969-1970 and sentenced

up to a year in prison, given probation, or fined. The
parole sample consists of Federal offenders who were
released from prison during the first 6 months of 1970.
About half of this sample served prison terms of longer
than 1 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 followup
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 followup 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 back-
ground characteristics; prior records of arrests,
convictions, dispositions, and sentences; and followup
records for a period of 6 years from 1970 to 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 followup period.

Description of the variables: The PSI data file
contains information about family, education, psycho-
logical 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

The United States

File structure

Data files: 6

      Unit: Defendant and arrest

  Variables: 160 to 311 per file

    Cases: 638 to 1,762 per file

Reports and publications

W. Rhodes, H. Tyson, J. Weekley, C. Conly, and G. Powell (1982). Developing Criteria for Identifying Career Criminals. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.

Floyd Fowler

**Residential neighborhood crime control project:
Hartford, Connecticut, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979**

University of Massachusetts

73-NI-99-0044, 75-NI-95-0026, 79-NI-AX-0026

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

<u>Sources of information</u>: Questionnaires were admini-
stered to members of households in Hartford, Connec-
ticut.   Approximately one-half of the questionnaires
were administered in person and approximately one-half
over the telephone.

<u>Sample</u>: 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 re-
spondent was eligible if he or she was an adult who had
lived in the housing unit for at least 6 months.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: Data were collected in the
months of May to July each year over a nonconsecutive
5-year period: 1973, 1975 through 1977, and 1979.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: 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 to 560 per file

    Cases: 146 to 891 per file

Reports and publications

F.J. Fowler, Jr. (1979). Reducing Residential Crime and Fear: The Hartford Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

F.J. Fowler, Jr. (1982). Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control: A Second Look at the Hartford Program. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

"Xenon" (New Jersey) commercial burglary data, 1979–1981

Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey

80-IJ-CX-0060

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
N.J. Statutes Annotated, Chapter 2C. The sample is
stratified by the burglary and theft incidents resulting
in arrests made by the "Xenon" Police Department or
other police forces, and by the incidents not resulting
in arrests. Commercial theft cases were included only
if they involved theft of commercial goods from a

commercial establishment and not if they involved residential or personal property theft. (Note that both traits are necessary to qualify for inclusion.)

Dates of data collection: June 1981.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: The study investigates commercial burglaries and thefts.

Description of variables: Variables include incident characteristics (such as method of entry), type and value of property stolen, and offender characteristics (such as number of contacts, number of arrests, sex, age, and race).

Unit of observation: Incidents of commercial burglary or theft from a commercial establishment, including any attempts.

Geographic coverage

"Xenon," New Jersey, a small community near the eastern seaboard

File structure

Data files: 1

  Unit: Commercial burglary or theft incidents from commercial establishments

Variables: 37

 Cases: 218

Reports and publications

J.J. Gibbs and P. Shelly (1982). Final Report of the Commercial Theft Studies Project. Unpublished report, Rutgers University, Center for the Study of Causes of Crime for Gain, Newark, New Jersey.

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

SLATS truck theft data of New York City, 1976–1980

Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey

82-IJ-CX-0060

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 New York police
department, called the "Safe, Lock, and Truck Squad."
This squad was created primarily to investigate com-
mercial 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-percent sample of all incidents involving
truck hijacking and grand larcenies from 1976 to 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

File structure

Data files: 1

> Unit: Commercial truck hijacking or theft
> incidents

Variables: 93

Cases: 601

Reports and publications

J.J. Gibbs and P. Shelly (1982). Final Report of
the Commercial Theft Studies Project. Unpublished
report, Rutgers University, Center for the Study of
Causes of Crime for Gain, Newark, New Jersey.

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

Port Authority cargo theft data of New Jersey and New York, 1978–1980

Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey

80-IJ-CX-0060

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, New York.

Sample: A sample of 864 cargo theft cases were selected from the Crime Analysis Unit's files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, occurring between 1978 and 1980.

Dates of data collection: 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 infor-
mation 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 robbe:y incidents

 Variables: 126

   Cases: 864

Reports and publications

J.J. Gibbs and P. Shelly (1982). Final Report of the
Commercial Theft Studies Project. Unpublished report,
Rutgers University, Center for the Study of Causes of
Crime for Gain, Newark, New Jersey.

John S. Goldkamp and Michael R. Gottfredson

Judicial decision guidelines for bail: Philadelphia experiment, 1981–1982

Center for Criminal Justice Research, State University of New York at Albany

81-IJR-0027

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, 8 judges were randomly assigned to use the bail guidelines or be "experimental" judges, and 8 judges were randomly assigned to "control" or not to 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: 1,920

Reports and publications

J.S. Goldkamp and M.R. Gottfredson (1984). Final Report of the Judicial Guidelines for Bail: The Philadelphia Experiment Project. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Lynne I. Goodstein, 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

Pennsylvania State University, State College,
Pennsylvania

80-NI-AX-0006

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 6-month
intervals.

Sample: The three States used in the study were
chosen because they had recently implemented a deter-
minant 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 1,654 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

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: 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.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: Inmate.

Geographic coverage

Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois

File structure

Data files: 9

    Unit: Inmate

  Variables: 210 in each data collection period

    Cases: 1,654

Reports and publications

L. Goodstein, J.H. Kramer, J.R. Hepburn, and D.L. Mackenzie, (1984). Determinate Sentencing and the Correctional Process: A Study of the Implementation and Impact of Sentencing Reform in Three States-- Executive Summary. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

L. Goodstein, J.H. Kramer, and L. Nuss (1984). "Defining Determinacy--Components of the Sentencing Process Ensuring Equity and Release Certainty." Justice Quarterly, 1(1): 47-74.

David F. Greenberg

An age cohort analysis of arrest rates

New York University, New York City

82-IJ-CX-0025

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, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona. The cities were chosen from the 25 largest cities for which the FBI was willing to provide unpublished arrest rates. They were selected to ensure geographical representativeness.

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 summarizes the relationship between age and criminal behavior through the use of official records. The population file includes population totals by sex for ages 5 to 20 on a yearly basis and for age groups 5 to 69. The arrest file contains frequencies of arrests for a wide range of crimes by sex and age.

Description of variables: Variables in the population file include population totals by sex for ages 5-20 on a yearly basis, e.g., 5,6,7, etc. It also provides such information for age groups 5 to 69; e.g., 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, etc. Arrest data were collected for the following crimes: murder, forcible rape, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, other assaults, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, opium abuse, marijuana abuse, gambling, family offenses, drunk driving, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses combined.

Unit of observation: Individual cities.

Geographic coverage

Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona

Greenberg, Age cohort analysis   59

File structure

Data files: 14

     Unit: City

  Variables: 247 to 1,470 per file

    Cases: 7 per file

Reports and publications

D.F. Greenberg and N.J. Larkin (1985). "Age-cohort analysis of arrest rates." Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 1(13): 227-240.

D.F. Greenberg (1984). An Age Cohort Analysis of Arrest Rates. Paper presented at the meeting of the Eastern Sociological Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

D.F. Greenberg (1984). Arrest Rates in the Teen and Early Adult Years. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Scientists, Chicago.

Stephanie Greenberg

Characteristics of high- and low-crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980

Research Triangle Institute, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

79-NI-AX-0080

Purpose of the study

The study examined 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 charac-
teristics of neighborhoods examined include land use,
housing, street type, arrangement of buildings, and
boundary characteristics. Social dimensions of neigh-
borhoods 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 facil-
ities; 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 neighbor-
hood, 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, 9,121

Reports and publications

S.W. Greenberg, J.R. Williams, and W.M. Rohe (1982).
Safe and Secure Neighborhoods--Physical Characteristics
and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime
Neighborhoods--Final Report. Washington, D.C.:
National Institute of Justice.

Rudy A. Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness

Early identification of the chronic offender

California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California

79-IJ-AX-0114

Purpose of the study

This study was designed to determine if chronic offend-
ers 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. Followup 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.

<u>Sample</u>: 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.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: 1978 through 1981.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: An important feature of this study is the collection of followup criminal history data from a sample of youths as adults (18 to 26 years of age). The data set includes information on involvement in programs, and demographic and psychological variables as well.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: Institutionalized youths.

Geographic coverage

California

File structure

Data files: 6

      Unit: Institutionalized youth

  Variables: 343 to 420 per file

    Cases: 210 to 1,715 per file

Reports and publications

R.A. Haapanen (1982). Early Identification of Chronic Offenders: Executive Summary. California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California.

L.N. Harris

Police response time analysis: Kansas City, Missouri, 1975

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 noncrime 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

L.N. Harris (1977). Police Response Time Analysis: Kansas City--An Executive Summary. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Kansas City (MO) Police Dept. (1980). Police Response Time Analysis, Synopsis. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Richard Hartigan

Cost effectiveness of misdemeanant probation, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981-1982

Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, Cincinnati, Ohio

80-IJ-CX-0083

Purpose of the study

This research was designed to determine whether supervision of misdemeanant probationers was cost-effective in increasing the level of successful probation completions.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected from probation files in Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio. Data for the study were collected as a part of the standard probation department procedure where the Daily Probationer Supervision Logs are sent to the Data Coordinator who checks them for completeness and returns them if necessary.

Sample: Data were collected on 2,756 probationers from a potential pool of 7,072 misdemeanant probationers. The remaining 4,316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or for other

reasons that did not meet the research criteria, such as
(1) not falling within the study period (1/1/81 to
12/31/82); (2) prior inclusion in the study of another
experience of the same probationer; and (3) nonrandom
assignment of supervision.

Dates of data collection: January 1, 1981, 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:
misdemeanant 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 accord-
ing to risk assessment and then assigned to a super-
vision 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 experi-
ence (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: 6,618

Reports and publications

A. Young (1983). Cost Effectiveness of Misdemeanant
Probation. Unpublished report, Municipal Court of
Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Daryl A. Hellman and James Allan Fox

**Urban crime control and property values: Estimating systematic
interactions**

Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

81-IJ-CX-0063

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 con-
trolling 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/socioeconomic 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

D.A. Hellman and J.A. Fox (1984). <u>Final Report of Urban Crime Control and Property Values: Estimating Systematic Interactions</u>.   Unpublished report, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Sally Hillsman-Baker

New York City court employment project evaluation study, 1976–1979

Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York

76-NI-99-0040, 77-NI-99-0075

Purpose of the study

This study was conducted in order to assess the effectiveness of a deferred prosecution and employment counseling program in helping offenders find and maintain employment and avoid criminal activity.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: 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.

<u>Sample</u>: The sample is based on an experimental design which included random assignment of defendants eligible for pretrial diversion to experimental and control groups.   Data were collected on 666 subjects; 410 were assigned to the experimental group, and 256 were assigned to the control.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: 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 6-month intervals with each subject. Initially, these interviews gathered data on participants' criminal activity, work experience, social service, and training needs. Followup interviews were conducted to gain information on participants' current school, employment, income, and court processing status.

Description of variables: The data summarize demographic, socioeconomic, 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 counseling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions.

Unit of observation: Court Employment Project participant.

Geographic coverage

New York City

File structure

Data files: 1

     Unit: CEP participants

Variables: 1,241

     Cases: 666

Reports and publications

S.H. Baker (1981). New York City Court Employment Project Evaluation Study 1976-1979. Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

Baker, S.H. (1981). Diversion of Felony Arrests--An Experiment in Pretrial Intervention--An Evaluation of the Court Employment Project--Summary Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Baker, S.H. and Sadd, S. (1979). Court Employment Project Evaluation: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Herbert Jacob

Governmental responses to crime in the United States, 1948–1978

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

78-NI-AX-0096

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.

<u>Sample</u>: A purposive sample was taken of 10 American
cities; Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minne-
apolis, 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 7
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 2 criteria: cities were chosen with
extremes on the 7 dimensions, and with average values on
the dimensions. The final 10 cities were chosen on the
basis of regional distribution, research capacity (cit-
ies were chosen that had plentiful research facilities),
accessibility (cities were avoided where past research-
ers had trouble in obtaining cooperation), prior
research (cities where substantive prior research had
been done were chosen), and significant program initi-
ation (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.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: October 1978 through 1980.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: This longi-
tudinal study examines policy responses to increases in
crime. The data cover three decades of urban experience
with crime and crime control of 10 major U.S. cities
with different histories, cultures, and political and
economic structures. Included in the study is a base-
line 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 10 cities of the study
could be compared.

Description of variables: Variables in the data set cover characteristics of the 10 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 10-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 10 cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Newark, New Jersey; Oakland, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Phoenix, Arizona; and San Jose, California.   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 to 140 per file

Cases: 310 to 12,276 per file

Reports and publications

H. Jacob and R.L. Lineberry (1982). <u>Governmental Responses to Crime: Executive Summary</u>. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

H. Jacob (1984). <u>The Frustration of Policy: Responses to Crime by American Cities</u>. Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown.

Tony Japha

New York drug law evaluation project, 1973

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

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

<u>Sources of information</u>: Sources of information include a survey interview of ex-drug users, in an attempt to determine (1) their knowledge of New York's new drug law, and (2) any effects the new law may have had on their behavior. Other information was obtained from the individual case files maintained either by the county clerk or court clerk, district attorney, or probation department. Official court and department of corrections records were also searched as were records from judicial administrators, probation directors, and district attorneys.

Sample: This study involved multiple samples: (1)
cases of persons convicted for a nondrug felony and
given a nonincarceration sentence 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 New York 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
whom the law most directly affects. 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 users' knowledge of the New York drug law
and estimate the number and proportion of crimes attrib-
utable 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 to 169 per file

Cases: 289 to 3,550 per file

Reports and publications

T. Japha (1978). The Nation's Toughest Drug Law:
Evaluating the New York Experience. Washington, D.C.:
National Institute of Justice.

T. Japha (1978). Staff Working Papers of the Drug Law
Evaluation Project. Washington, D.C.: National Insti-
tute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Wayne A. Kerstetter

Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference: Dade County, Florida Criminal Court, 1979

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

76-NI-99-0088

Purpose of the study

The main research objectives were to determine whether
the implementation of a pretrial 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 con-
ference 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 defendants' 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 includes information about the effect of plea bargaining conferences involving victims, defendants, attorneys, judges, and the police. Information was also collected

on the extent to which respondents to the interview participated in the processing of their 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 to 215 per file

   Cases: 320 to 1,073 per file

Reports and publications

W.A. Kerstetter and A.M. Heinz (1979). Pretrial Settlement Conference: An Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

W.A. Kerstetter and A.M. Heinz (1979). "Pretrial settlement conference: Evaluation of a reform in plea bargaining." Law and Society Review, 13: 349-366.

Solomon Kobrin and Leo A. Schuerman

Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity

University of Southern California

78-NI-AX-0127

Purpose of the study

This research was designed to evaluate how changes in
the structural and compositional attributes of neigh-
borhoods are related to increases in criminal activity
and community deterioration over a 26-year period, 1950-
1976.

Methodology

Sources of information: Demographic information was
gathered from Los Angeles and Los Angeles County, Los
Angeles County Tax Assessor's Office, 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 clus-
ters in Los Angeles County that were defined in 1970 as
high crime areas. The county area comprised 1,142 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 neighbor-
hoods 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
makeup of families and population changes; (3) changes
in the socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods
due to shifts in the composition of the labor force; and
(4) changes in norms concerning law observance due to
the emergence of neighborhood subcultures.

Description of variables: The majority of variables
are of two types: "concentration" measures and "dis-
tribution" 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 multiplied by (specified count/specified base);
e.g., (juvenile crimes against persons/persons 10-17
years old) multiplied by 100.   The data set contains
neighborhood-level economic, social, and demographic
characteristics over a 26-year period and associated
aggregated levels of various crimes.

Unit of observation: The unit of observation is "dummy
census tracts" which are "unique and consistently
defined spatial areas" defined by the principal inves-
tigator. 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: 1,142

Reports and publications

S. Kobrin and L.A. Schuerman (1983). <u>Crime and Changing Neighborhoods: Executive Summary</u>. Unpublished report, University of Southern California, Social Science Research Institute, Los Angeles.

L.A. Schuerman and S. Kobrin (1986). <u>Community Careers in Crime</u>. A.J. Reiss and M. Tonry (eds.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Paul J. Lavrakas and Wesley G. Skogan

Citizen participation and community crime prevention, 1979:
Chicago metropolitan area survey

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

78-NI-AX-0111

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 anticrime 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 pur-
poses, 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 charac-
teristics 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 con-
trol/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: 1,803

Reports and publications

P.J. Lavrakas (1982). "Fear of crime and behavioral restrictions in urban and suburban neighborhoods." Population and Environment, 5: 242-264.

P.J. Lavrakas and E. Herz (1982). "Citizen participation in neighborhood crime prevention." Criminology, 20: 479-498.

P.J. Lavrakas (1983). "Citizen involvement in community crime prevention." Journal of Community Action, 1: 54-56.

P.J. Lavrakas (1984). "Citizen self-help and neighborhood crime prevention." American Violence and Public Policy. New Haven: Yale University Press.

P.J. Lavrakas (1981). "Reactions to crime: Impacts on households." Reactions to Crime. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

P.J. Lavrakas, J. Normoyle, W.G. Skogan, E. Herz, G. Saelem, and D.A. Lewis (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, Illinois.

P.J. Lavrakas, J. Normoyle, W.G. Skogan, E. Herz, G. Saelem, and D.A. Lewis (1981). Factors Related to Citizen Involvement in Personal, Household, and Neighborhood Anti-crime Measures: Executive Summary. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

W.G. Skogan and M.G. Maxfield (1981). Coping With Crime: Individual and Neighborhood Reactions. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

Dan A. Lewis and Wesley G. Skogan

Reactions to crime project, 1977 (Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco: Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior)

Market Opinion Research Center, Detroit, Michigan

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 10) were selected to provide variation along a number of dimensions: ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. Households for telephone interviews were selected using Random Digit Dialing and respondents (18 or older) were randomly selected within households. An additional citywide sample of 540 adults was selected in each city. Because of the interest in sexual assaults, women were oversampled in several of the neighborhood samples and in the citywide samples. The neighborhood samples range in size from approximately 200 to 450; total samples are 1,640 for Philadelphia and San Francisco, and 1,840 for Chicago.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: October through December
1977.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: This research
examines both general issues concerning how individual
community members join together to deal with crime
problems, and also how individuals respond 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 neigh-
borhood 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.

<u>Description of variables</u>: Respondents were asked about
events and conditions in home areas, relationships with
neighbors, who was known and visited, and what was
watched on television 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: 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: 5,121

Reports and publications

F. Dubow, E. McCabe, and G. Kaplan (1979). Reactions to Crime: A Critical Review of the Literature. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

D.A. Lewis and M. Maxfield (1981). "Fear in the neighborhoods: An investigation of the impact of crime." Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 17: 160-189.

D.A. Lewis and G. Saelem (1986). Fear of Crime: Incivility and the Production of a Social Problem. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books.

A. Podolefsky and F. Dubow (1981). Strategies for Community Crime Prevention: Collective Responses to Crime in Urban America. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publishing Co.

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

W.G. Skogan and M. Maxfield (1981). Coping With Crime: Individual and Neighborhood Reactions. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

T.R. Tyler (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.

Colin Loftin and Milton Heumann

Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence in Detroit: The
Michigan felony firearm law

Center for Research on Social Organization, University
of Michigan, Ann Arbor

78-NI-AX-0021, 79-NI-AX-0094

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 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 defendants 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 in that 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 defendants 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: 8,414

Reports and publications

M. Heumann and C. Loftin (1979). "Mandatory sentencing and the abolition of plea bargaining." Law and Society Review, 13(2): 393-430.

Loftin and Heumann, Mandatory sentencing   91

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

Mary Ellen Marsden and Thomas Orsagh

Matching treatment and offender: North Carolina prison releasees, 1980

Department of Economics, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

81-IJ-CX-0061

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 Correc-
tion; "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 1,425 male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first 6 months of 1980. This sample includes those inmates who were in prison at least 6 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 recividism were used: any arrests, any convictions, length of time until first arrest after release, seriousness of offense leading to reincarceration, and a comparison of the seriousness of new offense with that for prior incarceration. Employment behavior was measured in terms of reported earnings and amount of earnings per quarter.

Description of variables: Variables describe individual demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal history and behavior, participation in rehabilitation and work activities during incarceration, type of release, and post-release recidivistic and labor-market measures.

Unit of observation: Male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first half of 1980.

Geographic coverage

North Carolina

File structure

Data files: 1

   Unit: Male inmates

Variables: 55

   Cases: 1,425

Reports and publications

M.E. Marsden and T. Orsagh (1984). Rational Choice
Theory and Offender Rehabilitation.   Unpublished
report, University of North Carolina, Department of
Economics, Chapel Hill.

Kenneth J. Matulia

Police use of deadly force, 1970–1979

International Association of Chiefs of Police,
Gaithersburg, Maryland

79-NI-AX-0131

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 "jus-
tifiable 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 inci-

dents of "justifiable homicide" by police and depart-
mental practices and procedures regarding related
issues.

Description of variables: Variables include the number
of sworn officers in the department; number of super-
visory officers; average years of education; department
regulations about such issues as off-duty employment,
wearing of uniforms, carrying firearms, and disciplinary
actions; inservice training; firearms practice;
assignments without firearms; and on- and 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

K.J. Matulia (1982). A Balance of Forces: Executive
Summary. Unpublished report, Washington, D.C.: Na-
tional Institute of Justice.

K.J. Matulia (1982). Justifiable Homicide by the
Police: A Study of Homicides by the Police in 57 U.S.
Cities. Gaithersburg, Maryland: International Associ-
ation of Chiefs of Police.

Matulia, Deadly force

K.J. Matulia (1982). A Balance of Forces. Unpublished report. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Marlys McPherson, Glenn Silloway, and David Frey

Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1980

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center, Inc.

80-IJ-CX-0073

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 assessors' offices, R.L. Polk and Company, and U.S. Census Reports. In addition to recollecting the information about the physical characteristics of commercial centers, and using the crime and demographic data obtained from Stage I, three other data collection instruments were employed for Stage II. These include a residential survey, business person interviews, and use-pattern observations of pedestrian activities in commercial centers.

Sample: The first stage of the research included a purposive sample of 93 commercial centers. Each center contained an average of 20 stores and had a surrounding residential neighborhood within a 0.3 mile radius. In the second phase of the research, 24 commercial centers were selected from the original sample based on three criteria: percent minority change from 1970 to 1980, an observational measure of disorder in each commercial center, and personal crime rates for the entire commercial/residential area. The 24 selected areas were chosen to represent adequate variation on these three variables. A telephone survey of 870 residents, in-person interviews of 213 business persons, and use-pattern observations of each commercial center were conducted for the 24 selected areas.

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 business, store hours, arrangement of buildings, defense modifications in the area, descriptions of the residential area contiguous to the commercial center, and signs of disorder such as graffiti and business vacancies. The demographic variables include number of residential dwelling units and multifamily units, racial composition, average household size and income, and percent change in composition. The crime data include six types of crimes: robbery, burglary,

assault, rape, personal theft, and shoplifting. Each
type of crime contains three subcategories and each
subcategory represents the number of crimes in three
concentric rings around the center each ring being
approximately 0.1 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: There are four different units of
observation in this study: (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 to 183 per file

    Cases: 24 to 7,096 per file

Reports and publications

M. McPherson, G. Silloway, and D.L. Frey (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.

Harold Mendelsohn and Garrett J. O'Keefe

Media crime prevention campaign in the United States, 1980

University of Denver

78-NI-AX-0105

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 noninstitutionalized 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 television, attention given to
crime prevention ads, and their influence.

Unit of observation: Individual survey respondent.

Geographic coverage

The continental United States

File structure

Data files: 1

     Unit: Survey respondent

  Variables: 352

    Cases: 1,454

Reports and publications

G.J. O'Keefe, H. Mendelsohn, K. Reid-Nash, E. Henry, B.
Rosenweig, and H.T. Spetnagel (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.

Sheldon Messinger

Characteristics and movement of felons in California prisons, 1945-1964

University of California, Berkeley

78-NJ-AX-0093

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 to 1964. The objectives behind the study were: (1) to determine costs incurred in the administration of misdemeanant 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 misdemeanant probationer assignments; and (4) to design, develop, and test a management information system.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected from inmate files of the California Department of Corrections.

Sample: The sample included all California felons who were either committed to the California Department of Corrections, returned to prison as parole violators, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole, discharged, or who had died or were executed from January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1964.

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 20-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 to 5,010 per file

Reports and publications

R.A. Berk, D. Rauma, S.L. Messinger, and T.F. Cooley
(1981). "A test of the stability of punishment
hypothesis." American Sociological Review, 46: 805–
828.

R.A. Berk, S.L. Messinger, D. Rauma, and J. Berecochea
(1983). "Prisons and self-regulating systems: A com-
parison of historical patterns in California for male
and female offenders." Law and Society Review, 17:
547–586.

Raymond H. Milkman

Employment services for ex-offenders field test

The Lazar Institute, McLean, Virginia

80-IJ-CX-K013

Purpose of the study

The study was conducted to test whether job counseling
and placement services, accompanied by intensive follow-
up after placement, would increase the effectiveness of
employment programs for recent prison releasees.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected from
several sources. Rap sheets were obtained from official
criminal justice agencies for each individual at ap-
proximately 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months after the
individual entered an employment assistance program for
ex-offenders; data on short-term employment and self-
reported rearrest as well as information regarding the
employment services each participant actually received
were collected, through the use of questionnaires, at
30, 90, and 180 days after job placement; comprehensive
delivery systems analysis was conducted at each site to

document the extent of services available to the client.

Sample: A total of 2,045 individuals within 6 months
after release from Federal, State, or local adult
correctional facilities and with a history of primarily
income-producing offenses volunteered to participate in
the field test as program clients. These participants
were divided between three cities: 511 at the Compre-
hensive 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

A.D. Timrots (1985). An Evaluation of Employment Services for Ex-offenders. Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Maryland, College Park.

Herbert S. Miller, William McDonald, and
James A. Cramer

Plea bargaining in the United States, 1978

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

77-NJ-99-0049

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, Virginia; Seattle,
Washington; Tucson, Arizona; El Paso, Texas; New
Orleans, Louisiana; Delaware County, Delaware; in the
plea bargaining simulation: Norfolk, Virginia; Seattle,
Washington; Tucson, Arizona; New Orleans, Louisiana;
Media, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; and Portland,
Oregon were used. All prosecutors and defense attorneys
who could be contacted in these jurisdictions were
included in the sample. The remainder was a convenience
sample conducted at a national conference of prosecutors
and defense attorneys.

Dates of data collection: 1978

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: This study
focuses on the role of defendants, victims, and judges
in plea bargaining cases in 1978. The study includes

three different measures of plea bargaining: case
study, courtroom observation, and hypothetical cases
given to courtroom actors. Part of the study consisted
of the use of decisionmaking 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 demo-
graphic 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 respond-
ents to the simulation.

Geographic coverage

Norfolk, Virginia; Seattle, Washington; Tucson, Arizona;
El Paso, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Delaware County,
Delaware; Media, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; and
Portland, Oregon

File structure

Data files: 3; (1) case (2) in-Court observation (3) plea bargaining simulation

Unit: Plea bargain cases, courtroom observations of plea bargained cases, and participants in the simulation

Variables: Case, 63
Court, 33
Simulation, 17

Cases: Case, 3,397
Court, 711
Simulation, 479

Reports and publications

W.F. McDonald and J.A. Cramer (1980). Plea Bargaining. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company.

H.S. Miller, W.F. McDonald, and J.A. Cramer (1980). Plea Bargaining in the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Peter F. Nardulli, James Eisenstein, and Roy
B. Flemming

A comparison of court case processing in nine courts, 1981

University of Illinois

81-IJ-CX-0027

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, Illinois;
Oakland, Michigan; and Montgomery, Pennsylvania), an
autonomous county (Peoria, Illinois; Kalamazoo,
Michigan; and Dauphin, Pennsylvania), and a declining
county (St. Clair, Illinois; Saginaw, Michigan; and
Erie, Pennsylvania) 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: The 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: 7,475

Reports and publications

J. Einstein, P.F. Nardulli, and R.B. Flemming
(1982). Interim Report: Explaining and Assessing
Criminal Case Disposition: A Comparative Study of Nine
Counties. Unpublished report, University of Illinois.

P.F. Nardulli, J. Einstein, and R.B. Flemming
(1983). Final Report of Sentencing as a Sociopolitical
Process: Environmental, Contextual, and Individual
Level Dimensions. Unpublished report, University of
Illinois.

P.F. Nardulli, R.B. Flemming, and J. Einstein
(1985). "Criminal courts and bureaucratic justice:
Concessions and consensus in the guilty plea process."
The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 76(4):
1,103-1,131.

David Nurco

Crime days precursors (narcotic drugs) study: Baltimore, 1952-1976

Friends Medical Research Center, Baltimore, Maryland

82-IJ-CX-0031

Purpose of the study

The study's purpose was to investigate the frequency
with which various narcotic substances were used among
male narcotic addicts and their relation to different
types of criminal activities during periods of active
addiction and periods of nonaddiction.

Methodology

Sources of information: Personal interviews with male
narcotic addicts in Baltimore, Maryland, were the source
of information for this study.

Sample: A sample of 354 male narcotic addicts were selected using a stratified random sample of a population of 6,149 known narcotic abusers arrested or identified by the Baltimore Police Department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was not selected on the basis of criminality, but stratified by race and year of police contact.

Dates of data collection: July 1973 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 nonaddiction (which varies between 1 and 8 periods according to the individual).

Geographic coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File structure

Data files: 1

    Unit: Addiction-nonaddiction period

Variables: 405

    Cases: 4,895

Reports and publications

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

David N. Nurco

Measures and patterns of criminality among narcotic addicts: The role of nonnarcotic drugs

Friends Medical Research Center, Baltimore, Maryland

82-IJ-CX-0031

Purpose of the study

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the frequency with which various nonnarcotic substances were used among male narcotic addicts and their relation to different types of criminal activities during periods of active addiction and periods of nonaddiction.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: Personal interviews were conducted with male narcotic addicts between 1973 and 1978 in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

<u>Sample</u>: Confidential in-person interviews were conducted with 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected from a population of 6,149 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 4 days per week for a period of more than 1 month. The majority of the subjects were heroin addicts.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: July 1973 through January 1978.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: This study records information on periods of nonaddiction as well as periods of addiction. In order to obtain chronological information, each sampled addict was asked to describe his periods of addiction as well as periods of nonaddiction from the time of first regular narcotic use to the time of the interview. Data were collected 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.

<u>Description of variables</u>: Variables in the crime risk file include length of periods, number of days committing crime during each period, number of partners in the crimes committed, and crime days at risk per year. The drug use file includes variables concerning the total number of times respondents used 15 types of nonnarcotic drugs (i.e., marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, heroin, methadone, cocaine, tranquilizers, and other narcotics). The illegal income file includes variables corresponding to percentage of income obtained illegally.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: 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

Unit: Periods of addiction/nonaddiction and individual addict

Variables: Crime risk, 18
Drug use, 18
Illegal income, 24

Cases: Crime risk, 1,898
Drug use, 1,898
Illegal income, 354

Reports and publications

D.N. Nurco, I.H. Cisin, and J.C. Ball (1985). "Crime as a source of income for narcotic addicts." <u>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</u>, 2: 113-115.

J.W. Shaffer, D. Nurco, J. Ball, and T. Kinlock (1985). "The Frequency of non-narcotic drug use and its relationship to criminal activity among narcotic addicts." <u>Comprehensive Psychiatry</u>, 26: 558-566.

Elinor. Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon
Whittaker

Police services study, phase II

Indiana University

78-NI-AX-0020

Purpose of the study

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 to 574 officers, 132
to 318 officers, 36 to 131 officers, 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.   Nonprobability sampling methods were
then used to obtain a sample of neighborhoods thought to
be consistent with the Phase I results. Three depart-
ments 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 characteris-
tics.

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, 5,688
          Citizen debriefing, 1,675

Reports and publications

E. Ostrom (1983). "A public service industry approach to the study of local government structure and performance." Policy and Politics, 11(3): 313-341.

E. Ostrom (1983). "A public choice approach to metropolitan institutions: Structure, incentives, and performance." Social Science Journal, 20(3): 79-96.

D.A. Smith (1982). Invoking the Law: Determinants of Police Arrest Decisions. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University.

D.A. Smith (1984). "The organizational context of legal control." Criminology, 21: 468-481.

D.A. Smith and J.R. Klein (1984). "Police control of interpersonal disputes." Social Problems, 31: 468-481.

D.A. Smith and C.A. Visher (1981). "Street-level justice: Situational determinants of police arrest decisions." Social Problems, 29: 167-178.

D.A. Smith, C.A. Visher, and L.A. Davidson (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 North Park
Bloomington, IN 47405
(812) 335-0441

Dennis J. Palumbo, Michael Musheno, and
Steven Maynard-Moody

Evaluation of the implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut

School of Justice Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

82-15-CV-KO15

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

<u>Sources of information</u>: Interviews of correctional personnel were secured from State, county, and district officials. In addition, mailed questionnaires were employed.

<u>Sample</u>: 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.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: June 1982 through November 1984.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: 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.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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 decisionmaking process of program implementors, and the achievement of the goals of cost reduction, work training, and rehabilitation.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: 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

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

D. Palumbo, S. Maynard-Moody, and P. Wright (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, Arizona.

Anthony Pate and Sampson Annan

Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark (New Jersey) and Houston (Texas), 1983–1984

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 lifestyles 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 2,079 per file

Reports and publications

A.M. Pate, M. Wycoff, W.G. Skogan, and L.W. Sherman
(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, D.C.

Raymond Paternoster

Three wave panel survey of youths and deterrence: Perceptions and
experiential effects in Columbia, South Carolina, 1979–1981

Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology,
University of Maryland, College Park

81-IJ-CX-0023, 83-IJ-CX-0045

Purpose of the study

The research was designed to examine the reciprocal
effects between perceptions of the certainty of
punishment and involvement in self-reported delinquency.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected with
confidential, self-administered questionnaires from nine
Columbia, South Carolina, area high schools, beginning

with students in the 10th grade. Subsequent question-
naires were administered during the same students'
11th and 12th grades.

Sample: All students currently attending nine
Columbia high schools. The nine high schools were
deliberately selected to reflect social class and 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 approx-
imately 1,500 respondents while complete three wave data
were collected on 1,250. The wave panel design feature
offers a chance to test the relative explanatory power
of most contemporary theories of delinquency at differ-
ent time reference periods (such as deterrence, strain,
social control, labeling, and differential association).
Time between data collections was 1 year.

Description of variables: Variables include demograph-
ic 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: 3,382

Reports and publications

R. Paternoster and L. Iovanni (1986). "The deterrent
effect of perceived severity: A reexamination."
Social Forces, 64(3): 751-777.

R. Paternoster (1986).   "The use of composite scales in
perceptual deterrence research: A cautionary note."
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency,
23 (2): 128-168.

Joseph L. Peterson, Steve Mihajlovic, and
Michael Gilliland

Forensic evidence and the police: The effects of scientific evidence
on criminal investigation, 1976–1980

University of Illinois-Chicago

82-IJ-CX-0064

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 2,659 cases were selected.

Dates of data collection: 1980.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: This study examines the impact of forensic evidence on court dispositions. Detailed court, police, and laboratory information was collected on cases that involved physical evidence and 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 to 502 per file

Reports and publications

J. Peterson, S. Mihajlovic, and M. Gilliland (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.

J. Peterson, S. Mihajlovic, and M. Gilliland (1983). "Does the crime laboratory have the answers? Four cities compared." Chemistry and Crime: From Sherlock Holmes to Today's Courtroom. Samuel Gerber (ed.). Washington, D.C.: The American Chemical Society.

J. Peterson, S. Mihajlovic, and M. Gilliland (1984). Forensic Evidence and the Police: The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigation. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Mark A. Peterson, Suzanne Polich, and Jan
Michael Chaiken

Survey of California prison inmates, 1976

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

83-IJ-CX-0006

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) habituals--those reporting the
greatest number of serious crimes.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: Anonymous self-administered
questionnaires were given to inmates in five California
prisons.

<u>Sample</u>: A purposive sample of five adult penal
institutions in California were selected. Inmates
volunteered to participate in the study.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: Summer of 1976.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: 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.

<u>Description of variables</u>: The variables include
information about crimes committed leading to incarcera-
tion, 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

M.A. Peterson, H.B. Braiker, and S. Polich (1980). Doing Crime: A Survey of California Prison Inmates. Santa Monica, California: The Rand Corporation.

M.A. Peterson, H.B. Braiker, and S. Polich (1981). Who Commits Crimes: A Survey of Prison Inmates. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hahn.

Mark A. Peterson, Jan Chaiken, and Patricia Ebener

Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978: California, Michigan, and Texas

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

83-IJ-CX-0006

Purpose of the study

This study was conducted as part of the Rand
Corporation's research program on career criminals.
This second inmate survey was undertaken to provide
detailed information about the criminal behavior of
convicted offenders and their associated character-
istics.

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. The sample included 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'
backgrounds. 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 informa-
tion 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 to 455 per file

Cases: 204 to 21,900 per file

Reports and publications

J. Petersilia and P. Honig with C. Hubay, Jr. (1980).
The Prison Experience of Career Criminals. Santa
Monica, California: Rand Corporation Publication R-2511-
DOJ.

M.A. Peterson, J. Chaiken, P. Ebener, and P. Honig
(1982). Survey of Prison and Jail Inmates: Back-
ground and Method. Santa Monica, California: Rand
Corporation Publication N-1635-NIJ.

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

Uniform Crime Reports: National time series community-level data base, 1967–1980

Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern
University, Boston, Massachusetts

79-NJ-AX-0009

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 Uniform Crime Reports
(UCR) Program in a frequent and consistent manner over
a 14-year period.

Methodology

Sources of information: The data include detailed
monthly breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from
the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime
Reports "Return A" form.

Sample: All U.S. law enforcement agencies submitting
10 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 UCR's 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 investiga-
tors 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.

Thomas F. Pogue

Deterrent effects of arrests and imprisonment in the United States,
1960–1977

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

79-NJ-AX-0015

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) govern-
ment expenditures data from Governmental Finances,
Census of Governments (1962, 1967, 1972), and Expendi-
ture and Employment for the Criminal Justice System--
these data are produced by the Department of Commerce
and Bureau of Census; and (4) socioeconomic 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 50 States, thus constituting a
universe of U.S. States.   In the second part of the
analysis, a panel of 77 Standard metropolitan
statistical areas (SMSA's) 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 SMSA's 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 SMSA's.
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 SMSA's covering the years 1960-1977. The 232 variables contain information on crime and clearance rates; length of time served and probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels, and income; taxation; and expenditure data. Only property crimes (burglary, larceny, robbery, and auto theft) were considered in the SMSA data base.

Unit of observation: States and SMSA's 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 SMSA's in the United States

 Variables: State file, 484
          SMSA file, 232

    Cases: State file, 50
         SMSA file, 77

Reports and publications

T.F. Pogue (1983). Crime Prevention Effects of Arrest and Imprisonment: Evidence from Multiple Cross-section Analyses. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City. Available from NCJRS.

T.F. Pogue (1981). Economic Analysis of the Deterrent Effects of Arrest and Imprisonment. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

T.F. Pogue (1981). On Controlling Crime: Will Increasing Arrest and Imprisonment Rates Help? Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

T.F. Pogue (1982). Offender Expectations and Identification of Crime Supply Functions. Unpublished report, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Nicole Hahn Rafter

Women in prison, 1800–1935: Tennessee, New York, and Ohio

Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

79-NI-AX-0039

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.

<u>Sample</u>: 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.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: Not available.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: The study
focuses on the ways in which female prisoners were
treated across time in different types of penal insti-
tutions. 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 incarcer-
ated women. In addition, studies on women's prisons are
needed because they are unique from men's prisons
because of ideological and structural differences.

<u>Description of variables</u>: The data describe demograph-
ic information such as parents' place of birth, race,
age, prisoner's occupation, marital status, and offense
information about conviction, sentencing, prior incar-.
cerations, methods of release, and offense characteris-
tics.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: Female inmate.

Geographic coverage

Tennessee, Ohio, and New York

File structure

Data files: 1

   Unit: Inmate

 Variables: 30

   Cases: 4,609

Reports and publications

N.H. Rafter (1985). Partial Justice: Women in State Prisons, 1800-1935. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

N.H. Rafter (1980). "Female State Prisoners in Tennessee: 1831-1979." Tennessee Historical Quarterly, 39(4): 485-497.

N.H. Rafter (1983). "Prisons for women, 1790-1980." Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research, vol. 5. M. Tonry and N. Morris (eds.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

N.H. Rafter (1983). "Chastising the unchaste: Social control functions of the women's reformatory system." Social Control and the State: Comparative and Historical Essays. A Scull and S. Cohen (eds.) Oxford: Martin Robertson and Co.

Joseph Romm

Evaluation of intensive probation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 1980–1981

System Sciences, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland

J-LEAA-027-78

Purpose of the study

Data were collected to evaluate impact of a 2-year
experiment in innovative probation practices. The
primary objectives of the research were to (1) determine
whether a new classification/diagnostic instrument
called the Client Management 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 6 months
of probation and support services were intensified; and
(3) determine for low-risk probationers whether limited
services were as effective as services that were
normally provided.

Methodology

Sources of information: The data collection
instruments were the State of Wisconsin's internal
probation case tracking and management forms which were
filled out by Milwaukee County probation agents.

Sample: The sample included those defendants in
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, sentenced to probation
between January 2, 1980, and June 30, 1981, 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
10 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 2,316 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 6 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 subject's 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, 1,343
Admissions/terminations, 1,922
Chronological, 47,169

Reports and publications

J. Romm (1982). Review Draft Final Report on the
National Evaluation Program--Phase II Intensive
Evaluation of Probation.   Unpublished report, System
Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland.

L.A. Bennett (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, Florida.

Lyle W. Shannon

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime: Effects of sanctions

Iowa Community Research Center, University of Iowa, Iowa
City, Iowa

84-IJ-CX-0013

Purpose of the study

Data were originally collected with support from the
National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention. This research evaluates the effectiveness
of judicial intervention and varying degrees of
sanction severity on subsequent delinquency. The
primary research 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 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 is 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: 15,245

Reports and publications

L.W. Shannon (1985). A More Precise Evaluation of the
Effects of Sanctions. Unpublished report, University
of Iowa, Iowa Urban Community Research Center, Iowa
City.

John R. Snortum

Drunken driving: Broader dimensions of deterrence

Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California

82-IJ-CX-0059

Purpose of the study

This study examines the drinking and driving habits of a
national probability sample of adult Americans (those
aged 16 and over). It is a component of a six-part
analysis comparing drinking and driving attitudes, legal
knowledge, and violations in Scandinavia and the United
States.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data for this study come from
telephone interviews (approximately 51 questions) with
licensed drivers, 16 years of age or older.

Sample: A national probability sample of 1,000
respondents from 48 States was initially generated.
This sample was drawn from a universe of all licensed
drivers 16 years old or older in 1983. The telephone
numbers used were generated by random digit dialing.
The final 400 cases were selected by oversampling in 20
key States. Conditions were imposed to yield
approximately 50 percent males and 50 percent females
resulting in 1,401 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 socioeconomic status and demographic information (sex, age, and educational attainment), frequency of alcoholic beverage consumption, location of drinking activities and mode of transportation to and from this location, and past experiences of drinking and driving.

Unit of observation: Licensed drivers 16 years of age or older.

Geographic coverage

The continental United States

File structure

Data files: 1

     Unit: Licensed drivers

  Variables: 52

    Cases: 1,401

Reports and publications

D.E. Berger and J.R. Snortum (1986). "A structural model of drinking and driving: Alcohol consumption, social norms, and moral commitments." Criminology, 24(1): 139-153.

J.R. Snortum (no date). <u>Drunken Driving: The Broader Dimensions of Deterrence</u>. Unpublished report, Claremont McKenna College Department of Psychology, Claremont, California.

Richard F. Sparks

New Jersey statewide sentencing guidelines evaluation, 1979, 1980

Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this project was (1) to study the implementation and use of the statewide sentencing guidelines in New Jersey and (2) to report on the perceptions of criminal justice personnel and inmates on those guidelines.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: Data were collected from interviews with incarcerated inmates at the New Jersey State Prison, Rahway, New Jersey, and from the inmates' prison records.

<u>Sample</u>: For the 1979 inmate survey, a random sample of 226 inmates at the New Jersey State Prison was drawn from the total inmate population as of June 1979. The Rahway prison classifies inmates as maximum, medium, or minimum security. For the sample, inmates were divided into either minimum or maximum/medium categories. Background information from inmates' records and files was collected. However, not all of the selected inmates agreed to be interviewed, so the survey sample consists of 146 inmates. For the 1980 inmate survey, no background material was collected. The 1980 survey consists of many of the same sections as the 1979 inmate survey, except for a new section about sentencing

comparisons and preferences.

Dates of data collection: October 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 tools to structure judicial sentencing decisions. The research design allows for oversampling of minimum security inmates since this status was the least represented in the institution.

Description of variables: The data set contains information about inmate attitudes toward crime, punishment, and various sentencing strategies. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, residential information, and current and prior criminal history 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

R.F. Sparks (1982). New Jersey Statewide Criminal
Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1980: Inmate Survey
Data. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of
Justice.

B.A. Stecher and R.F. Sparks (1982). "Removing the
effects of discrimination in sentencing guidelines."
Sentencing Reform--Experiments in Reducing Disparity,
pp. 113-129. Martin L. Forst (ed.), Beverly Hills: Sage
Publications, Inc.

Richard F. Sparks

Massachusetts statewide sentencing guidelines evaluation, 1979

Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey

78-NI-AX-0147

Purpose of the study

The purposes of this project were (1) to study the
implementation and use of statewide sentencing
guidelines in Massachusetts, and (2) to report on the
perceptions of criminal justice personnel and inmates on
those guidelines.

Methodology

<u>Sources of information</u>: 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.

<u>Sample</u>: 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 1-year period. Cases that were dropped from the original sample due to missing or lack of updated information were replaced with additional sampling.

<u>Dates of data collection</u>: February through June of 1979.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: This data set summarizes the background and case characteristics of convicted offenders in the Massachusetts Superior Court during 1977-1978.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: Convicted offenders.

Geographic coverage

Massachusetts Superior Court

File structure

Data files: 1

    Unit: Convicted offenders

 Variables: 128

    Cases: 1,440

Reports and publications

R.F. Sparks (1982). Massachusetts Statewide Criminal
Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1979: Sentencing Data.
Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

William Spelman

**Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago: A policy oriented
reanalysis, 1979–1980**

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

82-IJ-CX-P254

Purpose of the study

This research was designed to conduct a reanalysis of
existing data to investigate what social and physical or
environmental conditions may facilitate citizen crime
prevention in different types of neighborhoods. The
original data sets merged in the reanalysis were
Greenberg's study of 523 residents in six neighborhoods
in Atlanta and Taub's survey data of 3,310 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, and Richard Taub's study, "Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago."

Sample: See the descriptions for Stephanie Greenberg and Richard Taub.

Dates of data collection: See the descriptions for Stephanie Greenberg, and Richard Taub.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: In addition to studying the relationship between community character-istics 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 socioeconomic status characteristics; personal 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: 3,833

Reports and publications

W. Spelman (1983). Final Report of the Reactions to
Crime in Atlanta and Chicago: A Policy Oriented Re-
analysis. Unpublished report, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

William Spelman and Dale K. Brown

Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to replicate the citizen
reporting component of the Kansas City Response Time
Analysis Project. 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 3,300 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 oversampled to ensure enough cases. Between April and December of 1979, data from 3,300 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 to 1,303 per file

Reports and publications

W. Spelman and D. Brown (1984). Calling the Police:
Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime. Washington, D.C.:
National Institute of Justice.

Richard Taub and D. Garth Taylor

Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979

National Opinion Research Center, Chicago

79-NI-AX-0079

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
the 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

R.P. Taub, D.G. Taylor, and J.D. Dunham (1981). Final Report of the Crime, Fear of Crime and the Deterioration of Urban Neighborhoods. Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois.

R.P. Taub, D.G. Taylor, and J.D. Dunham (1981). "Neighborhoods and safety." Reactions to Crime. Dan A. Lewis (ed.). Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

R.P. Taub, D.G. Taylor, and J.D. Dunham (1982). Crime, Fear of Crime, and the Deterioration of Neighborhoods, Executive Summary. Unpublished report, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

R.P. Taub, D.G. Taylor, and J.D. Dunham (1984). Paths of Neighborhood Change. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Linda A. Teplin

Keeping the peace: Police discretion and the mentally disordered in Chicago, Illinois, 1980–1981

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois

81-IJ-CX-4079

Purpose of the study

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 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 1,382 police-citizen encounters involving 2,555 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, 1,382

Reports and publications

L.A. Teplin (1984). "Managing disorder: Police
handling of the mentally ill." Mental Health and
Criminal Justice, pp. 157-175. Linda A. Teplin (ed.).
Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications.

L.A. Teplin (1984). "Criminalizing mental disorder:
The comparative arrest rate of the mentally ill."
American Psychologist, 39: 794-803.

L.A. Teplin (1985). "The criminality of the mentally
ill: A dangerous misconception." American Journal of
Psychiatry, 142: 593-599.

James W. Thompson

The relationship between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn defendants, 1979–1980

Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York

81-IJ-CX-0024

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) followup survey 1 year later.

Sample: The sample consists of 902 males arrested predominantly for felony offenses in Brooklyn, New York, during July and August, 1979. A subsample of 152 respondents was reinterviewed in 1980.

Dates of data collection: July and August 1979; followup interviews were conducted 1 year later.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: This study examines the empirical relationship between crime and employment at various points in time: (1) at 2 years prior to arrest; (2) at the time of arrest; and (3) at a year following arrest.

Description of variables: The data include information on labor market participation, arrests, periods of incarceration, and respondents' demographic characteristics. The labor market information, which was obtained in an interview at the time of the respondents' arrest, spans a 2-year period prior to that arrest. Prior arrest history and other criminal justice data cover the 2 years prior to arrest and 1 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, New York

File structure

Data files: 1

    Unit: Defendant

Variables: 541

Cases: 902

Reports and publications

M. Sullivan and J.W. Thompson (1984). Youth
Crime and Employment Patterns in Three Brooklyn
Neighborhoods. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

M. Sviridoff and J. McElroy (1984). Employment
and Crime: A Summary Report. New York: Vera Institute
of Justice.

J.W. Thompson, J. Cataldo, and G. Lowenstein
(1984). Employment and Crime: A Survey of Brooklyn
Arrested Persons. New York: Vera Institute of
Justice.

Mary A. Toborg

Pretrial release practices in the United States, 1976–1978

Lazar Institute, Washington, D.C.

79-NI-AX-0038

Purpose of the study

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

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected from on-site interviews with pretrial program staff, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and defense attorneys; as well as from State or FBI rap sheets; court indexes; and police, booking, presentence, or probation reports. For the first phase of the study, the data were gathered from Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Dade County (Miami), Florida; Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky; Pima County (Tucson), Arizona; Santa Cruz County, California; and Santa Clara County (San Jose), California. For the second phase, the data collection sites were Pima County (Tucson), Arizona; Baltimore City, Maryland; Lincoln, Nebraska; Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur), Texas.

Sample: The eight sample sites were selected based on (1) geographic diversity; (2) a wide range of release types; (3) accurate and accessible records; and (4) a willingness of criminal justice personnel to cooperate with the study. The sample included all criminal justice personnel involved with pretrial release programs.

Dates of data collection: Not available.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: This study investigates pretrial 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 pretrial release programs on release, court appearance, and pretrial release outcomes. For this phase, an experimental design was used to compare a group of defendants who participated in a pretrial release program with a control group who

did not. (In Tucson and Baltimore, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases.)

Description of variables: Variables include detailed information on pretrial release program involvement, defendants' offense history, court information, release decisionmaking, defendant behavior during release, and defendants' characteristics such as race, age, gender, occupational experience, and employment status.

Unit of observation: Pretrial releases.

Geographic coverage

Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Dade County (Miami), Florida; Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky; Pima County (Tucson), Arizona; Santa Cruz County, California; Santa Clara County (San Jose), California; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur), Texas

File structure

Data files: 2; (1) phase I, (2) phase II

        Unit: Pretrial releases

  Variables: Phase I file, 223
             Phase II file, 274

      Cases: Phase I file, 3,488
             Phase II file, 1,598

Reports and publications

Mary Toborg (1981). Pretrial Release: A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Lazar Institute (1981). Pretrial Release--A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes, Introduction.   Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute (1981). Pretrial Release--A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes, Vol. 1: Release Practices and Outcomes--An Analysis of Eight Sites. Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute (1981). Pretrial Release--A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes, Vol. 2: The Impact of Pretrial Release Programs--A Study of Four Jurisdictions. Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

Lazar Institute (1981). Pretrial Release--A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes, Vol. 3: Pretrial Release without Formal Programs. Rockville, Maryland: NCJRS.

David Trubek and Joel Grossman

Civil litigation in the United States, 1977–1979

Civil Litigation Project, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison

82-IJ-CX-0003

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 1,645 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) screening survey of

responses of households and private organizations; and
(4) surveys of lawyers, litigants, organizations, and
disputants identified by the screening survey. The
survey of households and private organizations was taken
in order to locate bilateral disputes.

Sample: The universe included all cases terminated
during the 1978 calendar year collected from the records
of the Federal district court, one or more representa-
tive State courts, and a series of alternative institu-
tions. 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, uncon-
tested collection case, uncontested probate case, bank-
ruptcy 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, 1,874
Disputes, 1,000

Cases: Organizational screening, 1,516
Household screening, 5,202
Disputes, 2,631

Reports and publications

H.M. Kritzer, W.L.F. Felstiner, A. Sarat, and
D. Trubek (1985). "The impact of fee arrangement on
lawyer effort." Law and Society Review, 19(2): 251-
278.

D. Trubek, W.L.F. Felstiner, J. Grossman, H.M. Kritzer,
and A. Sarat (1983). Civil Litigation Research
Project: Final Report. Unpublished report, University
of Wisconsin Law School, Civil Litigation Research
Project, Madison.

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

Richard Van Duizend, L. Paul Sutton, and
Charlotte A. Carter

The search warrant process: Preconceptions, perceptions, and
practices

National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg,
Virginia

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 adminis-
tration and judicial review procedures, and the case
dispositions involving evidence obtained with a search
warrant.

Methodology

Sources of information: Three data collection methods
were employed: (1) direct observation of warrant review
proceedings; (2) analysis of archived records; and (3)
interviews with officials who directly participated in
the warrant proceedings. The seven cities selected for
the study are not identified.

Sample: Using jurisdictions issuing at least 150
search warrants annually, over 900 warrant-based cases
were selected from seven metropolitan areas, varying in
terms of warrant procedures employed and regional and
geographical characteristics. One of the sites was
selected as the primary site, where more intensive and
detailed investigations were focused.

Dates of data collection: January 1, 1980, through
Jun 30, 1981.

Summary of contents

<u>Special characteristics of the study</u>: This study contains both an analysis of official data and direct observation of warrant proceedings.

<u>Description of variables</u>: 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.

<u>Unit of observation</u>: 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

R. Van Duizend, L.P. Sutton, and C.A. Carter (1984). <u>Executive Summary of the Search Warrant Process: Preconceptions, Perceptions, and Practices</u>. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Walter Vandaele

Participation in illegitimate activities: Erlich revisited, 1960

Department of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles

J-LEAA-006-76

Purpose of the study

This research reanalyzes Ehrlich's 1960 cross-section data, providing alternative model specifications and estimations.   The research was commissioned as part of the National Academy of Sciences' "Panel on Research on Deterrent and Incapacitative Effects."   The study examined the deterrent effects of punishment on seven FBI index crimes: four property crimes--robbery, burglary, larceny, and theft--and three violent crimes-- murder, rape, and assault--in 47 States.

Methodology

Sources of information: Data were collected from: (1) U.S. Census; (2) FBI Uniform Crime Reports; and (3) National Prison Statistics bulletins.

Sample: The sample consists of data gathered from 47 States, excluding New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii, for 1960.

Dates of data collection: Not available.

Summary of contents

Special characteristics of the study: These data permit a reanalysis of Isaac Ehrlich's research on the empirical relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates.

Description of variables: Socioeconomic variables
include: family income, percentage of families earning
below half of the median income, unemployment rate for
urban males in the age groups 14-24 and 35-39, labor
force participation rate, educational level, percentage
of young males and nonwhites in the population, per-
centage of population in the SMSA, sex ratio, and place
of occurrence. Two sanction variables are also includ-
ed: (1) the probability of imprisonment and (2) the
average time served in prison when sentenced (severity
of punishment). Also included are: per capita police
expenditure for 1959 and 1960, and the crime rates for
murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and
auto theft.

Unit of observation: 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

I. Ehrlich (1973). "Participation in illegitimate
activities: A theoretical and empirical investigation."
Journal of Political Economy, May/June: 521-565.

I. Ehrlich (1974). "Participation in illegitimate activities: An economic analysis." Essays in the Economics of Crime and Punishment, pp. 69-134. G.S. Becker and W.M. Landes (eds.). New York: National Bureau of Economic Research (distributed by Columbia University Press).

W. Vandaele (1978). "Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited." Deterrence and Incapacitation: Estimating the Effects of Criminal Sanctions on Crime Rates, pp. 270-335. A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (eds.). Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

Kevin Wright

Improving correctional classification through a study of the relationship of inmate characteristics and institutional adjustment

State University of New York at Binghamton

83-IJ-CX-0011

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 10 New York State correctional institutions--5 maximum and 5 minimum security--over a 20-month period. The final sample size was 6 percent of the population of large New York correctional facilities and 11 percent of the smaller institutions' population.

Dates of data collection: 1983 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 to 172 per file

  Cases: 529 to 12,502 per file

Reports and publications

K.N. Wright (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.

James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi

The armed criminal in America: A survey of incarcerated felons

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts

82-IJ-CX-0001

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 1,874
convicted felons in medium- and maximum-security prisons
in 10 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 10 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

J.D. Wright and P.H. Rossi (1984). Final Report
of the Armed Criminal in America. Unpublished report,
University of Massachusetts, Social and Demographic
Research Institute, Amherst.

J.D. Wright and P.H. Rossi (1986). Armed and
Considered Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their
Firearms. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

J.D. Wright and P.H. Rossi (No date). The Armed
Criminal in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons.
Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Data sets forthcoming

The following is a list of data sets that NIJ has
acquired, but are not yet available for use.   They
represent data sets that have been received by NIJ for
archiving and are currently being reviewed by Data
Resource Program staff to assure completeness of code-
books/documentation and to verify technical readability
of the data.   When a data set's processing is completed,
the data set is forwarded to ICPSR at the University of
Michigan for archiving and dissemination.   Information
about the current availability of any data set in this
catalog may be obtained by calling or writing ICPSR (see
page 3.)

Kenneth W. Allen
The Variance of Crime Rates:
  National, State, and Local Contributions
National Institute of Justice,
Washington, D.C.
84-IJ-CX-0005

James Austin
Illinois Forced Release Study
National Council for Crime and Delinquency,
San Francisco, California
83-IJ-CX-K026

James Austin and Barry Krisberg
Differential Use of Jail Confinement in California:
  A Study of Jail Administration in Three Counties
National Council for Crime and Delinquency,
San Francisco, California
81-IJ-CX-0068

James Austin and Barry Krisberg
Evaluation of the Field Test of Supervised Pretrial
  Release
National Council for Crime and Delinquency,
San Francisco, California
80-IJ-K014

Terry Baumer
Robbery of Financial Institutions
School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University,
Indianapolis, Indiana
83-IJ-CX-0056

George Camp and LeRoy Gould
Advancing General Deterrence Theory: The Influence of
 Sanctions and Opportunities on Rates of Bank Robbery
Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., South Salem, New York
79-NI-AX-0117

Royer F. Cook, Barbara E. Smith, and Adele V. Harrell
Helping Crime Victims: Levels of Trauma and
 Effectiveness of Services
Institute for Social Analysis, Washington, D.C.
82-IJ-CX-K036

Robert C. Davis
Providing Help to Victims: A Study of Psychological and Material
 Outcomes
Victim Services Agency, New York, New York
83-IJ-CX-0044

William Feyerherm
Minority Employment Project: Assessment of Affirmative
 Action in Criminal Justice Agencies
School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
81-IJ-K003

Brian Forst
Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest in Shoplifting
The Police Foundation, Washington, D.C.
82-IJ-CX-0061

Simon Hakim
Impacts of Casino Gambling on Crime in Atlantic City and
 its Region
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
85-IJ-CX-P394

Dean Harper
Crime and Mental Disorder in Rochester, New York
University of Rochester, Rochester, New York
OJP-85-M-431

Herbert Holeman and Barbara Krepps-Hess
Women Correctional Officers Study
California Department of Corrections,
Sacramento, California
79-NI-AX-0096

Thomas B. Marvell
Appellate Court Adaptations to Caseload Increases
Court Studies, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia
83-IJ-CX-4046

Michael S. McCampbell
Field Training for Police Officers: The State
 of the Art
Arlington County, Virginia
85-IJ-CX-0039

Susan Pennell and Christine Curtis
Transit Rider Surveys Regarding the Guardian Angels in
 Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and New York, 1984'
San Diego Association of Governments,
San Diego, California
83-IJ-CX-0037

Joan Petersilia
Analysis of Those Who Receive Probation
The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California
83-IJ-CX-0002

Irving Piliavin
Supported Work Study of Offenders
Institute for Research on Poverty, University of
Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
82-IJ-CX-0045

Robert Prentky
Dangerous Sex Offenders: Post-Release Criminal History
The Massachusetts Treatment Center, Bridgewater,
Massachusetts
82-IJ-CX-0058

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Police-Citizen Encounters in Boston, Chicago, and
  Washington, D.C., 1968
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
OLEA-006

Marc Riedel
Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-Level
  Data from the FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
79-NI-AX-0092

Dennis Rosenbaum
A National Evaluation of the Crime Stoppers Program
Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois
83-IJ-CX-K050

Peter Schmidt and Ann D. Witte
Improving Predictions of Recidivism by Use of Individual
  Characteristics
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
84-IJ-CX-0021

Lawrence W. Sherman
Georgetown Crackdown Project
The Police Foundation, Washington, D.C.
85-IJ-CX-0061

Wesley G. Skogan
Disorder and Community Decline Project
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research,
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
85-IJ-IX-0074

Edwin Villmoare and Virginia V. Neto
Victim Appearances at Sentencing Hearings Under the
  California Victims' Bill of Rights
Center for Research, McGeorge School of Law,
University of the Pacific, Sacramento, California
83-NI-AX-007

Susan Welch
Development and Validation of an Index
  of Criminal History
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
84-IJ-AX-0035

Stanton Wheeler
Federal White Collar Crime Sentencing Behavior
Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut
78-NI-AX-0017

Laura Winterfield
Criminal Careers of Juveniles in New York City
Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York
83-IJ-CX-0004

Lois Wise
Academic and Entrepreneurial Research
  at the National Institute of Justice
Wise Consulting, Bloomington, Indiana
84-NI-PO-0088

Edwin Zedlewski
Public and Private Resources in Public Safety
National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Subject index

Community Crime Prevention

Correctional Alternatives

Courts

Crime, Property

Crime, Violent

Berk and Sherman, Minneapolis domestic violence experiment 13

Loftin and Heumann, Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence 90

Snortum, Drunken driving: Broader dimensions of deterrence 147

Wright and Rossi, Armed criminal in America inmate survey 176

Criminal Careers

Blumstein and Cohen, Adult criminal careers in Michigan 15

Forst and Rhodes, Followup study of career criminals, 1970-1976 43

Haapanen and Jesness, Early identification of chronic offenders 63

Peterson et al., Survey of California prison inmates, 1976 130

Peterson et al., Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978 132

Dispute Processing

Clarke, North Carolina prosecution and sentencing 26

Feeney, Arrest without conviction 38

Forst and Rhodes, Sentencing in U.S. District Courts 40

Juvenile Delinquency

Police

Sanctions

Author index

Author index   197

Author index

Author index