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National Institute of Justice / *Resource Directory*

Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice

Fourth edition

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Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice

Fourth Edition

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Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology
University of Maryland
College Park

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National Institute of Justice

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Foreword

Original data collection is expensive and time consuming. Often, researchers can devote but a limited amount of time to the analysis of data they have collected. Rarely can the original data collectors explore all the policy questions their data permit. The archiving of data not only permits original findings to be validated by independent investigators but alternative approaches can be explored at a fraction of the original data collection costs and in considerably shorter time.

For these and other reasons, secondary data analysis is a vital aspect of contemporary public policy research. The National Institute of Justice is unique among Federal agencies in its requirement that data sets from the research it supports be delivered to us at the time the project is completed. This policy has recently been cited as "remarkable" and a model for other research funding agencies in a report by the National Academy of Sciences.

Reuse and re-examination of these data resources permits a relatively economical exploration of important policy issues. It brings the analytical talents of a larger number of researchers to bear on questions of concern to criminal justice practitioners. 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 policies.

This updated and revised resource directory of available data from NIJ supported research is being widely disseminated to encourage the research community to contribute to and take advantage of these resources. We consider the scientific endeavor necessary to generate a fully documented data set on a par with the contribution of published research findings. The advances we have made since the first edition of this directory was published in 1985 is testimony to the growing appreciation at NIJ and in the research community for 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.

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Introduction

A substantial proportion of National Institute of Justice (NIJ) resources are expended for the collection and coding of research data. Since 1976, NIJ policy has been to assure that all data collected by its grantees and contractors are available for secondary analysis. NIJ perceives the value of this policy to be threefold. First, public policy-making is improved by easy and open access to the data upon which criminal justice policy issues are discussed and decided. Second, scientific inquiry is advanced by the sharing of data permitting the verification, refinement, or refutation of original findings; the examination of additional issues not considered by the original investigators; and the combination of data from multiple studies. Third, the economical use of scarce resources is promoted if the substantial costs of data collection and coding are recovered by multiple research projects.

Secondary analysis of existing research data has long been a major component of the NIJ research program. A survey in 1983 found that over half of the projects funded by NIJ in that year involved secondary analysis of existing data. In 1984 NIJ instituted the Summer Research Fellowship Program with the explicit purpose of encouraging researchers to use existing data to investigate important policy questions. NIJ support for secondary data analysis is not limited to this one program, as virtually all NIJ research programs encourage and support the use of existing data resources. Although NIJ's data resource policy was praised by the Committee on National Statistics of the National Research Council, it was not until 1984 that NIJ in cooperation with the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology of the University of Maryland at College Park established a formal Data Resources Program. The program centralized the responsibility and established procedures for the delivery of data sets to NIJ. The machine-readable data, codebooks, and other documentation are reviewed for accuracy, completeness, and clarity. The data and documentation are edited (if necessary) and are then disseminated to public data archives.

Abstracts

This resource directory provides the research community with a set of abstracts describing all available NIJ data sets as of January 1990. As in previous editions, each abstract follows a common and consistent structure. 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 is included. Information about the file structure and important publications derived from the data are also provided.

Data and Codebooks

Machine-readable copies of the NIJ-sponsored data can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) maintained by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and

Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. The data are available in a variety of formats including floppy disks and magnetic tapes. Each data file is accompanied by a printed codebook, which provides detailed information about the nature of the data.

Copies of the codebooks alone can be obtained free of charge from NACJD. Requests for data and codebooks from individuals at ICPSR member institutions should be made through their ICPSR official representative. All others should contact Dr. Victoria W. Schneider, Director of NACJD, at 1-800-999-0960, or write to her at ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Further Information

A number of the data files listed in this resource directory have resulted in final reports published by the National Institute of Justice. Limited free samples of these publications are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). In addition, NCJRS may have other research reports in its library that were produced from the data files cited in this directory. These reports are available for minimal fees through interlibrary loan, microfiche, or copy reproduction services. For further information, write or call:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
Telephone 1-800-851-3420
(In the Washington, DC metropolitan area, 301-251-5500)

Revised editions of this resource directory will be produced as the data resources of NIJ expand. As of this printing, responsibility for the directory passes from the University of Maryland to the Sociometrics Corporation. Please address any corrections or comments to either:

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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

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 evaluation done is described here.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Source of information indicates where or from whom the data were collected (questionnaires, 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

Alexander Aikman, Mary Elsner Oram and Frederick Miller

The Use of Adjuncts to Supplement Judicial Resources

National Center for State Courts

83-IJ-CX-0021

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dates of data collection:

1983 - 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This multi-site study is one of the major attempts to evaluate the impacts of judicial adjuncts program on court system at the county level and the state level. The data set is valuable in that it provides information on case processing variables and collect opinions from different kinds of program participants.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage:

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

File Structure

Data files:	10
Unit:	civil trial case, trial judge and litigating attorney
Variables:	17 - 68 per file
Cases:	16 - 1703 per file

Reports and Publications

Aikman, A. B., Oram, M. E., and Miller, F. G. (1987). *Friends of the Court: Lawyers as Supplemental Judicial Resources*. Williamsburg, Virginia: National Center for State Courts.

William K. Apao

Improving Prison Classification Procedures in Vermont: Applying An Interaction Model

Vermont State Department of Corrections

84-IJ-CX-0027

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

Data were collected from 982 inmates incarcerated in Vermont state correctional facilities who had at least 30 days to serve and who appeared on a facility "headcount" between March 1983 and June 1985.

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

Dates of data collection:

January 1985 - August 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Person variables include a unique ID number, gender, date of birth, dates of the initial and eight subsequent reclassifications. Scores from custody classification forms include items on institutional violence history, severity of current offense, prior assaultive offense history, escape history, alcohol/drug abuse, and prior felony convictions. Needs assessment information was collected in the following areas: academic, vocational, employment, financial management, family relationships, emotional stability, companions, alcohol, drugs, sexual behavior, mental ability, health, and use of leisure time. Situational/environmental variables include sentencing data (minimum and maximum sentences, scheduled release date, proportion of minimum sentence served as of classification date), information on the facility, inmate's security level, freedom of movement, physical and social

density of the facility, and inmate/staff ratio. Outcome variables include dates of each disciplinary report (up to a maximum of six reports), and seriousness of misconduct.

Unit of observation:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Vermont

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Apao, W. K. (1987). *Improving Prison Classification Procedures: Application of An Interaction Model.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice).

James Austin

Illinois Forced Release Study

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

83-IJ-CX-K026

Purpose of the Study

Between July 1980 and December 1983 in response to a prison crowding crisis, approximately two-thirds of the inmates released by the Illinois Department of Correction (IDOC) were discharged prior to serving their expected sentence. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of this

early release program on prisoners, prison populations, offense rates, local criminal justice systems and the general public.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

The sample consists of inmates released one year prior to the start-up of the early release program (June 1980) and for 30 months thereafter. A total of 1600 inmates were randomly selected from the IDOC automatic information system's records of inmates released between July 1979 and December 1982. Of these, inmate jackets were located for 1557 cases and arrest history information was available for 1430 of the cases. Of the 1557 inmates included in the study, 355 were released prior to June 1, 1980. The remaining 1202 inmates were released during the operation of the program. Not all of these were early releasees; some served their normal expected sentence.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Inmates in the releasee file; arrests in the arrest-level file.

Geographic Coverage

Illinois

File Structure

Data files:	2; (1) Release.Raw, (2) Arrest.Raw
Unit:	Release.Raw, individual inmate
	Arrest.Raw, arrest
Variables:	Release.Raw, 94
	Arrest.Raw, 22
Cases:	Release, 1557
	Arrest, 17361

Reports and Publications

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

James Austin and Barry Krisberg

Differential Use of Jail Confinement in Three California Counties

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

81-IJ-CX-0068

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

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

Dates of data collection:

1982 - 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

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

Unit of observation:

In the inmate-based file, observations are individuals.

Geographic Coverage:

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

File Structure

Data files:	1; Inmate.Raw
Unit:	inmate
Variables:	95
Cases:	2103

Reports and Publications

Austin, J. and Krisberg B. (1984). *Differential Use of Jail Confinement in California: Executive Summary*. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J. and Krisberg B. (1984). *Differential Use of Jail Confinement in California: Final Report*. San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

James Austin and Barry Krisberg

Evaluation of Supervised Pretrial Release Programs in Three Cities

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

80-IJ-CX-K014

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

The study produced four different data bases:

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

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

(1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) - 3232 felony defendants were selected from the three sites between 1980 and 1982 and included those who were unable to gain pretrial release due to the seriousness of their prior records, but were judged by the court to be suitable for release with supervision. Of these, 1692 cases entered the experimental program.
(2) Arrest Data Base - 245 arrests involving 205 SPR defendants during the experimental period.
(3) Retrospective Data Base - Random sample of approximately 400 felony defendants drawn from booking logs in each site for 1980 and again for 1981. The 1980 sample was drawn from a list of 1258 defendants in the 12-month period prior to project start-up. The 1981 sample was selected from 1040 defendants in the 12-month period the SPR program was in operation. This sample provides baseline data that can be compared with the SRIS database.
(4) Jail Population Data Base - Monthly observations for periods of time that vary by site.
    Miami - January 1979 to October 1981
    Milwaukee - December 1979 to August 1981
    Portland - January 1980 to November 1981

Dates of data collection:

1980 - 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides detailed information about criminal histories and arrest while awaiting trial for a selected group of defendants who are awaiting trial. There are also data on services provided between arrest and disposition.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	11 files are included in four data bases: (1) defendant data base (2) arrest data base (3) retrospective data base (4) jail population data base
Unit:	Defendant, defendant Arrest, single arrest Retrospective, defendant Jail, month
Variables:	10 to 141 per file
Cases:	20-3232 per file

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

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

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

The **jail population data base** consists of three data files. Each file has one record per case. There are 34 cases in the Miami file , 20 cases in the Milwaukee file and 23 cases in the Portland file. Each case has one record.

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

Reports and Publications

Austin, J., Krisberg B. and Litsky P. (1984). *Evaluation of the Field Test of Supervised Pretrial Release: Final Report.* San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J., Krisberg B. and Litsky P. (1984). *Supervised Pretrial Release Test Design Evaluation: Executive Summary.* San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Austin, J. and Litsky P. (1984). *Evaluation of Pre-Trial Supervised Release Program: Final Evaluation Design Report.* San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Terry Baumer and Michael D. Carrington

Robbery of Financial Institutions

School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University at Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana

83-IJ-CX-0056

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

The office-based file included both victim and nonvictim banking institutions. Victim institutions included banks and savings and loans which were robbed in the state of Indiana between January 1, 1982 and June 30, 1984, which amounted to 223 robberies occurring in 163 offices. A comparison group of 200 financial institutions were randomly selected from the remaining nonvictim offices in Indiana. Five of the 200 nonvictim sample were not included in the file because their data were not available. The resulting sample of 358 offices comprises 18% of the total 1968 financial institutions in the state of Indiana. The incident- based file included a population of all bank robberies occurred between January 1, 1982 and June 30, 1984 in the 163 offices.

Dates of data collection:

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

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

The office-based file includes variables designed to measure general office characteristics, staff preparation and training, security measures, characteristics of the area in which the banking institution is located, and the robbery history of each institution. The incident-based file includes merged data of victim offices from the office-based file, robbery incident data and case disposition data. The merged office data contain the identical variables as those available in the office-based file. The robbery incident data include variables such as the robber's method of operation and behavior, the employee's reaction, the characteristics of the office at the time of the robbery and the apprehension of the offender(s). Variables in the disposition data are status of investigation, reasons involved in solving the robbery, reasons for cases not being solved, status of prosecution, ultimate prosecution and sentence length in months.

Unit of observation:

Financial institutions and robbery incidents

Geographic Coverage

Indiana

File Structure

Data files:	2; office and incident
Unit:	1, bank office 2, robbery incident
Variables:	office, 194; incident, 364
Cases:	office, 358; incident, 223

Reports and Publications

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

David H. Bayley

Effectiveness of Police Response: Denver, Colorado, 1982

The Police Foundation, Washington, DC

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

Bayley, D. H. (1983). *The Tactical Choices of Patrol Policemen.* Unpublished manuscript, Washington, DC: 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 offender. Random samples of inmates were drawn from a list of all who were expected to be incarcerated through the end of 1982. Computer generated random numbers were used to select the potential subjects. Participation was voluntary. Since the number of inmates who were identified as having learning deficiencies constituted greater than 25% of those tested two additional states were added to the study. Louisiana and Washington, were selected and the whole process was repeated, resulting in a total of nine institutions in the three states. The response rate ranged from a high of 73% in Pennsylvania to 23% in Washington. To ascertain whether any sampling bias was introduced, information was gathered on a randomly selected group of inmates who were in the original sample but who chose not to participate. These data were gathered from the institutional records and comparisons were made with the participants in the study. It was found that it is likely that the report may underestimate the true numbers of learning deficient inmates in the population.

Dates of data collection:

January 1982 through January 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Washington

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Inmate
Variables:	111
Cases:	1065

Reports and Publications

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

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: (a) separation; (b) mediation; and, (c) arrest. Cases with life threatening or severe injury were excluded. The study focused on 330 domestic violence incidents occurring in Minneapolis.

Dates of data collection:

March 1981 through September 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data represent the results of a field experiment on the deterrent effects of different police responses to domestic disturbances. The specific deterrent effect of arrest for domestic assault was compared with two other police responses to domestic disturbances, advising the couple, or sending the assaulter away from the scene for eight hours.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Domestic assault incident

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis, Minnesota

File Structure

Data files:	9
Unit:	Domestic assault incident
Variables:	15 - 347 per file
Cases:	330

Reports and Publications

Sherman, L. W. and Berk, R. A. (1984). The Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault. *American Sociological Review*, 49(2), 261-272.

Michael K. Block and Frederick C. Nold

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

Rhodes Associates, Palo Alto, California

80-IJ-CX-0105

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

1980-1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of the variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Year: repeated annual measures of cities (city-years)
Quarter: repeated quarterly measures of cities (city-quarters) Month: repeated monthly measures of cities (city-months)

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	3; Month, Quarter, Year.
Unit:	Month, city-months
	Quarter, city-quarters
	Year, city-years
Variables:	Month, 32
	Quarter, 37
	Year, 35
Cases:	Month, 2736
	Quarter, 836
	Year, 228

Reports and Publications

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

Block, M. K., Nold, F. C., and Sidak, J. G. (1981). The deterrent effect of antitrust enforcement. *Journal of Political Economy*, 89(3), 429-445.

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

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen

Adult Criminal Careers, Michigan: 1974-1977

Carnegie-Mellon University

79-NI-AX-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 birth date, birth place, sex, and race. The arrest variables include the date of the arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence.

Unit of observation:

Individual adult offenders

Geographic Coverage

Michigan

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individual adult offenders
Variables:	57
Cases:	41,191

Reports and Publications

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

Blumstein, A. and Cohen, J. (1982). *Analysis of Criminal Careers from an Incapacitative Perspective*. (Unpublished working paper). Pittsburgh: Carnegie Mellon University.

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J. and Hsieh, P. (1982). *The Duration of Adult Criminal Careers.* (Unpublished final report to the National Institute of Justice). Pittsburgh: Carnegie Mellon University.

Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen

School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University

Adult Career Criminals: New York, 1972-1983

82-IJ-CX-0062

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set provides information on prior record and followup records for a large sample of adults arrested in New York state.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

New York

File Structure

Data files:	2;
Unit:	person (level 1) and arrest (level 2)*
Variables:	30, each file
Cases:	129,010 and 12,555

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

Reports and Publications

Not available

William J. Bowers, Jon Hirsch, Jack McDevitt, and Glenn L. Pierce

Effects of Foot Patrol Policing in Boston

Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

84-IJ-CX-K035

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

The data are stored in four separate files according to type of data, time-period and set of reporting areas. The first file contains monthly data on calls for service in 886 geographical reporting areas (GRA) over the period from January 1977 to October 1984 (94 months x 886 areas = 83,284 cases). The second file contains police activity logs for 738 GRAs in a 25-month period (March 1981 to March 1983) prior to the foot patrol intervention. The third file covers police activity for a period following the foot patrol intervention (March 1983 through October 1984) for 388 GRAs. The fourth file includes police activity data in 94 areas across the period from May 1978 to July 1985.

Dates of data collection:

1984 to 1985 (approximately)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of the variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Geographical reporting area - month.

Geographic Coverage

Boston, Massachusetts

File Structure

Data files:	4
Unit:	geographical reporting area by month
Variables:	10 - 25 per file
Cases:	8,178 - 83,284 per file

Reports and Publications

Bowers, W.J. and Hirsch, J.H. (1987). The Impact of Foot Patrol Staffing on Crime and Disorder in Boston. *American Journal of Police*, 6(1), 17-44.

Richard Alfred Bradshaw

Cross Validation of Iowa Offender Risk Assessment Model

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

85-IJ-CX-0035

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985 to 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of the variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Parolees

Geographic Coverage

State of Michigan

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Bradshaw, R. A. (1986). *Multivariate Actuarial Prediction of Felonious Recidivism of Male Parolees: Comparative Cross-Validation of Two Risk Assessment Models on a Michigan Sample*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University.

George M. Camp and LeRoy Gould

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

Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., Springhill West, NY

79-NI-AX-0117

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to explain variations in crime and to examine the deterrent effects of sanctions combining the effects of economic and sociological independent variables. The study concentrated primarily on bank robberies, but it also examined burglaries and other kinds of robberies over the period 1970 -1975.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from many sources: (1) FBI's Uniform Crime Reports; (2) National Crime Survey data; (3) FBI Bank Robbery Division - state statistics; (4) FBI Bank Robber Unit - individual statistics; (5) US Census; (6) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics; (7) FBI's NCIC CCH data file tape; (8) Federal Regulatory Agencies - FDIC and Federal Home Loan Bank Board; (9) data collected by Thomas F. Pogue, Department of Economics, University of Iowa, "An Econometric Analysis of the Deterrent Effects of Arrest and Imprisonment," supported by NIJ grant #79-NI-AX-0015, (see page 196); and, (10) Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Sample:

The data collection is a pooled cross-sectional time-series of bank robberies in 50 states over a period of 6 years (1970 - 1975), resulting in 300 observations.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of the variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

50 U.S. states

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	State * Year
Variables:	56
Cases:	300

Reports and Publications

Gould, L. C., Camp, G. M. and Peck, J. K. (1983). *Economic and Sociological Theories of Deterrence, Motivation and Criminal Opportunity: A Regression Analysis of Bank Robbery and Other Property Crimes*. Unpublished report, South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

Ken Carlson

Survey of American Prisons and Jails, 1979

Abt Associates, Cambridge, MA

77-NI-AX-C018

Purpose of the Study

This study was mandated by the Crime Control Act of 1976. It includes counts of facilities by age of facility and rated capacity; counts of the inmate population by confinement variables, security class, age, sex, race and offense-type; and prison staff counts by age and gender.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Correctional, community, or pre-release facility

Geographic Coverage

State and federal correctional institutions in the United States

File Structure

Data files:	2; (1) Survey of State and Federal Adult Correctional facilities (2) Survey of Community Based and Pre-Release facilities.
Unit:	Correctional, Community, or Pre-release facility
Variables:	State and Federal, 291 Community and Pre-Release, 208
Cases:	State and Federal, 558 Community and Pre-Release, 405

Reports and Publications

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

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J. and Gooding, W. (1983). The Influence of Capacity on Prison Population: A Critical Review of Some Recent Evidence. *Crime and Delinquency*, 29(1), 1-51.

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

Dejong, W. (1980). *American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 5. Supplemental Report - Adult Pre-Release Facilities*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

Ku, R. (1980). *American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 4. Supplemental Report -Case Studies of New Legislation Governing Sentencing and Release*. U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

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

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

Royer Cook, Barbara Smith, and Adele Harrell

Helping Crime Victims: Levels of Trauma and Effectiveness of Services

Institute for Social Analysis

82-IJ-CX-K036

Purpose of the Study

This study, conducted in Tucson, Arizona, was designed to (1) estimate the impact of a victim service program on the behavior and attitudes of victims and (2) evaluate the program, as assessed by police and prosecutors.

Methodology

Source of information:

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

Sample:

The sample of 323 victims of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary consists of two major groups. First, 223 victims were selected from victim assistance program records (109 had received immediate, i.e., on-the-scene, crisis intervention services and 114 had received delayed, i.e., walk-in or call-in, services from the program). Second, a matched control group of 100 victims who had received no program services. See the final report's methodology appendix for details regarding the matching procedure. The sample of 148 police officers was

drawn randomly, stratified by "team" (the four teams were located in the four geographical quadrants of the city). The survey of 36 deputy county attorneys represented a sample of all prosecutors in the city with the exception of two prosecutors used for the pre-test and three who did not return their questionnaires.

Dates of data collection:

Victim (Initial): 1983
Victim (Follow-up): 1983-1984
Police: 1983
Prosecutors: 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

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

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

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

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage:

Tucson, Arizona

File Structure:

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

NOTE: Each of the 4 main file types (victim, followup, police, and prosecutor) is composed of several individual files. A total of 26 files are present and all these files contain an ID number that can be used to merge different files into a single record for each subject.

Reports and Publications

Harrell, A., Cook, R. and Smith, B. (1986). *The Social Psychological Effects of Victimization.* Final report to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Cook, R., Smith, B., and Harrell, A. (1987). *Helping Crime Victims: Level of Trauma and Effectiveness of Service.* Executive Summary, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kent J. Chabotar and Lindsey Stellwagon

Assessing Needs in the Criminal Justice System

Abt Associates, Cambridge, MA

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 2377 respondents from the 6 response groups(judges, trial court administrators, correctional officials, public defenders, police, prosecutors, and probation and parole officers) in both small and large criminal justice agencies nationwide. Each state government's coordinating board or planning agency for criminal justice also participated in the survey. Within most respondent groups, sub-groups were identified and sampled. A census was taken of all the respondents in the smaller sub-groups whereas random samples were drawn from the larger sub-groups. A total of 1447 questionnaires were returned.

Dates of data collection:

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

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Data files:	6; (1) courts, (2) public defenders, (3) correctional institutions (4) police, (5) probation and parole (6) prosecutors
Unit:	Criminal justice practitioners
Variables:	18 - 19 per file
Cases:	78 - 403 per file

Reports and Publications

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

Marcia R. Chaiken

Selecting Career Criminals for Priority Prosecution

National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts

84-IJ-CX-0055

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Source of information:

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

Sample:

Potential respondents were selected from (1) priority prosecuted defendants and (2) a random subset of male defendants not prosecuted as career criminals but originally charged with the same type of crime as priority prosecuted defendants such as homicide, robbery and burglary. These potential respondents were asked to fill out the self-report questionnaires. The self-report surveys resulted in a sample of 298 respondents in Los Angeles and 202 respondents in Middlesex County.

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

Dates of data collection:

1984-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

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

In the file obtained from prosecutors' case review forms, information include judgments of LA and MA prosecutors on the MA anonymous cases, reasons for priority prosecution stated by prosecutors, selection decisions for priority prosecution and defendants' prior records and situational variables related to current offense.

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

Unit of observation:

defendant

Geographic Coverage:

Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Michigan

File Structure

Data files:	9;
Unit:	defendant
Variables:	377 to 416
Cases:	181 to 298

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Court practitioners: judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Church, T. W. Jr. (1982). *Examining Local Legal Culture- Practitioner Attitudes in Four Criminal Courts*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Church, T. W. Jr. (1981). Who sets the Pace of Litigation in Urban Trial Courts. *Judicature*, 65, 76-85.

Reports and Publications

Chaiken, M. R. and Chaiken, J. M. (1987). *Selecting Career Criminals for Priority Prosecution.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice).

Thomas W. Church

Assessing Local Legal Culture: Practitioner Norms in Four Criminal Courts

National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, VA

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

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Stevens H. Clarke

Alaska Plea Bargaining Study: 1974-1976

Alaska Judicial Council, Anchorage, AK

76-NI-10-0001

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

During the 1976-1977 calendar year

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is one of the first attempts to examine the effects of the abolition of plea bargaining on the administration of felony justice.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

A single felony charge against a single defendant

Geographic Coverage

Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Felony charge for a defendant
Variables:	192
Cases:	3586

Reports and Publications

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

Rubenstein, M. L., White, T. J. and Clarke, S. E. (1978). *The Effect of the Official Prohibition of Plea Bargaining on the Disposition of Felony Cases in the Alaska Criminal Courts.* Unpublished report, Alaskan Judicial Sentencing Commission, Anchorage, AK.

Rubenstein, M. L. and White, T. J. (1979). Alaska's Ban On Plea Bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 367-383.

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 July 1, 1981 in North Carolina. The primary objective of the study was to describe the judicial decision-making process and the patterns of felony sentencing prior to and after the statute became operational.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

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

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data allow an analysis of the effect of a large-scale judicial reform, the introduction of North Carolina's determinate sentencing scheme. It describes in detail court activities in twelve

representative counties. In this data set it is possible to trace individual defendants through the criminal justice system from arrest through disposition.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Individual defendant

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Data files:	2
Unit:	Individual defendant
Variables:	1979 file, 279
	1981 file, 322
Cases:	1979 file, 1378
	1981 file, 1280

Reports and Publications

Clarke, S. H., Kurtz, S., Rubinsky, K. and Schleicher, D. (1982). *Felony Prosecution and Sentencing in North Carolina: A Report to the Governor's Crime Commission and the National Institute of Justice*. Unpublished report, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government.

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

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

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

William H. Clements

Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning As An Alternative Sentence

University of Delaware

85-IJ-CX-0047

Purpose of the Study

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

The study estimates the impact of the program on sentence length, sentence severity, the effectiveness of the program at diverting serious felony offenders from incarceration, as well as the rate, type, seriousness and timing of recidivism in a 24 month post-sentence risk period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

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

Dates of data collection:

1985 - 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

adult felony offenders

Geographic Coverage:

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

File Structure

Data files:	1; Defend.Raw
Unit:	defendant
Variables:	436
Cases:	258

Reports and Publications

Clements, W. H. (1987). *The Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning As An Alternative Sentence.* (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Delaware).

Marshall B. Clinard and Peter C. Yeager

Illegal Corporate Behavior, 1979

University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

77-NI-99-0069

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from the COMPUSTAT service of Investors Management Sciences, Inc.; MOODY'S series of manuals, corporations' annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and FORTUNE magazine.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

1977 through 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study represents one of the few large-scale studies of white collar crime in America. The data set contains information on the law enforcement actions taken against these corporations by

federal agencies. In order to determine the conditions conducive to corporate violations of law, economic data on the corporate and industry level were also gathered.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Large, publicly-owned American business corporations

Geographic Coverage

The continental United States

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

George F. Cole and Barry Mahoney

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

University of Connecticut

84-IJ-CX-0012

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

A mailed questionnaire survey.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In addition to questions concerning the judges' use of fines and other sanctions, the questionnaire presents the judges with hypothetical cases.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Trial court judges.

Geographic Coverage

United States.

File Structure

Data files:	1; Judge.raw
Unit:	individuals
Variables:	144
Cases:	1265

Reports and Publications

Cole, G. F., Mahoney, B., Thornton, M., and Hanson, R. A. (1987). *The Practices and Attitudes of Trial Court Judges Regarding Fines as a Criminal Sanction.* (Unpublished Executive Summary prepared for the National Institute of Justice).

Cole, G. F., Mahoney, B., Thornton, M., and Hanson, R. A. (1987). *The Practices and Attitudes of Trial Court Judges Regarding Fines as a Criminal Sanction.* Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

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

Research on Alternative Probation Strategies in Maryland

Research Triangle Institute, Chapel Hill, NC

81-IJ-CX-0005

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

March 1981 through August 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Probationer

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

Judith Dahmann

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

Mitre Corporation, McLean, VA

81-IJ-CX-K004

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this system performance study were: (1) to describe the problems of gang violence in Los Angeles and the ways that incidents of gang violence have been handled by the Los Angeles criminal justice system; (2) to document the activities of the special gang prosecution unit (Operation Hardcore), and the criminal justice handling of the cases prosecuted by that unit; and, (3) to evaluate the extent to which Operation Hardcore affected criminal justice handling of gang violence.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

January 1979 through December 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Sample:

Four communities within Atlanta and the District of Columbia were purposely selected based upon socio-economic characteristics, racial density and community level crime rate criteria. Two communities were selected as high crime areas and two were selected as low crime areas of low and middle income neighborhoods in the two cities. The sample was stratified by age based upon age group representation in nationwide crime statistics for 1979. Household members falling in three age categories were selected: 15-18 years of age, 19-24 years of age, and 25 years and over.

Dates of data collection:

Summer, 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Household members from urban communities
Variables:	434
Cases:	621

Reports and Publications

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

Deborah W. Denno

Longitudinal Study of Biosocial Factors Related to Crime and Delinquency

Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Pennsylvania

81-IJ-CX-0086(S1)

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

The CPP data were collected prospectively during the first 7 years of life. Data collection began in 1959 and continued through 1969 when the 1962 cohort reached its 7th birthday. The school and police department data were collected retrospectively by the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law between 1978 and 1980.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

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

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

Unit of observation:

child

Geographic coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law. (1981). "Collection and Coding of Offense Data for the Biosocial Project." Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, unpublished document.

Denno, D. (1982). *Sex Differences in Cognition and Crime: Early Developmental, Biological, and Sociological Correlates.* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania).

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

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

Floyd Feeney

Arrest Without Conviction: How Often They Occur and Why

School of Law, University of California at Davis

78-NI-AX-0116

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

The empirical analysis is based on a review of prior research, letter, and telephone contacts with criminal justice personnel in more than one hundred jurisdictions, brief visits to 10 research sites, detailed observations in 4 locations, and extensive analysis of case records in Jacksonville, Florida and San Diego, California.

Sample:

Samples of cases were drawn from arrests made during 1978 and 1979. All robbery, burglary and felony assault cases were included except those in which the defendant was turned over to another jurisdiction or agency, the defendant failed to appear, the case the defendant was wanted on was one in which he had already been charged, the robbery charge was really grand theft, the assault case became homicide because of victim's death, and the case file was not available for some reason.

Dates of data collection:

1979 through 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research examines dispositions and case characteristics for robberies and burglaries.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographics, socio-economic status, criminal history, weapon use, victim-offender relationship, trial procedures, and dispositions for a sample of felony defendants.

Unit of observation:

Individual defendant

Geographic Coverage

Jacksonville, Florida and San Diego, California

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

William H. Feyerherm

Analysis of Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

81-IJ-CX-K003

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted to examine responses to affirmative action in criminal justice agencies. The goals of the study were to: 1) determine the general mood of employees in criminal justice agencies; 2) examine the differences in attitudes across various attributes such as race, sex, rank, education and length of service; and 3) examine demographic characteristics among employees depending upon the affirmative action status of their organizations.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were obtained from mailed questionnaires of employees at nineteen criminal justice agencies throughout the nation.

Sample:

Initially more than 200 of the largest criminal justice agencies nationwide were sent questionnaires to determine the size and composition of the agency and the status of their affirmative action program. A sample of nineteen agencies was selected from the agencies who returned questionnaires. Selection into the sample was dependent upon the approval of the agency's chief administrator. Since randomization was not possible, agency selection was aimed at providing examples of agencies with known variations in affirmative action programming. Questionnaires were then sent to a random sample of 100 employees from each agency. A total of 905 employees returned usable questionnaires, resulting in a response rate of 43 percent.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study was part of a larger study undertaken by the University of Wisconsin, "Assessment of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice Agencies." It is one of the few studies that evaluates the affirmative action status of criminal justice agencies. The use of the criminal justice employee as the unit of analysis provides attitudinal and perceptual data in assessing affirmative action programs within each agency.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics of the respondents, reasons for becoming a criminal justice employee, attitudes toward affirmative action status in general (e.g. opinions about recruitment and selection criteria in colleges and private sectors), and attitudes toward affirmative action in criminal justice settings (e.g. perceptions of job satisfaction, opinions about adequacy of communication and promotional opportunities within the agency).

Unit of observation:

Criminal justice employees

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individuals
Variables:	165*
Cases:	905

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

Reports and Publications

Feyerherm, William (1984). *Analysis of Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues*. Final report. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Feyerherm, William (1984). *Assessment of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice Agencies: An Executive Summary*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

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

Institute for Law and Social Research, (INSLAW) Washington, DC

#J-42723

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were drawn primarily from pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports produced for offenders convicted between 1973 and 1978 in eight federal district courts: New Jersey, Eastern New York, Connecticut, Northern Ohio, Middle Florida, Western Oklahoma, Northern New Mexico, and Northern California.

Sample:

The eight districts were selected to represent some degree of geographic spread and variation in size. The most recent 120 PSIs per offense from each of the five largest districts and the most recent 40 PSIs per offense from each of the three smaller districts were chosen as the sample. PSIs were selected based on cases identified from records of case terminations kept by the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The end product included information on slightly less than 660 federal offenders for each selected offense. Eleven crimes were included in the offense-specific data base: bank robbery, embezzlement, income tax, mail theft, forgery, drug, random other, false claims, homicide, bribery of public officials, and mail fraud. The "random other" category contained a random sample of offenders who were systematically drawn from every tenth PSI of all other federal offenses. Due to the relative scarcity of the PSIs in the last four offenses, about 500 cases were selected nationwide for each category. Most offenders in the sample of 5781 total cases were male (85 percent), previously convicted (63 percent) and had legitimate incomes of less than 12,000 (80 percent). About 30 percent were blacks and 54 percent were high school graduates of the total sample.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data examine federal sentencing patterns, providing rich details about defendants' characteristics, offenses, court involvement, sentencing, and criminal histories. This study uses a complicated research design resulting in three data files (PSI file, Offense Section file, and Administrative Office [AO] file) for each of the eleven offenses. The "PSI section" files describe an offender's demographic background and criminal history. The "offense section" files contains questions tailored to the particular type of offense committed by offenders and the results of their conviction and sentencing . The "AO section" files provide additional descriptions about defendants' background characteristics, court records, and dates of court system entry/exit. These files can be merged to provide detailed information on how offenders and their offenses are sentenced by U.S. District Court judges.

Description of variables:

The PSI section files contain 187 common variables across the eleven offenses, focusing on the offender's background including family, education, psychological characteristics, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance use and criminal records. Variables in the offense section relate to each offense the offender committed, including motivations, victims injured, use of weapon, value of crime, PSI recommendations, days of community service, and length of imprisonment. [Note: the number of offense-specific variables for each offense depends on number of offenses committed]. The variables in the AO files include demographic characteristics and court records for each individual offender.

Unit of observation:

PSI and sentence result

Geographic Coverage:

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

File Structure

Data files:	27
Unit:	PSI and sentence result for each defendant
Variables:	35 - 187 per file
Cases:	5781

Reports and Publications:

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

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

Six-year Follow-up Study on Career Criminals, 1970-1976

Institute for Law and Social Research

JYFRP-81-C-0126

Purpose of the Study

The major objective of the study was to analyze the effects of sentencing decisions on career criminals in order to develop career criminal programs that target and incarcerate those career offenders who may commit crimes in the future.

Methodology

Source of Information:

The major data sources were pre-sentence investigations (PSI) reports, parole administration data tapes and the FBI's Computerized Criminal History (CDH) system.

Sample:

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

Subjects in the PSI data file are defendants who were convicted of federal offenses in 1969-1970 and sentenced up to a year in prison, given probation, or fined. The parole sample consists of federal offenders who were released from prison during the first six months of 1970. About half of this sample served prison terms of longer than one year, and the other half served terms of

less than a year including probation. The FBI CCH files contain rap sheet information on two types of samples. In the FBI rap sheet file for PSI's, it consists of defendants in the PSI data file. The sample of FBI rap sheets for parolees includes defendants in the parole data file with five or more arrests during the follow-up period, and offenders who were incarcerated during that period for 60 days or more.

Date of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set includes detailed demographic background and complete prior and follow-up criminal records on each selected offender. There are two kinds of data sets in the study: (1) PSI data set (including the PSI file and the FBI's CCH file); and, (2) Parole data set (including parole file and FBI's CCH file). The PSI data file describes each offender's demographic background, criminal history and court entry/exit. The parole data file contains coded information about offender's background characteristics; prior records of arrests, convictions, dispositions and sentences; and follow-up records for a period of six years from 1970-1976. The FBI's CCH data files contain coded rap sheet information about each record of arrest for the offenders included in the PSI file and the parole file. It is possible to merge either the PSI file or the parole file with the corresponding FBI rap sheet data files in order to develop a model that can measure whether the offender committed offenses during the follow-up period.

Description of the variables:

The PSI data file contains information about family, education, psychological characteristics, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance use and criminal records. The parole data file contains variables relating to offender's records of offenses committed, arrests, dispositions, sentences, parole and probation histories, along with age, sex and race of the offender. In the FBI's CCH files variables included are arrest sequence number, arrest date, offense charge, disposition of arrest, result of sentence and number of months actually incarcerated.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies. In the PSI and parole data files it is the defendant. In the FBI rap sheet files it is the arrest.

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Rhodes, W., Tyson, H., Weekley, J., Conly, C., and Powell, G. (1982). *Developing Criteria for Identifying Career Criminals*. Washington, DC: 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

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were administered to members of households in Hartford, Connecticut. Approximately one-half of the questionnaires were administered in person and approximately one-half over the telephone.

Sample:

Random and cluster area probability samples were taken of households in Hartford, Connecticut. Oversampling was conducted to permit more detailed analyses; therefore, Hartford was divided into four parts: Asylum Hill, Clay Hill/Sand, the area adjacent to Asylum Hill, and the remainder of Hartford. In each household, a respondent was randomly chosen. A respondent was eligible if he or she was an adult who had lived in the housing unit for at least six months.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected in the months of May to July each year over a non-consecutive five year period: 1973, 1975 through 1977, and 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study involves a field experiment implemented in neighborhoods in Hartford, Connecticut. The program was especially designed to reduce the rates of residential burglary and other forms of street crime, and the perceived fear of personal victimization.

Description of variables:

Variables describe the characteristics of the respondent, including age, sex, personal victimization experiences, fear, and perceived risk of victimization, perceptions of and attitudes toward the police, and perceived neighborhood problems. Variables describing community characteristics include amount of lighting on the street, amount of traffic, and predictions of whether the neighborhood would get better or worse.

Unit of observation:

Individual households

Geographic Coverage

Hartford, Connecticut

File Structure

Data files:	5
Unit:	Individual households
Variables:	214 - 560 per file
Cases:	146 - 891 per file

Reports and Publications

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

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

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

"Xenon", [New Jersey] Commercial Burglary Data, 1979-1981

Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

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 NJ Statutes Annotated, Chapter 2C]. The sample is stratified by the burglary and theft incidents resulting in arrests made by the

"Xenon" Police Department or other police forces, and by the incidents not resulting in arrests. Commercial theft cases were included only if they involved theft of commercial goods from a commercial establishment and not if they involved residential or personal property theft. [Note that both traits are necessary to qualify for inclusion].

Dates of data collection:

June 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study investigates commercial burglaries and thefts.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Incidents of commercial burglary or theft from a commercial establishment, including any attempts

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Commercial burglary or theft incidents from commercial establishments
Variables:	37
Cases:	218

Reports and Publications

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

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

SLATS Truck Theft Data of New York City, 1976-1980

Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

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 NY police department, called the 'Safe, Lock and Truck Squad'. This squad was created primarily to investigate commercial truck thefts.

Sample:

All commercial truck theft incidents that involved the forcible taking of a truck or grand larceny if the loss exceeded $10,000, occurring between 1979 and 1980, within the city limits of New York City. The cases were selected from the files of the New York City Police Department's 'Safe, Lock and Truck Squad'. In addition, a 20% sample of all incidents involving truck hijacking and grand larcenies from 1976-1978 was selected.

Dates of data collection:

Between February and April of 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study examines commercial truck thefts and characteristics of commercial truck thieves.

Description of variables:

Variables include incident characteristics, arrest information, police services provided, types of crime involved, type and value of stolen property, weapon involved, treatment of driver, suspect characteristics (such as age, race and gender), and recovery information.

Unit of observation:

Incident of commercial truck hijacking or grand larceny over $10,000, including attempts, arrests and surveillances

Geographic Coverage

Within the city limits of New York City, New York

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Commercial truck hijacking or theft incidents
Variables:	93
Cases:	601

Reports and Publications

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

John J. Gibbs and Peggy L. Shelly

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

Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

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, NY.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Between July and September of 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study investigates cargo theft, robbery and burglary.

Description of variables:

Variables include information about methods used to commit theft, incident and missing cargo characteristics, suspect characteristics and punishments, and type and value of property stolen.

Unit of observation:

Cargo theft, burglary, or robbery incidents

Geographic Coverage

New York-New Jersey metropolitan area

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Cargo theft, burglary or robbery incidents
Variables:	126
Cases:	864

Reports and Publications

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

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, eight judges were randomly assigned to use the bail guidelines or be "experimental" judges, and eight judges were randomly assigned to "control" or to not use the guidelines.

Description of variables:

Data were taken from defendant's files and included the number of suspects involved, number of different offenses charged, most serious injury experienced by the victim(s), preliminary arraignment disposition, amount of bail, socioeconomic status and demographics of the defendant, prior criminal history, and reason for the granting or denial of bail.

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individual
Variables:	109
Cases:	1920

Reports and Publications

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

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

Effects of the Determinate Sentence on Institutional Climate and Prison Administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981-1983

Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA

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 six-month intervals.

Sample:

The three states used in the study were chosen because they had recently implemented a determinant style reform or were in the process of doing so. Jurisdictions were intentionally selected which differed in the type of reforms enacted. The questionnaires were administered to a random sample of 1654 prisoners.

Dates of data collection:

Data were collected at three time periods, all of which were between April, 1981 and September, 1982.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines inmates' attitudes and adjustments to institutionalization in order to determine the effect of recent sentencing law changes toward more determinate periods of imprisonment. Issues covered in the questionnaires included attitudes toward the criminal justice system, family contacts outside the institution, relations with other prisoners and guards, involvement in prison programs, physical problems that developed while imprisoned, and criminal history information.

Description of variables:

Variables pertaining to the inmates' attitudes include whether or not the respondent feels the law he was convicted with is fair, and whether or not he feels he was treated fairly in general by the criminal justice system. Other variables concerning prison life are how respondent feels in general about prison life, how many disagreements he has had with other prisoners, how many situations involving physical force he has been involved in with guards, and reasons why he believes inmates become involved in prison programs. Variables that describe the prisoner such as race, gender, marital status, condition of family relations, and past criminal history are also included.

Unit of observation:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

David F. Greenberg

An Age Cohort Analysis of Arrest Rates

New York University, New York, NY

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, GA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; Knoxville, TN; San Jose, CA; Spokane, WA; and Tucson, AR. The cities were chosen from the 25 largest cities for which the FBI was willing to provide unpublished arrest rates. They were selected to ensure geographical representativeness.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set contains detailed data on the distribution of offenses by the age and sex of the offender and summarized the relationship between age and criminal behavior through the use of official records. The population file includes population totals by sex for ages 5-20 on a yearly

basis and for age groups 5 to 69. The arrest file contains frequencies of arrests for a wide range of crimes by sex and age.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Individual cities

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	14
Unit:	City
Variables:	247 - 1470 per file
Cases:	7 per file

Reports and Publications

Greenberg, D. F., and Larkin, N. J. (1985). Age-Cohort Analysis of Arrest Rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 1(13), 227-240.

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

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

Stephanie Greenberg

Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980

Research Triangle Institute, Chapel Hill, NC

79-NI-AX-0080

Purpose of the Study

The study examines the physical environment and socio-economic characteristics of neighborhoods, and the relationship between these neighborhood characteristics and rates of crime. It examined why some urban neighborhoods possessed low crime rates despite their physical proximity and structural similarity to high crime areas.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were collected from members of households in three pairs of neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia. A supplemental data set comes from the Atlanta Bureau of City Planning which was used both to assist in sampling for the household survey and also to provide information on the physical characteristics of the blocks of land in the surveyed neighborhoods.

Sample:

A stratified random sample of households was selected from three matched pairs of neighborhoods. The neighborhoods were selected on the basis of their crime, racial, and income characteristics. Neighborhood pairs were selected if they were physically adjacent and similar in terms of racial and economic composition but had distinctly different crime rates.

Dates of data collection:

August through October, 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study describes neighborhood characteristics, both structural and social, and how such features of communities are related to different kinds of crime. Physical characteristics of neighborhoods examined include land use, housing, street type, arrangement of buildings and boundary characteristics. Social dimensions of neighborhoods include several measures of territoriality such as spatial identity, local ties, social cohesion, informal social control, residential stability, and racial and economic composition.

Description of variables:

The physical characteristics of the neighborhood are measured by variables which include: type of zoning; number of residences, bars, vacant lots and manufacturers; number of health facilities; presence or absence of railroads; and type of streets. The social dimensions of the neighborhoods are measured by variables such as the number of good friends in the neighborhood, racial occupancy of the neighborhood, how problems with neighbors are handled, family income, number of auto-thefts and burglaries, and how prostitutes and delinquent children are handled.

Unit of observation:

Individual households

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

Rudy A. Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness

Early Identification of the Chronic Offender

California Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA

79-IJ-AX-0114

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to determine if chronic offenders could be identified early in their careers by examining serious juvenile delinquents and their adult criminal patterns.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Background and general demographic information were collected from inmate files of the California Youth Authority. Follow up data on later criminal history were obtained from official arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigations, the FBI, and the California Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Sample:

The sample was selected from juvenile inmates who were incarcerated in the 1960's in three institutions of the California Youth Authority: Preston, Youth Center Research Project, and Fricot. These youths had been designated as serious juvenile delinquents and had all been involved in research projects during which extensive demographic, psychological, and behavioral data had been collected.

Dates of data collection:

1978 through 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

An important feature of this study is the collection of follow-up criminal history data from a sample of youths as adults (18-26 years of age). The data set includes information on involvement in programs, and demographic and psychological variables as well.

Description of variables:

Variables include: age of first contact with the police; worst juvenile arrest; date, severity, and disposition of later offenses; clinical summary variables of subjects' mental rating; violence in past record; and demographic variables such as race, and age.

Unit of observation:

Institutionalized youth

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Data files:	6
Unit:	Institutionalized youth
Variables:	343 - 420 per file
Cases:	210 - 1715 per file

Reports and Publications

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

Simon Hakim

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

Departments of Economics, Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania

85-IJ-CX-P394

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the research was to estimate the impact of legalized casino gambling on the level and spatial distribution of crime in the Atlantic City region.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Uniform Crime Reports, 1970-1984 provided by the New Jersey Attorney General's office; Division of Local Government Services, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, *Statements of Financial Conditions of Counties and Municipalities* (annual reports), 1970 - 1984; Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, *Manpower Statistics and Analysis*; U.S. Bureau of the Census *1970, 1980 Census of Population and Housing*; and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, *Time and Distance Matrices*.

Sample:

All cities and towns in Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean counties, New Jersey (72 localities) for which 1970 and 1980 census data were available. For the annual observations (1972-1984) file, only 64 localities are represented because data weren't available.

Dates of data collection:

1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data permit comparisons of crime rates before and after the introduction of casino gambling in the Atlantic City region. In addition to economic variables, the data set also includes information on the spatial distribution of crime in the area over time.

Description of variables:

Data for the years 1972 through 1984 were collected from various New Jersey state publications for 64 localities and includes information on population size and density; population characteristics of race, age, per capita income, education and home ownership; real estate values; number of police employees, police expenditures; total city expenditures; number of burglaries, larcenies, robberies and vehicle thefts. Spatial variables include population attributes standardized by land area in square miles, and measures of accessibility, location and distance from Atlantic City. In the (1970/1980) census data file, additional population characteristic variables were compiled with the same economic and crime attributes as found in the 1972-84 data. Data on eight more places than in the 1972-84 file (total of 72 places) are available in the 1970/80 file.

Unit of observation:

Cities and towns for various years.

Geographic Coverage

Atlantic County, Cape May County and Ocean County in New Jersey.

File Structure

Data files:	2;1972-1984 file, 1970/1980 file
Unit:	city*year
Variables:	20, 1972-1984 file
	25, 1970/1980 file
Cases:	832, 1972-1984 file
	144, 1970

Reports and Publications

Hakim, S. (1985). *The Impact of Casino Gambling on Crime in Atlantic City and its Region*. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.

Dean Harper

Crime and Mental Disorder

University of Rochester, Rochester, New York

OJP-85-M-431

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between crime and mental disorder among jail inmates.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from two sources: (1) jail inmate intake logs and probation files maintained in the county jail and (2) psychiatric inmates' history of contacts maintained by the county's Psychiatric Case Register between 1960 and 1977. The identity of the county is concealed for reasons of confidentiality.

Sample:

The sample is composed of 617 prisoners who served time in the county jail during 1972. Among these individuals, 386 had psychiatric contacts either before or after their imprisonment (i.e., between 1960 and 1977) and 231 did not. A control group of 386 psychiatric patients who had not served jail time during 1972 was also selected from the lists of the Psychiatric Case Register. These patients were matched to jail inmates with psychiatric contacts on the following characteristics: year of first psychiatric contact, census tract of first contact, birth year, gender, and race.

Dates of data collection:

Data were originally collected in 1978. The principal investigator returned to the information sources in 1985 and verified their accuracy, making corrections where necessary.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study contains three sample groups: 386 jail inmates with psychiatric contacts, 231 jail inmates without contacts, and a control group of 386 psychiatric patients who were not in jail during 1972. Psychiatric diagnosis history for inmates and patients with psychiatric contacts spanning 18 years is available along with the subjects' crime record and sentencing history.

Description of the variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics, type of offenses sentenced, and number of arrests. Also included are psychiatric contact information including date of contact, facility, census tract number, diagnosis, type of service given, date of treatment termination, and reason for termination.

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Not given to preserve confidentiality of subjects' identities.

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individual
Variables:	58 - 1103
Cases:	100

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

Reports and Publications

Harper, D. (1986). *Crime and Mental Disorder.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC).

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 non-crime calls.

Dates of data collection:

Field data were collected between March 1, 1975 through January 2, 1976. Other data collections extended into the spring of 1976.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines both citizen satisfaction with police services and also police response time to crime in high crime areas. It provides a comprehensive examination of: (1) the relationship of response time to the outcomes of criminal apprehension, witness availability, citizen satisfaction and frequency of citizen injury; and, (2) the identification of patterns and problems in reporting crime or requesting police assistance.

Description of variables:

Variables include travel times, characteristics about the crime incidents, victims and suspects, reasons for delays, type of crime, social and demographic characteristics (such as age, marital status, occupation, race, income, and gender), criminal justice system involvement, injuries, and arrest information.

Unit of observation:

Calls for service

Geographic Coverage

Kansas City, Missouri

File Structure

Data files:	11
Unit:	Calls for service
Variables:	Approximately 633
Cases:	949

Reports and Publications

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

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

Richard Hartigan

Cost Effectiveness of Misdemeanant Probation, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981-1982

Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, Cincinnati, OH

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 2756 probationers from a potential pool of 7072 misdemeanant probationers. The remaining 4316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or for other reasons that did not meet the research criteria, such as 1) not falling within the study period (1/1/81 to 12/31/82); 2) prior inclusion in the study of another experience of the same probationer; and 3) non-random assignment of supervision.

Dates of data collection:

January 1, 1981 through December 31, 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the first empirical cost-effectiveness studies focusing primarily on the most prevalent type of probation case: 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 according to risk assessment and then assigned to a supervision category. Probationer's risk potential was a numerical score derived from demographic background variables, prior record, and history of substance use. The DSCP (Degree of Successful Completion of Probation) was developed to measure probationer conduct and to compare types of probation status.

Description of variables:

The variables include risk assessment at intake, supervision level assigned, number of times the probationer was assigned to probation, start and planned termination dates of probation, date of last probation status change, status at termination, degree of successful completion of probation achieved, costs incurred in administering probation and amounts collected from each probationer for court costs, and restitution and fines.

Unit of observation:

Misdemeanant probation experience (the individual is not the unit of analysis so the number of cases is not equal to the number of probationers)

Geographic Coverage

Hamilton County, Ohio

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Misdemeanant probation experience
Variables:	16
Cases:	6618

Reports and Publications

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

Daryl A. Hellman and James Alan Fox

Urban Crime Control and Property Values: Estimating Systematic Interactions

Northeastern University, Boston, MA

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 controlling urban crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data for this study come from U.S. Census reports, Uniform Crime Reports, and Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.

Sample:

The data were collected from local governments of 88 cities with populations over 150,000 for the year 1970.

Dates of data collection:

Data from secondary sources were merged from the different sources listed above; the merging took place during 1981 through 1982.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set deals with the finances of city governments and the link between crime and urban property values.

Description of variables:

Variables include crime incidence characteristics and sanction information, police employment, expenditures and unionization, city revenues and sources of revenue, property values, and public sector demographic/socio-economic characteristics.

Unit of observation:

Local governments

Geographic Coverage

Eighty-eight American cities

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Local governments
Variables:	Approximately 331
Cases:	88

Reports and Publications

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

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Two complementary interview methodologies were used. In Salem and Baltimore, practitioners were asked to explain their actions in actual, recently closed cases. In the other six sites, practitioners simulated their decision making processes using scenario cases and described their typical interactions with victims. At these sites, police officers, prosecutors and judges were asked to review ten screening scenarios and/or ten sentencing scenarios. Scenarios varied by case factors including characteristics of the victim, defendant, victim-harm, and evidence. The "real" cases were intended to validate the scenario cases.

Description of variables:

The victims file contains information on personal characteristics, results of their victimization, involvement in case processing, use of victim assistance service, satisfaction with case outcomes, and opinions about the court system.

In the police file, information includes personal background, screening recommendations on scenario cases, communications with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

The prosecutors file contains variables on personal background, screening decisions on the scenario cases, sentencing recommendations on the scenarios, contacts with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

The judge file contains information on personal background, sentencing recommendations on the scenario cases, communications with victims, sources of information regarding victim harm, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Essex County (Salem), Massachussetts; Baltimore County, Maryland; The Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (Greenville), South Carolina; Orleans Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana; Jackson County (Kansas City), Missouri; Hennepin County (Minneapolis), Minnesota; Santa Clara County (San Jose), California; and Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon.

Jolene C. Hernon and Brian Forst

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm

Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW)

82-IJ-CX-0009

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine (1) the effects of victim's harm on decisions regarding arrest, prosecution and sentencing and (2) the effect of these decisions on the victim's perception of the criminal justice system. Five types of offenses were studied: homicide, sexual assault, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault.

Methodology

Source of Information:

Data sources were (1) personal or telephone interviews with victims, police, prosecutors and judges and (2) responses to a mailed questionnaires by victims.

Sample:

Eight sites were selected to represent regional variation in population size and types of victim services offered. The victim sample was a systematic sample selected from 1981 prosecutor files. Every 10th case up to 150 cases were taken from each site. Responses from criminal justice officials were obtained through convenience samples of police officers, prosecutors and judges, all of whom were experienced with the five target offenses.

Dates of Data Collection:

Victims: January - February, 1983
Police: December, 1982
Prosecutors and judges: October, 1982

File Structure

Data files:	4
Unit:	Individual
Variables:	66 - 131 (documented variables only)
Cases:	48

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

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

Reports and Publications

Hernon, J. C. and B. Forst. (1984). *The Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm.* National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Sally Hillsman-Baker

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

Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY

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 counselling program in helping offenders find and maintain employment and avoid criminal activity.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Files from the New York City Police Department were used to obtain information on the criminal history of subjects. In addition, Court Employment Project files were examined and interviews were conducted with project participants.

Sample:

The sample is based on an experimental design which included random assignment of defendants eligible for pre-trial diversion to experimental and control groups. Data were collected on 666 subjects, 410 of who were assigned to the experimental group and 256 who were assigned to the control.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study assessed the effectiveness of the Court Employment Project with an experimental design. Defendants were placed in the CEP (experimental condition) or the control group. Three interviews were conducted at six-month intervals with each subject. Initially, these interviews gathered data on participants criminal activity, work experience, social service, and training needs. Follow up interviews were conducted to gain information on participants current school, employment, income, and court processing status.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Court Employment Project participant

Geographic Coverage

New York City, New York

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Herbert Holeman and Barbara J. Krepps-Hess

Women Correctional Officers in California

California Department of Corrections

79-NI-AX-0096

Purpose of the Study

The study examines women correctional officers working in California's male institutions, focusing on three aspects: (1) demographic characteristics of the female officers; (2) assessments of their ability to perform the job; and, (3) attitudes of male and female officers and inmates about female correctional officers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information was collected from the official personnel records of correctional officers and from questionnaires that were administered to correctional officers and inmates.

Sample:

Three different samples were collected: (1) A department-wide census that included every female correctional officer working in the eleven California's male inmate institutions. This includes baseline data for 386 female correctional officers. (2) Job performance data from 168 female correctional officers was matched (using age and job tenure) with 168 male correctional officers. Only 7 of the 11 institutions were used since four of the institutions employ less than 24 female officers. In the 7 institutions used, each employed at least 24 female officers; therefore, 24 women and 24 men were selected from each of these 7 institutions. For those institutions employing more than 24 women officers, a random digit table was used to select 24 women. (3) Survey responses were gathered from structured attitude questionnaires given to 182 male and 59 female correctional officers and 400 inmates from 7 institutions. For the officer sample, a proportionate stratified random sample was conducted, using the seniority listing of correctional officers. The sample was stratified by sex and institution so it would be representative of all correctional officers in California. Within each strata, 10% of the officers were selected. For the inmate sample, the selection was made from 75% of the mainline inmates out of a population of 25,838 male felons.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data contain information comparing the job performance of male and female correctional officers, and the attitudes of inmates and male co-workers towards female correctional officers; this is one of the few studies conducted that examines women in a non-traditional job setting within the criminal justice system and evaluates the progress of their integration.

Description of variables:

Variables in the baseline data include physical attributes (age, weight, height, ethnicity), marital status, number of children, educational and occupational history, and correctional officer career information. Job performance variables in the matched comparison data include information about each officer's skill, knowledge, work habits, relationships with people, learning ability, and attitude. Variables from the attitudinal data address perceptions of the women's job effectiveness, acceptance of female correctional officers by male officers and inmates, safety concerns, and privacy issues.

Unit of observation:

Correctional officers and inmates

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

Data files:	6
Unit:	Correctional officers and inmates
Variables:	31 to 53 per file
Cases:	168 to 400 per file

Reports and Publications

Not yet available

Herbert Jacob

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

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.

Sample:

A purposive sample was taken of ten American cities; Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, Phoenix and San Jose. These cities were chosen from a listing of all cities in the country with a population greater than 250,000 in 1970. From that list of 66 cities 20 were chosen by the principal investigator who focused on seven dimensions considered to be theoretically important. Some of these dimensions are: fiscal strength, type of city government, regional location, and overall measures of the quality of urban life. A city was included in the list of 20 based on two criteria: cities were chosen with extremes on the seven dimensions, and with average values on the dimensions. The final ten cities were chosen on the basis of regional distribution, research capacity (cities were chosen that had plentiful research facilities), accessibility (cities were avoided where past researchers had trouble in obtaining co-operation), prior research (cities where substantive prior research had been done were chosen), and significant program initiation (cities were included which had received federal grants from the LEAA). The data on media attentiveness were collected from a sample of local newspapers from each city except Newark. A random sample of 21 issues for each city was taken. The content analysis was limited to the first three pages, the editorial page, and the letters to the editor.

Dates of data collection:

October 1978 through 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This longitudinal study examines policy responses to increases in crime. The data cover three decades of urban experience with crime and crime control of ten major U.S. cities with different histories, cultures and political and economic structures. Included in the study is a baseline data set which contains information on all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975. These data were included in order to constitute a base with which the ten cities of the study could be compared.

Description of variables:

Variables in the data set cover characteristics of the ten U.S. cities in the sample, such as, (1) official response to crime and actual crime rates over the covered period; (2) changes in the activities, focus and resources of local police, courts, corrections and prosecutorial systems; (3) changes in ordinances and laws over time; and, (4) attentiveness to crime and criminal justice issues as covered by the news media.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies. In the baseline data file the unit is a city. All 396 cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975, are included, with an observation for each year from 1948-1978. The unit in the ten city file is one annual observation of an individual city over the 31 year period (10 cities, 31 observations). In the state law and city ordinance files the unit is the law or ordinance with an observation for each year of the study. The media data files' unit of observation is a newspaper issue in a specific city for a specific year.

Geographic Coverage

The study focused on ten cities: Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Houston, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Newark, NJ; Oakland, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix AZ; and San Jose, CA. However the data also include information on all 396 cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1975.

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Jacob, H. and Lineberry, R. L. (1982). *Governmental Responses to Crime: Executive Summary*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Jacob, H. (1984). *The Frustration of Policy: Responses to Crime by American Cities*. Boston, MA: Little Brown.

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, NY

76-NI-99-0115

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a 1973 New York law that prescribed mandatory penalties for drug offenses.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

This study involved multiple samples: (1) cases of persons convicted for a non-drug felony and given a non-incarceration sentence were randomly drawn from the Criminal Court of Manhattan; (2) cases entering the court for arraignment and cases reduced or dismissed at first arraignment were randomly sampled; (3) clients in drug treatment programs in N. Y. City; and, (4) males held on felony charges in Manhattan.

Dates of data collection:

1976 through 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study measures the effect of a newly implemented law on those who the law most directly effects. In this case the law affects the criminal involved with drug related crimes. This data set includes information about drug users knowledge of the new drug statute and penalty structure and aggregated data assessing the law's effects.

Description of variables:

The data summarize the extent of drug user's knowledge of the New York drug law and estimate the number and proportion of crime attributable to narcotic users. The survey included questions such as; have you heard of the new law, how did you hear about it, how has it affected the street scene and how has it affected your behavior. Other variables include number of previous arrests, number of subsequent arrests, time span between arrests, disposition of each case, and treatment status of the defendant.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation varies: felony cases, volunteers in drug treatment programs, and male felon detainees.

Geographic Coverage

New York City

File Structure

Data files:	5
Unit:	Felony cases, Volunteers in drug treatment programs, and Male felon detainees
Variables:	27 - 169 per file
Cases:	289 - 3550 per file

Reports and Publications

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

Japha, T. (1978). *Staff Working Papers of the Drug Law Evaluation Project.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Wayne A. Kerstetter

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

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

76-NI-99-0088

Purpose of the Study

The main research objectives were to determine whether the implementation of pre-trial settlement program would be possible in an urban felony court, to assess the impact of these conferences on case processing and dispositions, and to examine the effects of the conference on criminal justice personnel.

Methodology

Sources of information:

There were three sources of information. The first was court records collected from records in the Clerk of the Court's Office. The second source was conference observations in which an observer transcribed the verbal behavior of participants in the plea bargaining conference. The final source was interviews with defendants, victims, and police. Unless the persons were incarcerated, the interviews were conducted by telephone.

Sample:

The defendant's cases were assigned to judges in a random fashion by the courts using a blind file system. From the calendars of six judges in the criminal division, cases were randomly assigned to test and control groups. The test group for each judge included all cases assigned to him, regardless of whether a conference was held or not. A control case is one in which no conference was held though it was selected into the study sample. A control case was processed according to the existing practices of the division.

Dates of data collection:

January 17, 1977 through February, 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research is important because the plea negotiation process in this study differed from traditional plea bargaining because of the involvement of victims, judges and the police, who ordinarily would either not be present or would play only a small, after-the-fact role in plea bargaining decisions. Data were collected using a field experiment design in which cases randomly assigned to judges were randomly assigned to control and test groups.

Description of variables:

The data set include information about the effect of plea bargaining conferences involving victims, defendants, attorneys, judges, and the police. Information was also collected on the extent to which respondents to the interview participated in the processing of their case and their attitudes toward the disposition of the case. Variables include type of case, number of charges, sentence type, sentence severity, seriousness of offense, date of arrest, date of arraignment, date of conference, prior incarcerations, and defendant background information.

Unit of observation:

Court case

Geographic Coverage

Dade County, Florida

File Structure

Data files:	5
Units:	Court cases
Variables:	91 - 215 per file
Cases:	320 - 1073 per file

Reports and Publications

Kerstetter, W. A. and Heinz, A. M. (1979). *Pre-Trial Settlement Conference: An Evaluation.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Kerstetter, W. A. and Heinz, A. M. (1979). Pre-trial Settlement Conference: Evaluation of a Reform in Plea Bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13, 349-366.

Malcolm W. Klein, Cheryl L. Maxson, and Margaret A. Gordon

Police Response to Street Gang Violence: Improving the Investigative Process

Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California

84-IJ-CX-0052

Purpose of the Study

This project was an extension of an earlier study of the characteristics of gang and non-gang homicides in Los Angeles. This project extends the analysis to a wider range of offenses and to smaller California jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from police investigation files.

Sample:

In each jurisdiction, separate gang-designated and non-gang-designated samples were selected from cases that included at least one named or described suspect between the ages of 10 and 30.

Dates of data collection:

Circa. 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set provides data on "small" city violent gang offenses and offenders as well as a comparison sample of non-gang offenses and offenders.

Description of variables:

Different data are available for participants and incidents. Participant data include age, gender, race, and role of participants in the incident as well as their gang affiliation, and whether they were arrested/charged. Incident level data include information gathered from a "violent incident data collection form" (which includes, e.g., setting, auto involvement, and amount of property loss) and a "group indicators coding form" (e.g., argot, tattoos, clothing, and slang terminology) developed by the principal investigators. Information exists on the number of participants on both the suspect's and victim's sides, and on police gang unit activities including whether or not a search warrant was obtained, analysis of evidence, and whether or not the suspect was identified.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of violence.

Geographic Coverage

Five "smaller" California jurisdictions.

File Structure

Data files:	2; Incident file, Participant file
Unit:	Incident file - Incidents of violence.
	Participant file - Police designated participants.
Variables:	Incident file - 94
	Participant file - 8
Cases:	Incident file - 273
	Participant file - 1006

Reports and Publications

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

Klein, M. W., Gordon, M. A., and Maxson, C. L. (1985). Differences between gang and nongang homicides. *Criminology*, 23(2), 209-222.

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

Klein, M. W., Gordon, M. A., and Maxson, C. L. (1987). *Police response to street gang violence: Improving the investigative process.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California.

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 neighborhoods are related to increases in criminal activity and community deterioration over a twenty-six year period, 1950-1976.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Demographic information was gathered from Los Angeles and Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Tax Assessor's Office, L.A. County Department of Probation, County Registrar of Voters, State of California Department of Savings and Loans, State and County Vital Statistics, and L.A. County Municipal and County Law Enforcement Agency files.

Sample:

The sample was drawn from census tract clusters in Los Angeles County that were defined in 1970 as high crime areas. The county area was comprised of 1142 census tracts having identical boundaries in 1950, 1960, and 1970. A statistical procedure was then used to assemble contiguous census tracts into 192 clusters or neighborhoods which were roughly similar in magnitude of their crime problem, their pattern of residential, commercial and industrial land use, and in their population characteristics.

Dates of data collection:

1979 through 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study involves a historical trend analysis that examined changes in community structure and criminal activity. The variables included in the data set primarily measure four components of census tract cluster characteristics that were hypothesized to affect community-level crime rates. They include: (1) changes over time in land use - the transition from residential property to commercial and industrial use; (2) demographic changes in the make-up of families and population changes; (3) changes in the socio-economic characteristics of neighborhoods due to shifts in the composition of the labor force, (4) changes in norms concerning law observance due to the emergence of neighborhood subcultures.

Description of variables:

The majority of variables are of two types: "concentration" measures and "distribution" measures. Concentration measures are counts divided by the number of square miles in the dummy tract(i.e., "a unique and consistently defined spatial area"). Distribution measures are generally computed as 100 * (specified count/specified base) [e.g., (juvenile crimes against persons/persons 10-17 years old)*100]. The data set contains neighborhood-level economic, social and demographic characteristics over a twenty-six year period, and associated aggregated levels of various crimes.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is "Dummy census tracts" which are "unique and consistently defined spatial areas" defined by the principle investigator. The tracts may be close to census defined areas however they are not exactly consistent with them.

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	"Dummy census tracts"
Variables:	999
Cases:	1142

Reports and Publications

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

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

Pamela K. Lattimore

Sandhills Vocational Delivery System Evaluation Project

Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

85-IJ-CX-0060

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Primary source data files include a inmate activity file, two inmate enrollment files and a inmate post-release file. Data in these files were obtained from (1) a computerized management information system established at Cameron Morrison Youth Center, (2) inmate enrollment forms recorded by case managers at Polk and Harnett Youth Centers and (3) follow-up evaluation forms recorded by probation/parole officers or offender specialists of the Employment Security Commission.

Secondary source data include information routinely collected by the North Carolina Department of Correction (DOC), the Employment Security Commission (ESC) and the FBI Police Information Network (PIN). The DOC data files include the county crime rate file, the monthly jail population file and four inmate files on probation records, recidivism records, prior jail records and jail education records. The ESC files include an inmate wage history file and a county unemployment rate file. The PIN file contains Inmates' arrest records.

Sample:

Three study groups were formed in two stages of the study: an external comparison group, an internal control group and an experimental group. A random sample was initially selected from two diagnostic centers: Polk and Harnett Youth Centers for youthful inmates. The sample was

divided into two categories: an external comparison group and an experimental-control group designated for transfer to the Sandhill and Cameron Morrison Youth Centers. The transferred group members were screened by additional criteria for sample selection. Qualified members were then randomly assigned to either the experimental group or the internal control group. These three groups resulted in 295 experimental group cases, 296 internal control group cases and 236 external comparison group cases.

Dates of data collection:

1983 - 1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study used an experimental design to examine the differences of post-release activities among three inmate groups. A comprehensive inmate data base was created to describe inmates' confinement history, employment history and their criminal records. Three contextual data files provide additional information relevant to inmates' post-release activities.

Description of variables:

Inmate activity file (Activity): type of activity received, amount of time spent in activity, scores at beginning and completion of activity, reason for ending activity. Activities reported include vocational and academic programs, drug and alcohol counseling, and in-prison work assignments.

Sandhill inmate enrollment file (Enrolsy): enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length, highest grade completed at confinement, date and rule violation.

Polk/Harnett inmate enrollment file (Enrolph): enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length.

Inmate post release file (Postrel): current activity, present job, job satisfaction rating, number of hours worked, length of job search, other job in last period, why left previous activities.

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

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

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

Inmate confinement file (Inmate): date of admission, type of conditional release, custody level, gain time rate, parole records, type of offense committed, type of offender classified, sentence results, type of work release, work rating.

Inmate recidivism file (Recid): date of new admission, time from enrollment to new admission, type of new offense, number of prior sentence, total consecutive maximum-minimum sentence.

Inmate probation record file (Prob): supervision level assigned, supervision costs charged, type of assessment, total needs score, type of conviction, sentence type, type of release, probation status, attitude of parole, social identification, risk items verified.

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

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

Inmate wage file (Wagedata): date released, number of employers in each quarter during 1983 to 1987, wages paid in each quarter during 1983 to 1987.

Unit of observation:

There are five different units of observation in this study: (1) youthful inmate, (2) activity, (3) month, (4) county, and (5) arrest.

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Data files:	13;
Unit:	inmate, activity, month, county and arrest
Variables:	7 - 752 per file
Cases:	31 - 8978 per file

Reports and Publications

Lattimore, P. K., Witte, A. D., and Baker, J. R. (1988). *The Sandhills Vocational Delivery System Experiment: An Examination of Correctional Program Implementation and Effectiveness*. (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC).

Paul J. Lavrakas and Wesley G. Skogan

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

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 anti-crime activities undertaken by the public and to investigate the processes which facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Telephone interviews with households in the Chicago, Illinois "commuting basin" were conducted by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois. Additional Information about the commuting area in which respondents lived was obtained from Census Bureau and police reports.

Sample:

A modified random digit dialing procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers. A total of 1,803 interviews were completed. Within households respondents were adults(age 19 or older) stratified by sex and age. For analytic purposes, the sample of 1,803 completed interviews was weighted by the inverse of the number of different telephone numbers in each household, in order to correct for the increased probability of reaching a household with multiple phones.

Dates of data collection:

June through August, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines in detail citizens' opinions toward safety, their involvement with crime prevention activities, and the quality of life in those neighborhoods.

Description of variables:

Variables include characteristics of the respondent's neighborhood, the various measures the respondent has taken for self-protection, effectiveness of these measures, survey respondents' perceptions and experiences with crime and crime control/prevention activities, and social characteristics of the respondent and the respondent's household.

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

The "commuting basin" of Chicago, Illinois, excluding several independent cities and their respective suburbs such as Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet, on the northern and western fringes of Chicago, and all areas in Indiana.

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Lavrakas, P. J. (1982). Fear of Crime and Behavioral Restrictions in Urban and Suburban Neighborhoods. *Population and Environment*, 5, 242-264.

Lavrakas, P. J. and Herz, E. (1982). Citizen Participation in Neighborhood Crime Prevention. *Criminology*, 20, 479-498.

Lavrakas, P. J. (1983). Citizen Involvement in Community Crime Prevention. *Journal of Community Action*, 1, 54-56.

Lavrakas, P. J. (1984). Citizen Self-help and Neighborhood Crime Prevention. *American Violence and Public Policy*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Lavrakas, P. J. (1981). Reactions to Crime: Impacts on Households. *Reactions to Crime*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Lavrakas, P. J., Normoyle, J., Skogan, W. G., Herz, E., Saelem, G. and Lewis, D. A. (1980). *Factors Related to Citizen Involvement in Anti-crime Measures: Final Research Report*. Unpublished report, Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, IL.

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

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

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, MI

78-NI-AX-0057

Purpose of the Study

This survey gathered information for two studies both dealing with individual responses to crime and the impact of fear of crime on day-to-day behavior. The first focused on collective responses to crime (how individuals work together to deal with crime), and the second focused on sexual assault and its consequences for the lives of women.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Survey data were collected using telephone interviews of randomly selected households of three American cities: Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Sample:

Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco were selected for the study. Within each city three or four neighborhoods (total of ten) were selected to provide variation along a number of dimensions: ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. Households for telephone interviews were selected using Random Digit Dialing and respondent (18 or older) were randomly selected within households. An additional city-wide sample of 540 adults was selected in each city. Because of the interest in sexual assaults, women were oversampled in several of the neighborhood samples and in the city-wide samples. The neighborhood samples range in size from approximately 200 to 450; total samples are 1640 for Philadelphia and San Francisco, and 1840 for Chicago.

Dates of data collection:

October through December, 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research examines both general issues concerning how individual community members join together to deal with crime problems, and also how individual responses to crime fears (such as property identification marking and the installation of bars and locks). The research also looks at the impact of fear on individuals' daily activities, such as shopping and leisure pursuits. A section on sexual assaults asks about victimization in the neighborhood and among persons known to the respondent, as well as opinions about measures for preventing sexual assaults. This portion of the project was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health as a companion project.

Description of variables:

Respondents were asked about events and conditions in home areas, relationships with neighbors, who was known and visited, and what was watched on TV and read in the newspapers. Other variables included measures of respondents' perceptions of the extent of crime in their communities, whether they knew someone who had been a victim, and what they had done to reduce their own chances of being victimized, and specific questions concerning sexual assault.

Unit of observation:

Individual respondents to the interview

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individual respondents
Variables:	206
Cases:	5121

Reports and Publications

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

Lewis, D. A. and Maxfield, M. (1981). Fear in the Neighborhoods: An Investigation of the Impact of Crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 17, 160-189.

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

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

Riger, S. and Lavrakas, P. J. (1981). Community Ties: Patterns of Attachment and Social Interaction in Urban Neighborhoods. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 9(1), 55-66.

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

Tyler, T. R. (1980). Impact of Directly and Indirectly Experienced Events: The Origin of Crime-Related Judgments and Behaviors. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39(1), 13-28.

Rolf Loeber

Practical Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency

Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

84-IJ-CX-0048

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to develop screening criteria to identify youngsters at risk for (self-reported) antisocial behavior and officially recorded delinquency at early ages.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official data on police contacts were obtained from the juvenile department in the counties of the subjects' residence. The state police provided official contact data for youths who were 18 years or older. Data on youngsters' early antisocial behaviors were obtained from self-reports of subjects and interviews of their parents and teachers.

Sample:

Introductory letters requesting participation in the project were initially sent to approximately 1000 families with boys who studied in 21 elementary and high schools. About 300 families agreed to participate in all phases of the study. A sample of 245 boys in the 4th, 7th and 10th grades were selected from the 300 volunteer families.

Dates of data collection:

1981 and 1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This longitudinal study of three cohorts involved a period from 1980 to 1985. The middle and the oldest cohorts were studied in 1980 and reassessed in the current study. Two screening

devices, i.e., triple gatings and double gatings, were employed to assess the predictive accuracy of future delinquency. The triple gating procedure included teacher ratings for school competence, mother's report of the boy's home conduct problems and parent's monitoring practice. The double gating procedure involved teacher ratings for school competence and mother's report of home antisocial conduct.

Description of the variables:

Data were collected on youths' personal, family, school and criminal backgrounds. These data contain information on youth independence, youth achievement, parent's authoritarianism, proportion of days of parent's absence, family criminality, parent's expressiveness, parent's conflict, home conduct problems, home hyperactivity, school disruptiveness, school competence score, self-reported delinquency, peer delinquency score, age of first theft, drugs and alcohol use.

Unit of observation:

individual youth

Geographic Coverage

Oregon

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Loeber, R., Dishon, T. and Patterson, G. (1984). "Multiple Gating: A Multistage Assessment Procedure for Identifying Youths at Risk for Delinquency." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 21:7-32.

Loeber, R. and Loeber, M. S. (1986). "The Prediction of Delinquency". *Handbook of Juvenile Delinquency*. H. C. Quay (eds.), New York: Wiley.

Loeber, R. and Bowers, B. (1986). *The Screening of Youths at Risk for Delinquency: a Manual.* Unpublished report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

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, MI

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's Recorder's Court.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were coded directly from documents and records of the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County [Detroit], Michigan and the Office of Court Clerk, Recorder's Court of Detroit, Michigan.

Sample:

The sample included all defendants listed in Recorder's Court Docket Control records that were arraigned (originally charged with) on at least one of the following charges (i.e., a universe),from January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1978. The charges from which the defendant's were drawn include Murder, Death/explosion, Death/discharge firearm, Criminal Sexual Conduct Offense, Robbery, and Assault.

Dates of data collection:

June 1978 through April 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is valuable because it includes variables containing information about the defendant and court processing decisions made at each stage of processing. Special attention was given to

determining the presence and use of firearms and other weapons in each offense. Overall, extensive efforts were made to locate and completely code every case file of interest indicated on the docket entry listings.

Description of variables:

The data summarize case records for defendant's processed by Recorder's Court during the period 1976-1978 where at least one original charge was a violent felony. Some victim characteristics are also available (i.e., victim's age, race, and gender), however, they were not collected in the early stages of the study (mainly 1976 cases) and therefore may not be representative of all persons victimized by defendants during the entire study period. Information on victim-offender relationship and degree of victim injury were collected from the beginning and are relatively more complete. Variables are also available relating to victim characteristics, use of weapons, number of charges, and disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Docket entries (court cases) for each defendant

Geographic Coverage

Detroit, Michigan

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Heumann, M. and Loftin, C. (1979). Mandatory Sentencing and the Abolition of Plea Bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 13(2), 393-430.

Loftin, C., Heumann, M., and McDowall, D. (1983). Mandatory Sentencing and Firearms Violence: Evaluating and Alternative to Gun Control. *Law and Society Review*, 17(2), 287-318.

Mary Mande

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

Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Denver

84-IJ-CX-0034

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Source of information:

Data sources are (1) survey data from inmates' self-reports (2) parole and probation records from the Colorado Department of Correction casefiles and (3) the automated criminal history file maintained by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

Sample:

The sample for the replicating of the Rand study was an incoming cohort of 313 males sentenced to the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC) in 1986. The respondents include inmates housed at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (DU) and DOC inmates who were backlogged (and waiting transfer to DU) in Denver and Adams County jails. At the DU two procedures were used. At first, correctional officers selected inmates from an alphabetical list. Later, correctional officers took all inmates from the most convenient cellblock, and escorted to them to survey site. At the jails, the survey groups were systematically selected from a list, compiled daily, of backlogged inmates waiting to be transported to DU.

The sample for the validation of the Iowa risk instrument was selected from all inmates released from prison in 1982 who had been sentenced in Denver, Jefferson, El Paso, or Mesa. These four districts were selected because criminal records in these districts are well maintained.

Dates of data collection:

1984-1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set includes crime information from defendants' self-reports and from official crime records. Important self report items include the perceived probability of being caught, weapon used in the offense committed, months free on the street during the reference period, detailed activity description during the free period. Official records provide information on criminal histories of the sampled inmates, including dates of current and prior arrests and convictions, case dispositions, crime severity scores and history of substance use.

Description of variables:

In the file for validation of the Rand scale, variables include respondents' demographic characteristics, employment history, age of onset of criminal activity, substance use and criminal records, sentencing and confinement history, probation and parole records, attitudes toward the life, law, prisons and police, plans and reasons for committing the crimes, frequencies of committing specific types of crimes as burglary, robbery, assault and thefts. The last 146 variables of the file are identical with the variables used in the Iowa scale validation file.

The Iowa scale validation file contains information on inmates' personal characteristics, present and past records of offenses committed, arrest, conviction and disposition history, criminal history scores, crime severity scores, substance abuse score.

Unit of observation:

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

Geographic Coverage

Colorado

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Mande, M. J. and English, K. (1987). *Estimating Individual Offending Rates in Colorado.* (unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice).

Mande, M. J. and English, K. (1988). *Validation of the Iowa Assessment Scale on a 1982 Release Cohort of Colorado Inmates.* (unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice).

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 Correction; 'rap sheets' information from the North Carolina Police Information Network provided information on arrest history, and data on employment and earnings were obtained from the North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Sample:

The sample consists of 1425 male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first six months of 1980. This sample includes those inmates who were in prison at least six months, who had not been outside the prison for significant periods of time during their current incarceration, and who were released back into North Carolina.

Dates of data collection:

1981 through 1982

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study looks at interaction effects between several income-enhancing rehabilitation programs and the type of offender. The offender was characterized by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, criminal history and behavior, and participation in rehabilitation and work programs during incarceration. Information was also collected on type of release and post-release recidivistic and labor market measures. Post release behavior was measured in terms of recidivism and employment. Six measures of recidivism were used: any arrests, any convictions, length of time until first arrest after release, seriousness of offense leading to re-incarceration, and a comparison of the seriousness of new offense with that for prior incarceration. Employment behavior was measured in terms of reported earnings and amount of earning per quarter.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Male inmates released from the North Carolina prison system during the first half of 1980

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Male inmates
Variables:	55
Cases:	1425

Reports and Publications

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

Susan Martin

Improving Evidence Collection Through Police-Prosecutor Coordination

Police Foundation

84-IJ-CX-0075

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate the effects of 1) changes in police evidence collection procedures, and 2) the provision of feedback to officers, on felony case charge reductions or dismissals due to evidentiary problems. The study used a pre-post experimental design in which two shifts were given a procedure guide and feedback reports and two other shifts served as a control.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The study produced three files: (1) patrol officer, (2) arrested offender, and (3) investigated case. All of the data were abstracted from official records of the Police Department and State's Attorney Office of Baltimore County, Maryland. In the arrested offender file, each offender is represented only once, regardless of the number of filed cases that derive from a particular arrest. The arrested offender file is a subset of the investigated case file. The investigated case file is composed of cases entered in the police logs and court docket and includes some offenders more than once.

Sample:

The sample for the officer file consists of all police officers on patrol in four shifts of the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Baltimore County Police Department during the period April 1, 1984 through November 30, 1985 . The target population was all felony cases (except homicide, rape/other sex offenses, and child abuse) from police and prosecutor records for the periods April 1, 1984 through November 30, 1984 and April 1, 1985 through November 30, 1985.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data were designed to permit an experimental assessment of the effectiveness of two police evidence collection programs implemented on April 1, 1985. One of these was an investigative and post-arrest procedural guide. The other was an individualized feedback report prepared by prosecutors for police officers, but due to problems in implementing it during the study period, the available data cannot be used to evaluate this portion of the intervention.

Description of variables:

The officer file includes information on each officer's demographic characteristics, length of police service and assignment changes between April 1, 1984 and November 30, 1985. Data in the arrest and case files include time of arrest, information on arresting officer, original investigating officer and principal investigating officer, offense and victim characteristics, arrestee characteristics, arrest characteristics (e.g. whether on a warrant or not, pretrial release status, amount of bail), available evidence (e.g. property recovered, identified eyewitnesses, forged checks, fingerprints and drug test results), case processing variables (e.g. reasons for dismissal and charge reduction, initial screening decision, conviction offense, disposition of case, sentence type and sentence length) and arrestee's criminal history.

Unit of observation:

Patrol officers, arrested offenders and investigated cases

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Data files:	3;
Unit:	1, individual officer; 2, arrested offender; 3, investigated case
Variables:	officer, 24;
	offender, 85;
	case, 85
Cases:	officer, 501;
	offender, 1440;
	case, 1622

Reports and Publications

Martin, S. (1987). *Improving Evidence Collection Through Police-Prosecutor Coordination.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC).

Thomas Marvell and Carlisle Moody

Appellate Court Adaptation to Caseload Increase, 1968-1984

Court Studies Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia

83-IJ-CX-4046

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the causes of higher output in appellate courts. It documents and evaluates the effectiveness of policies adopted by state appellate courts between 1968 and 1984.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information was gathered for intermediate appellate courts and supreme courts in the 50 U. S. states and the District of Columbia for the period 1965-1984 (although the period actually analyzed was 1968-1984). The most important sources of information were annual reports published by the state court administrator's office. The reports are available for most of the states for the time period. Other sources include unpublished internal statistical reports, state rules of appellate courts, literature describing appellate court operations, published opinions of case reporters and multi-state publication containing survey information more than one state.

Sample:

The target population was all intermediate appellate courts and state supreme courts in the United States. Documentary information for each court was gathered for the period between 1965 and 1984.

Dates of data collection:

1984 - 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The study uses the time-series cross-sectional design to organize data from many states over a long period of time. This longitudinal and cross-sectional study is one of the major attempts to evaluate the impacts of caseload pressures on both intermediate appellate courts and supreme courts for the entire nation. The data set is valuable in that it describes in detail the changes made by appellate courts and the information related with each of the changes. These changes include (1) adding judges, law clerks and staff attorneys, (2) expending or creating intermediate appellate courts, (3) reducing panel size, (4) using summary procedures, (5) curtailing opinion practices by deciding cases without opinion or by unpublished and memo opinions and (6) curtailing oral argument length.

Description of variables:

The file contains information from 51 appellate courts for a period of 20 years. The variables for each state in any one year include information on: court decision outputs (e.g. the number of cases decided per year, and cases decided per judge), descriptions of judges and attorney aides (e.g. number of judges and law clerks, and the use of new judges, extra judges or retired judges), various opinion practices (e.g. percent of published, unpublished and memo opinions for criminal/civil appeals), procedure and organization (e.g. panel size, oral argument length and total summary decisions) and caseload characteristics (e.g. the number of initial criminal/civil appeals filed, and number of writs and petitions per judge).

Unit of observation:

Observations are state appellate courts per year.

Geographic Coverage:

50 U.S. States and District of Columbia.

File Structure

Data files:	1; Court.Raw
Unit:	state appellate courts
Variables:	260
Cases:	1020

Reports and Publications

Marvell, T. and Moody, C. (1986). *State Appellate Court Adaptation to Caseload Growth: Final Report*. Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Justice.

Kenneth J. Matulia

Police Use of Deadly Force, 1970-1979

International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD

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 "justifiable homicides" by police which occurred in 57 U. S. cities during the period 1970-1979 that had police agencies serving urban areas having a population of 250,000 or more. Incidents of "justifiable homicide" include homicides committed by on and off-duty police officers.

Dates of data collection:

During an 18 month period between 1979 and 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is valuable because it examines the issue of police use of deadly force. The data describe in great detail incidents of "justifiable homicide" by police and departmental practices and procedures regarding related issues.

Description of variables:

Variables include the number of sworn officers in the department, number of supervisory officers, average years of education, department regulations about such issues as off-duty employment, the wearing of uniforms and carrying firearms, and disciplinary actions, in-service training, firearms practice, assignments without firearms, on-duty deaths, and, off-duty deaths.

Unit of observation:

Incidents of justifiable homicide

Geographic Coverage

57 U.S. cities that had police agencies serving urban areas having a population of 250,000 or more

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Incidents of justifiable homicide
Variables:	Approximately 785
Cases:	57

Reports and Publications

Matulia, K. J. (1982). *A Balance of Forces: Executive Summary*. Unpublished report, Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Matulia, K. J. (1982). *Justifiable Homicide by the Police: A Study of Homicides by the Police in 57 U. S. Cities*. Gaithersburg, MD: International Association of Chiefs of Police.

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

Michael S. McCampbell

National Survey of Field Training Programs for Police Officers

National Institute of Justice Visiting Fellow Program

85-IJ-CX-0039

Purpose of the Study

This is a national survey of field training programs for police officers. Emphasis was on the format and costs of these programs, as well as their impact on civil liability suits and other complaints.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires returned by state and local criminal justice agencies.

Sample:

From a list of 588 state and local law enforcement agencies, provided by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, a stratified (by number of authorized full-time employees) random sample was selected.

Dates of data collection:

September 1985 - August 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides a nationwide view of field training programs for police officers.

Description of variables:

The data set contains two files. One describes field training for agencies with such programs and another, briefer one, for those that do not have field training programs. Variables describing those programs with field training include: length of time since the implementation of the program; reasons to initiate the program; objectives of the program; evaluation criteria and characteristics of the program; number of dismissals based on performance in FTO programs; hours of classroom training, characteristics of field training officers, criteria for choosing them and incentives to become one; agency evaluation of impact of FTO program on the number of civil liability complaints and on number of successful equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints; and agency evaluation on the selection of qualified applicants for the job. If there was no FTO program, the survey asked about the presence of alternative training such as on-the-job training with a senior officer and additional classroom training during probation.

Unit of observation:

Law enforcement agencies.

Geographic Coverage

United States.

File Structure

Data files:	2;
Unit:	Law enforcement agencies
Variables:	107 and 6
Cases:	183 and 104 (The study reported 105 cases for the second file, but only 104 are actually included in the file.)

Reports and Publications

McCampbell, M.S. (1982). *Field Training for Police Officers: State of the Art.* (Research in Brief, November 1986). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Jack McCarthy, D. Randall Smith and William R. Smith

Effects of Sentences on Subsequent Criminal Behavior

State of New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts

85-IJ-CX-0005

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

1985-87

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set is thorough and it includes detailed information on the demographic and psychological background of defendants, a description of the offenses and the victims, and criminal recidivism information for adult defendants.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Court case

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Data files:	3;
Unit:	court cases
Variables:	1322
Cases:	6257

Reports and Publications

McCarthy, J. (1987). *The Effects of Sentences on Subsequent Criminal Behavior.* (unpublished research proposal submitted to the National Institute of Justice).

William F. McDonald, Lonnie A. Athens and Thomas J. Minton

Repeat Offender Laws in the United States, 1983

Georgetown University Law Center

83-IJ-CX-0023

Purpose of the Study

This study is a survey of jurisdictions with sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders. It collected information about the characteristics of the laws and surveyed opinions of criminal justice professionals regarding the fairness, effectiveness and practices of the laws.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from two sources: (1) legal reference books listing 96 sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders and (2) telephone surveys of prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges.

Sample:

The sampling frame for the jurisdiction file consisted of 49 jurisdictions including states, the District of Columbia and the federal system that had general recidivist laws in effect after December 31, 1982. Within each of these 49 units, two local jurisdictions were randomly selected: one was from localities with populations between 50,000 and 250,000 in 1980, and the other was from larger localities. In the sample of criminal justice professionals, subjects were obtained from a convenience sample of prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges in each of the jurisdictions who were familiar with the repeat offender laws.

Dates of data collection:

1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set provides a profile of general repeat offender laws in 1983. Detailed information on the characteristics and applications of these recidivist statutes are included. In addition, problems in implementation and recommendations for improvement of the laws are described by prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges.

Description of variables:

The jurisdiction file includes variables such as jurisdiction size, the number of provisions in the law, number of felony cases handled under the law per year, number of defendants sentenced as repeat offenders, frequency of charging and sentencing under the law, and minimum and maximum sentences specified in the statutes. The variables in the three surveys of practitioners contain data related to their familiarity with the laws, descriptions of a recent case, and their satisfaction with the statutes. The questionnaires also requested opinions of the laws' effectiveness, degree of judicial discretion under the statute, frequency of application, and degree of difficulty in obtaining prior criminal records.

Unit of observation:

Observations are jurisdiction, prosecutor, defense attorney and judge.

Geographic Coverage:

49 states including the District of Columbia and the federal system.

File Structure

Data files:	4
Unit:	1, prosecutor; 2, defense attorney; 3, judge; 4, jurisdiction law
Variables:	57 per file
Cases:	89 - 179 per file

Reports and Publications

McDonald, W. F., Athens, L. A. and Minton, T. J. (1985). *Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Their Forms, Use and Perceived Value, Executive Summary*, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The unique characteristic of this study is that after establishing links between commercial land use and crime in residential areas; they establish links between commercial and residential characteristics and reactions to crime through intervening variables. These intervening variables include territoriality, identification and satisfaction with the neighborhood, use patterns, perceived problems, and individuals personal characteristics.

Description of variables:

The variables measured physical characteristics of commercial centers and demographic characteristics of residential areas that interact with crime. The physical characteristic variables include type of businesses, store hours, arrangement of buildings, defense modifications in the area, descriptions of the residential area contiguous to the commercial center, and signs of disorder such as graffiti and business vacancies. The demographic variables include number of residential dwelling units and multi-family units, racial composition, average household size and income, and percent change in composition. The crime data include six types of crimes: robbery, burglary, assault, rape, personal theft, and shoplifting. Each type of crime contains 3 subcategories and each subcategory represents the number of crimes in three concentric rings around the center. Each ring being approximately .1 mile wide. Variables included in the survey and interview measured personal commitment to the neighborhood, perceptions about the nearby commercial center, victimization experiences, fear of crime, and security precautions taken by the respondents. Variables included in the field observations examined group size, sex, race, life stage, primary activity, and business use of pedestrians.

Unit of observation:

(1) commercial/residential neighborhoods; (2) telephone surveys of residences; (3) business persons; and, (4) pedestrian activity.

Geographic Coverage

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

File Structure

Data files:	5
Unit:	Neighborhoods, residences, business persons, pedestrian activity
Variables:	11 - 183 per file
Cases:	24 - 7096 per file

Reports and Publications

McPherson, M., Silloway, G. and Frey, D. L. (1983). *Crime, Fear, and Control in Neighborhood Commercial Centers, an Executive Summary to the National Institute of Justice.* Unpublished report, Minnesota Crime Prevention Center, Inc., Minneapolis.

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 non-institutionalized civilian population of the United States age 18 and over. A one call quasi-probability sample design was employed, based upon the Roper Organization's master national probability sample of interviewing areas. First, 100 counties were chosen at random proportionate to population after all counties in the nation had been stratified by population size within geographic region. Second, cities and towns were randomly selected from the sample counties according to their population. Third, four blocks or segments were then drawn within each location. Quotas for sex and age, as well as for employed women, were set in order to assure proper representation of each group in the sample.

Dates of data collection:

April 12, 1980 through May 5, 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research uses a national sample to examine the influence of the media, the perception of crime and its nature, and the number and kind of community relationships they had.

Description of variables:

The variables describe characteristics of the respondents, such as age, sex, and marital status. Variables included to measure respondents attitudes and perceptions of crime were number of crime protection clubs to which respondent belongs, amount of attention given to news stories about crime, and respondents' main concerns about crime. Variables measuring awareness of crime prevention programs include whether respondent pays attention to ads, time spent watching TV, attention given to crime prevention ads, and their influence.

Unit of observation:

Individual survey respondent

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Survey respondent
Variables:	352
Cases:	1454

Reports and Publications

O'Keefe, G. J., Mendelsohn, H., Reid-Nash, K., Henry, E., Rosenzweig, B., and Spetnagel, H. T. (1984). *Taking a Bite Out of Crime: The Impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign*. Unpublished report, University of Denver, Center for Mass Communications Research and Policy, Denver.

Sheldon Messinger

Characteristics and Movement of Felons in California Prisons, 1945-1964

University of California, Berkeley, CA

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

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data include rich information on the California felon population over a twenty year time period for each individual felon. Within the data set, records are arranged by year and type of movement. For each year of the study, there are individual records on (substantially all) newly admitted felons, parolees returned for parole violation, persons paroled, parolees suspended from parole, parolees reinstated to parole, prisoners discharged from or who died or were executed in prison, parolees discharged from or who died while on active parole, and parolees who were discharged from or died while on inactive parole.

Description of variables:

The variables include descriptive information on characteristics of the inmate, such as age at admission, race, marital status, education, military history, occupation, number of prior arrests, escape record, date and type of releases, and parole violations.

Unit of observation:

Inmate movement (such as parole release or a return to prison for a parole violation)

Geographic Coverage

California prison system

File Structure

Data files:	16
Unit:	Inmate movement
Variables:	305 per file
Cases:	210 - 5010 per file

Reports and Publications

Berk, R. A., Rauma, D., Messinger, S. L. and Cooley, T. F. (1981). A Test of the Stability of Punishment Hypothesis. *American Sociological Review*, 46, 805-828.

Berk, R. A., Messinger, S. L., Rauma, D. and Berecochea, J. (1983). Prisons and Self-regulating Systems: A Comparison of Historical Patterns in California for Male and Female Offenders. *Law and Society Review*, 17, 547-586.

Terance D. Miethe and Charles A. Moore

Evaluation of Minnesota's Felony Sentencing Guidelines

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, Virginia

85-IJ-CX-0054

Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to investigate the effects of the Minnesota felony sentencing guidelines on prosecutorial charging practices, plea negotiations and sentencing decisions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The primary sources of data were Sentencing Guideline worksheets, State Judicial Information System summaries (SJIS), Minnesota's Department of Corrections files, court transcripts, initial complaint reports filed by prosecutors, arrest reports,
presentence investigation reports and SJIS case transaction reports.

Sample:

There are two data files representing two different samples. The first contains all of the felony convictions in the state of Minnesota during the four years studied. The second is a random sample from case files in eight counties of convicted felons who were sentenced during the study period. The study period covers the fiscal year of 1978 (two years before the guidelines), and three post-guideline years in the period between May 1980 to October 1984 (excludes October 1982 to October 1983).

Dates of data collection:

1985 - 1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set provides primary sources for evaluating the statewide changes in the determinants of charging and sentencing decisions after the sentencing guidelines were enacted. In addition, the data files provide information on offender, offense and various case processing characteristics.

Description of the variables:

The statewide defendants file contains information on the offenders' demographic characteristics, year of disposition, descriptions of the convicted offense, criminal history scores, types of sentence imposed, the presumptive disposition and duration of confinement, dispositional location in the sentencing grid of the guidelines and types of dispositional departure from presumptive sentences. Variables in the eight county sample data are similar to those available in the statewide data. However, the county sample data contain additional information on characteristics of cases and case processing variables such as whether the defendants were convicted of multiple behavioral incidents and various types of plea bargaining.

Unit of observation:

Convicted defendants

Geographic Coverage

State of Minnesota

File Structure

Data files:	2
Unit:	convicted defendants
Variables:	County, 37; Statewide, 27
Cases:	County, 6525; Statewide, 19687

Reports and Publications

Miethe, T. D. (1987). Charging and plea bargaining practices under determinate sentencing: an investigation of the hydraulic displacement of discretion. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 78(1):101-122.

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

Miethe, T. and Moore, C.A. (1987). *Evaluation of Minnesota's Felony Sentencing Guidelines.* Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Moore, C. and Miethe, T.D. (1986). Regulated and non-regulated sentencing decisions: An Analysis of first-year practices under Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines. *Law and Society Review.* 20:253-277.

N. David Milder

Downtown Safety, Security and Economic Development Program

Regional Plan Association, New York City

84-IJ-CX-0006 and 85-IJ-CX-0070

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to address the problem of crime as a barrier to the economic health of three outlying commercial centers of New York City: Downtown Brooklyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens.

Methodology

Sources of information

Data were collected from telephone surveys of residents living in the three trade areas.

Sample

A random sample of 610 residents living in the three trade areas was systematically selected from the telephone directory.

Dates of data collection

Circa. 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study

The data were collected from the perspective of business interests in an attempt to assess safety needs in commercial needs.

Description of variables

Variables included in the survey are respondent's age, race, gender, family income, length of residence, personal victimization experience, perceptions of the safety and physical disorder of the commercial center, and source of information about crime in the commercial center.

Unit of observation:

individual

Geographic coverage

New York City

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	resident
Variables:	35
Cases:	610

Reports and Publications

Milder, N. D. (1987). *Reducing the Fear of Downtown Crime.* (Unpublished executive summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

The Citizens Crime Commission of New York City and Regional Plan Association. (1985). *Downtown Safety, Security and Economic Development Program.* (Unpublished final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Raymond H. Milkman

Employment Services for Ex-offenders Field Test

The Lazar Institute, McLean, VA

80-IJ-CX-K013

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

A total of 2,045 individuals within six months after release from federal, state, or local adult correctional facilities and with a history of primarily income-producing offenses volunteered to participate in the field test as program clients. These participants were divided between three cities: 511 at the Comprehensive Offender Employment Resource System in Boston; 934 at the Safer Foundation in Chicago; and 600 at Project JOVE in San Diego. Participants were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups at each site. Clients from both groups who had not been placed at the end of the study were placed in comparison groups involving no program services. In addition to standard program services, each experimental group member was assigned to a specialist who provided emotional support and advocacy to the client during the job search as well as during the 180 day period following placement. These additional services included weekly contact, crisis intervention, and referral to other agencies when necessary. The control

group received standard job placement services. (The total sample size was later reduced to 381 in Boston, 529 in Chicago, and 305 in San Diego).

Dates of data collection:

March 1981 through May 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the few studies to examine the effect of employment assistance (actual and emotional support) for recent prison releasees via a quasi-experimental design.

Description of variables:

Data were collected on personal, criminal, and employment backgrounds at an initial interview. These data include information on the type, duration, and pay of previous employment, information about living arrangements and marital status, and self-reported criminal histories. Additional variables document program and referral agency services received by the client and the characteristics of the placement position if one was found. Data on client, employer, and agency activities were collected at 30, 90, and 180 days after placement. Criminal activity information was obtained from rap sheets at 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months after placement.

Unit of observation:

Individual program participant

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

Phillips, L. (1987). Identifying the special employment services needed to place ex-offenders in jobs. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

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

Plea Bargaining in the United States, 1978

Georgetown University, Washington, DC

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, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; El Paso, TX; New Orleans, LA; Delaware County, DE; In the plea bargaining simulation: Norfolk, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; New Orleans, LA; Media, PA; Miami, FL; and Portland, OR were used. All prosecutors and defense attorneys who could be contacted in these jurisdictions were included in the sample. The remainder was a convenience sample conducted at a national conference of prosecutors and defense attorneys.

Dates of data collection:

1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study focuses on the role of defendants, victims and judges in plea bargaining cases in 1978. The study includes three different measures of plea bargaining: case study, court room observation, and hypothetical cases given to court room actors. Part of the study consisted of the use of decision-making simulation. The two hypothetical cases which were used were robbery and burglary. The simulation was administered to 136 prosecutors and 104 defense attorneys from a large number of jurisdictions from many states. A quasi-experimental design was incorporated into the simulation and two variables, prior record of defendant and strength of the case, were experimentally manipulated.

Description of variables:

The study consists of three data files. The first two contain information from six cities while the file containing the plea bargaining simulation contains information from a different set of cities (see Sample, above). The first contains court case records. The variables in the file include demographic information on the accused and the victim, past record of the accused, seriousness of the offense, pleas entered, speed of trial process, and sentencing. The second file contains information gathered from in-court observations focusing on the formal supervision of plea bargaining by judges. Variables include nature of the litany, type of defense counsel, and who explained the charges and rights to the defendant. The third file consists of the results of a plea bargaining simulation. The variables include type of attorney (prosecutor or defense), strength of case, seriousness of offender (long or short prior record), and attorney's type of legal experience.

Unit of observation:

There were three different units of observation: individual plea bargaining cases, court room observation of plea bargained cases, and respondents to the simulation.

Geographic Coverage

Norfolk, VA; Seattle, WA; Tucson, AZ; El Paso, TX; New Orleans, LA; Delaware County, DE; Media, PA; Miami, FL; and Portland, OR.

File Structure

Data files:	3; (1) Case (2) In Court Observation (3) Plea Bargaining Simulation
Unit:	Plea bargain cases, court room observations of plea bargained cases, and participants in the simulation

Variables:	Case, 63
	Court, 33
	Simulation, 17
Cases:	Case, 3397
	Court, 711
	Simulation, 479

Reports and Publications

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

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

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,IL; Oakland,MI; and Montgomery,PA), an autonomous county (Peoria,IL; Kalamazoo,MI; and Dauphin,PA), and a declining county (St. Clair,IL; Saginaw,MI; and Erie,PA) were purposively chosen. Data were collected on the cases of 7,475 defendants processed in these counties in 1979 and 1980.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data contain information on personality variables for each of the principal actors in court case processing, i.e., judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and defense attorneys.

Description of variables:

The file includes variables describing the case and defendant (e.g, defendant age, evidence of intoxication, total charges at sentencing, name of charge), variables describing the officials involved in the cases (e.g., involvement in professional groups, percentage of life spent in county, and political affiliation), scale variables describing personality characteristics of these officials (e.g., Machiavellianism, belief in punishment, and belief in efficiency and tolerance), and variables indicating the perceptions of each other shared by these officials (e.g., judge's view of the prosecutor's trial competence and defense counsel's view of the judge's concern for clearing the docket).

Unit of observation:

Defendant

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Defendant
Variables:	264
Cases:	7475

Reports and Publications

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

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

Nardulli, P. F., Flemming, R. B., and Eisenstein, J. (1985). Criminal Courts and Bureaucratic Justice: Concessions and Consensus in the Guilty Plea Process. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 76(4), 1103-1131.

David Nurco

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

Friends Medical Research Center, Baltimore, MD

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 non-addiction.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

July 1973 through January 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This research, the reverse of the usual approach to studying the drug-crime connection, used a sample of narcotic addicts to find out about crime. The data summarize the substance use, demographic, and criminal history of arrested or known narcotic addicts.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Period of addiction (which varies, according to the particular individual, between 1 and 14 periods) or period of non-addiction (which varies between 1 and 8 periods according to the individual)

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Addiction/non-addiction period
Variables:	405
Cases:	4,895

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D. N., Shaffer, J. W., Ball, J. C. and Kinlock, T. W. (1984). Trends in the Commission of Crime among Narcotic Addicts Over Successive Periods of Addiction and Non-addiction. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 10(4), 482-489.

David N. Nurco

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

Friends Medical Research Center, Baltimore, MD

82-IJ-CX-0031

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews were conducted with male narcotic addicts between 1973 and 1978 in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

Sample:

Confidential in-person interviews were conducted with 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected from a population of 6149 known male narcotic offenders arrested by the Baltimore

police department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was stratified by race and year of police contact. These 354 sampled addicts were selected because they had used addictive narcotic drugs at least four days per week for a period of more than one month. The majority of the subjects were heroin addicts.

Dates of data collection:

July 1973 through January 1978

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study records information on periods of non-addiction as well as periods of addiction. In order to obtain chronological information, each sampled addict was asked to describe his periods of addiction as well as periods of non-addiction from the time of first regular narcotic use to the time of the interview. Data were collected up to a maximum of 14 on-periods and 8 off-periods of addiction for each addict. Within each period, information concerning types of narcotic drug use, crime days at risk per year, and percentages of illegal income were reported.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation in the first and second files is the period of addiction/non-addiction. In the third file it is the addict.

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore, Maryland

File Structure

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

Cases: Crime risk, 1898
Drug use, 1898
Illegal income, 354

Reports and Publications

Nurco, D. N., Cisin, I. H. and Ball, J. C. (1985). Crime as a Source of Income for Narcotic Addicts. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2, 113-115.

Shaffer, J. W., Nurco, D., Ball, J. and Kinlock, T. (1985). The Frequency of Non-Narcotic Drug Use and Its Relationship to Criminal Activity among Narcotic Addicts. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 26, 558-566.

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon Whitaker

Police Services Study, Phase II

Indiana University

78-NI-AX-0020

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected under a grant by the National Science Foundation (grant number APR74-140-59 A03) in order to examine the delivery of police services in selected neighborhoods of Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida. Much of the analysis for the study however was done under a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information came from three sources: (1) observational data of general police shifts; (2) police officers' encounters observed during selected shifts; and, (3) telephone interviews conducted with citizens who were involved in police-citizen encounters or who had requested police services during observed shifts.

Sample:

The sample for Phase II of the project was based on results from Phase I of the Police Services Study. In Phase I it was determined that based on differences in population size, police departments could be grouped into five basic classes: agencies with 575 or more full-time sworn officers, 319-574 officers, 132-318 officers, 36-131, and agencies with less than 35 full-time sworn officers. The choice of metropolitan areas was restricted to the 34 largest ones used in Phase I. Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida were selected from this group as research sites because the police agencies in these cities ranged from small to large in size. Non-probability sampling methods were then used to obtain a sample of neighborhoods thought to be consistent with the Phase I results. Three departments were selected in the first two largest size groups, two in the next size, seven in the next, and nine in the last.

Dates of data collection:

May through August, 1977

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data were collected from various sources, each of which can be analyzed separately. The files may also be linked to provide a richer set of information for analysis. The files can be merged by concatenating across sites the variables identifying the jurisdiction, neighborhood, shift, and sequence of the encounter and utilizing the resulting variable as a key for linking the different files.

Description of variables:

Variables describe the shift, the officers, the events occurring during an observed shift, the total number of encounters, a breakdown of dispatched runs by type, and officer attitudes on patrol styles and activities. Other variables provide detail about the officers' role in the encounters and their demeanor towards the citizen(s) involved, including how the encounter began, police actions during the encounter, and services requested by the citizen. Variables describing the citizens include age, sex, total family income, satisfaction with the delivered police services, and neighborhood characteristics.

Unit of observation:

There are three different units of observation: the shift, encounter and the citizen involved in the encounter.

Geographic Coverage

Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Ostrom, E. (1983). A Public Service Industry Approach to the Study of Local Government Structure and Performance. *Policy and Politics*, 11(3), 313-341.

Ostrom, E. (1983). A Public Choice Approach to Metropolitan Institutions: Structure, Incentives and Performance. *Social Science Journal*, 20(3), 79-96.

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

Smith, D. A. (1984). The Organizational Context of Legal Control. *Criminology*, 21, 468-481.

Smith, D. A. and Klein, J. R. (1984) Police Control of Interpersonal Disputes. *Social Problems*, 31, 468-481.

Smith, D. A. and Visher, C. A. (1981). Street-level Justice: Situational Determinants of Police Arrest Decisions. *Social Problems*, 29, 167-178.

Smith, D. A., Visher, C. A., and Davidson, L. A. (1984). Equity and Discretionary Justice: The Influence of Race on Police Arrest Decisions. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 75, 234-249.

Methods Reports are available upon request from:

Workshop in Political Theory and
Policy Analysis
Indiana University
513 N. Park
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(812) 335-0441

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon Whitaker

Police Services Victimization Survey, 1977

Indiana University

National Institute of Justice 78-NI-AX-0020; National Science Foundation GI43949

Purpose of the Study

These data are part of a larger study (see Ostrom, Parks and Whitaker, Police Services Study, Phase II, page 168) designed to examine the delivery of police services. The objective of the survey portion of this research was to examine citizen attitudes about the police and crime in their neighborhoods.

Methodology

Source of information:

The data were obtained through telephone interviews conducted by trained interviewers. These interviews followed a standard questionnaire designed by the project leaders.

Sample:

The sample consists of randomly selected households in three standard metropolitan statistical areas (Rochester, New York, St. Louis, Missouri, and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida) which included 24 cities and small towns. Households were identified through telephone directory listings. A single respondent provide information on the entire household.

Dates of data collection:

May - August, 1977.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data were collected as part of a larger study of police services. This file contains attitude data on crime, the police, and the criminal justice system. When used in combination with other

data files from the Police Services Study, Phase II (see page 168), the information available is unusually rich and detailed.

Description of the variables:

The victimization data file contains information on the perceived risk of victimization, evaluations of the delivery of police services, household victimizations occurring in the previous year, actions taken by citizens in response to crime, and demographic characteristics of the neighborhood.

Unit of observation:

The unit of observation is the household. The individual interviewed provided information for the entire household.

Geographic Coverage

Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida SMSAs. There were actually 24 cities and small towns located within these.

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

Interested users are encouraged to acquire the unpublished Methods Reports (i.e., the MR series) produced as part of this project. Information regarding their availability may be obtained from:

Workshop in Political Theory and
Policy Analysis
Indiana University
513 N. Park
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(812) 335-0441

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, AZ

82-15-CV-K015

Purpose of the Study

The objectives of this study were: (1) to evaluate the community corrections programs of three states noted for such community-level programming (Oregon, Colorado and Connecticut); and, (2) to identify the conditions that underlie their success.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Interviews of correctional personnel were secured from state county and district officials. In addition, mailed questionnaires were employed.

Sample:

Purposive sample of community corrections programs in three states: Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut. These three states were selected because of their unique administrative structuring of community corrections programs.

Dates of data collection:

June 1982 through November 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study evaluates community correction programs in three states that have different administrative or judicial approaches to alternative sentencing. For example, Oregon's community corrections program was designed as a sentencing alternative to prison incarceration and is administered through the state department of corrections. Colorado's program was also a

sentencing alternative program but is administered through the judicial department by individual local districts. Connecticut's program is run by the state department of corrections, but is a transitional one, providing facilities for offenders within a year of being released.

Description of variables:

The variables include information about the kind of people who implement and maintain community corrections programs, the level of commitment by judicial and prison officials to these programs, the perceived extent of community support for such programs, the decision-making process of program implementors, and the achievement of the goals of cost reduction, work training, and rehabilitation.

Unit of observation:

Correctional personnel

Geographic Coverage

Oregon, Connecticut and Colorado

File Structure

Data files:	3
Unit:	Correctional personnel
Variables:	Oregon, 50
	Colorado, 65
	Connecticut, 51
Cases:	Oregon, 272
	Colorado, 317
	Connecticut, 474

Reports and Publications

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S. and Wright P. (1984). Measuring Degrees of Successful Implementation: Achieving Policy Versus Statutory Goals. *Evaluation Review*, 8, 45-74.

Palumbo, D., Maynard-Moody, S. and Wright P. (1984). *Final Report of the Evaluation of Implementation of Community Corrections in Oregon, Colorado and Connecticut.* Unpublished report, Arizona State University, School of Public Affairs, Tempe, AZ.

Anthony Pate and Sampson Annan

Reducing Fear of Crime: Program Evaluation Surveys in Newark [New Jersey] and Houston [Texas], 1983-1984

The Police Foundation, Washington, DC

83-IJ-CX-0003

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to investigate two issues: (1) the effects of various crime-reduction programs in two large U. S. cities through a combination of experimental and quasi-experimental designs; and, (2) the extent of victimization experiences, crime prevention activities, and attitudes toward the police in these selected neighborhoods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from surveys administered within two large U.S. cities, Newark, New Jersey and Houston, Texas. Survey instruments were administered to respondents in randomly selected households and business establishments in seven neighborhoods in the two cities.

Sample:

A random sample was used to select the respondents from the residences and the commercial establishments in the seven neighborhoods. The cities of Houston and Newark were selected as examples of two different types of American cities, but similar in that the police departments were able to design and manage complex experimental programs. Both were purposively selected; Houston because it is a new, growing city with low population density, Newark because it is a mature, high population density city with declining resources.

Dates of data collection:

During the summer months of 1983 (pre-intervention) and 1984 (post-intervention)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study used a pre and post intervention research design to measure the effectiveness of specialized police programs to reduce the fear of crime within communities. The specific police interventions were, (1) a victim re-contact program (Houston only), (2) a citizen contact patrol program (Houston only), (3) police-community newsletter experiment (Newark and Houston), (4) a community organizing response team (Houston only), (5) community police stations (Houston only), (6) community clean-up programs (Newark only), and (7) a coordinated community policing program (Newark only). The design is valuable in that the surveys query respondents both before and after police intervention programs about victimization, attitudes toward the police, changes in life styles because of perceived crime or victimization, and personal involvement in crime prevention activities.

Description of variables:

The variables provide measures of recalled program exposure, perceived area social disorder problems, perceived area physical deterioration problems, fear of personal victimization in area, worry about property crime victimization in area, perceived area property crime problems, personal crimes problems, actual victimization, evaluation of police service and aggressiveness, defensive behaviors to avoid victimization, household crime prevention efforts, and satisfaction with area.

Unit of observation:

Survey respondents from either a residential or a commercial setting

Geographic Coverage

Houston, Texas and Newark, New Jersey

File Structure

Data files:	6
Unit:	Survey respondents
Variables:	195 to 434 per file
Cases:	293 to 2079 per file

Reports and Publications

Pate, A. M., Wycoff, M., Skogan, W. G. and Sherman, L. W. (1986). *Final Report of the Effects of Police Fear Reduction Strategies: A Summary of Findings from Houston and Newark.* Unpublished report, The Police Foundation, Washington, DC.

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 tenth grade. Subsequent questionnaires were administered during the same students' eleventh and twelfth grades.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Between October 1981 and October 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is one of the few data sets with three wave panel data, such that longitudinal control over causal relations can be better secured. This offers greater temporal control than most

delinquency studies which contain only cross-sectional data. Two-wave data were collected on approximately 1500 respondents while complete three wave data were collected on 1250. The wave panel design feature offers a chance to test the relative explanatory power of most contemporary theories of delinquency at different time reference periods (such as deterrence, strain, social control, labeling, and differential association). Time between data collections was one year.

Description of variables:

Variables include demographic characteristics of respondents, perceptions of the certainty and severity of punishment, measures of commitment, conventional involvements and commitments, beliefs, perceptions of peers' involvement and attitudes toward common delinquent acts, and an extensive self-report inventory requesting both prevalence and incidence information.

Unit of observation:

High school students

Geographic Coverage:

Columbia, South Carolina

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	High school students
Variables:	164
Cases:	3382

Reports and Publications

Paternoster, R. and Iovanni, L. (1986). The Deterrent Effect of Perceived Severity: A Reexamination. *Social Forces*, 64 (3), 751-777.

Paternoster, R. (1986). The Use of Composite Scales in Perceptual Deterrence Research: A Cautionary Note. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 23 (2), 128-168.

Frank S. Pearson

New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program, 1983-1986

Institute for Criminological Research, Department of Sociology Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey

83-IJ-CX-K027

Purpose of the Study

The study (1) evaluates the impact of the New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) on recidivism rates, prison space availability, cost effectiveness, and (2) assesses the opinions of criminal justice professionals toward ISP.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data in the offender file were drawn from two sources: (1) file folders from each of New Jersey's 21 county probation departments or Department of Corrections, (2) the Computerized Criminal History file maintained by the New Jersey Department of Systems and Communication (SAC data). The opinion data were collected during personal interviews with criminal justice professionals.

Sample:

There are two samples: the ISP evaluation sample and the opinion survey sample. The ISP evaluation sample is composed of two groups of sentenced felons: (1) the ISP experimental group consisting of offenders admitted to the ISP program; and (2) a control group of offenders who served an ordinary term of imprisonment (OTI). The original control group design called for the random selection of 500 OTI cases as well as 500 randomly selected cases for each of two other groups (offenders who served an ordinary term of probation, and those who served a split sentence of jail followed by probation). A considerable amount of attrition in the latter two groups (35.4% of probation cases and 22.9% of split sentence cases) occurred due to problems in matching computerized records with actual field case files.

Of the total 1990 sampled felons, 554 cases were included in the ISP experimental group and 1446 cases were included in the three control groups. The dates of sentencing of these groups

differed (controls were sentenced earlier than experimentals) in order to compare ISP offenders with OTI offenders for the same time at risk (1983-1985).

The opinion survey of criminal justice professionals is a purposive sample of 60 respondents including judges, prosecutors, public defendants and prison administrators across the 21 New Jersey counties who had some knowledge of the ISP program.

Dates of data collection:

1984 - 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study collected arrest, conviction, sentencing and other criminal justice system processing data on four types of sentenced felons before and after the ISP was enacted. This data set allows one to evaluate impacts of ISP on outcome measures across the four groups. Felon's earning and payment data such as annual income, federal tax, fines and victim fund payments collected during their time of ISP or parole release are also available for ISP and some OTI cases.

Description of variables:

The first file contains felon's personal information on family, education, psychological condition, financial status, employment status at sentencing, substance use, prior and follow-up criminal records, sentence and correctional histories, earning and payment records, and on case characteristics regarding the offenses, sentences and other dispositions.

The second file contains variables such as type of criminal justice professionals interviewed, opinion scale scores on aspects of the ISP (including its severity), and suggestions for ISP.

Unit of observation:

convicted felons and criminal justice professionals

Geographic Coverage

New Jersey

File Structure

Data files:	2;
Unit:	1, convicted felons; 2, practitioners
Variables:	167 and 11
Cases:	1990 and 60

Reports and Publications

Pearson, F. S. (1987). *Research on New Jersey's Intensive Supervision Program.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC).

Susan Pennell, Christine Curtis and Joel Henderson

Guardian Angels: Citizen Response to Crime

Criminal Justice Research Unit, San Diego Association of Governments

83-IJ-CX-0037

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to assess the effects of the Guardian Angels activities on citizens' fear of crime, incidence of crime, and police officers' perceptions of the Guardian Angels.

Methodology

The study contains four data files: (1) a transit riders file, (2) a police officers file, (3) a citizens file, and (4) a merchants file. The methodology varies by file.

Sources of information:

Transit Riders:	Questionnaires completed by transit riders in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and New York City.
Police Officers:	Self-administered questionnaires completed by the patrol officers in six cities: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Sacramento and San Francisco.
Residents:	Personal interviews with residents in the San Diego downtown areas where the Angels patrolled.
Merchants:	Personal interviews with merchants in the San Diego downtown areas where the Angels patrolled.

Sample:

Transit Riders: Convenience sample of users of public transportation.

Police Officers: Convenience sample of patrol officers present for duty on date of survey.

Residents: Random sample of housing units was selected from an enumeration of households compiled by the research team. Respondents within the selected housing units were also randomly selected.

Merchants: Random selection from a list of businesses that were open between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. (i.e., when the Angels patrolled).

Dates of data collection:

Transit Riders:	October, 1984
Police Officers:	October and November, 1984
Residents:	August, 1984 to February, 1985
Merchants:	August, 1984 to February, 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data provide information useful for evaluating the activities of the Guardian Angels from the perspectives of transit riders, residents, merchants, and police officers. The original investigator's reports (see below) include valuable qualitative information obtained from field observations and interviews with Angel leaders and members, police administrators and city officials.

Description of variables:

Transit Riders: Questions related to riders' demographic characteristics, knowledge and contacts of the Angels, attitude toward the group, feelings of safety on public transit and victimization experience.

Police Officers: Respondents were asked about their knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, opinions regarding the benefits and effectiveness of the group and information on law enforcement experiences.

Resid./Merch.: Variables include demographic characteristics, general problems in the neighborhood, opinions regarding crime problems, crime prevention activities, fear of crime, knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group and victimization experiences.

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage

Transit Riders:	Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and New York City.
Police Officers:	Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Sacramento and San Francisco.
Resid./Merch.:	San Diego.

File Structure

Data files:	4; (1) Rider, (2) Police, (3) Resident, (4) Merchant
Unit:	Rider, transit rider
	Police, police line officer
	Resident, resident
	Merchant, merchant
Variables:	Rider, 22
	Police, 26
	Resident, 105
	Merchant, 115
Cases:	Rider, 286,
	Police, 444
	Resident, 130
	Merchant, 110

Reports and Publications

Pennell, S., Curtis, C. and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime: Volume 1 - Executive Summary.* San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments.

Pennell, S., Curtis, C. and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime: Volume 2 - Technical Report.* San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments.

Pennell, S., Curtis, C. and Henderson, J. (1985). *Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime: Volume 3 - Research Methodology and Data Collection Instruments.* San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments.

Joan Petersilia, Allan Abrahamse and James Q. Wilson

Police Performance and Case Attrition; Los Angeles County, 1980-1981

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

85-IJ-CK-0072

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of city characteristics on felony case attrition rates between 1980 and 1981 in 25 cities located in Los Angeles County, California.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Demographic data were obtained from the 1983 *County and City Data Book.* Arrest data were collected directly from the 1980 and 1981 California Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) data file maintained by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Sample:
The sample consisted of twenty-five cities in Los Angeles County, California. All cities in Los Angeles County were eligible if they met each of three criteria: (1) the city's demographic data were published in the 1983 *County and City Data Book*; (2) the police department made more than 300 felony arrests per year; and (3) the police department agreed to participate in the study. Note: fifteen arresting agencies including the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were excluded from the study because they failed to meet the selection criteria.

Dates of data collection:

Circa 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set was designed to examine the effects of crime rates, city characteristics and the police department's financial resources on case attrition among the large police departments in an urban area.

Description of variables:

City demographic variables include total population, minority population, population aged 65 years or older, number of female headed families, number of index crimes, number of families below the poverty level, city expenditures and police expenditures. City arrest data include information on number of arrests disposed, number of males and females, number of blacks and whites, number of cases released by police, number of cases denied by prosecutors, number of cases acquitted, number of convicted cases given prison terms.

Unit of observation:

City

Geographic Coverage

Los Angeles County, California

File Structure

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

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

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

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J., Abrahamse, A. and Wilson, J. Q. (1987). *Police Performance and Case Attrition.* Santa Monica, Ca: Rand Corp.

Joan Petersilia, Susan Turner, and Joyce Peterson

Effects of Prison versus Probation in California

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

83-IJ-CX-0002

Purpose of the Study

The study was divided into two phases. The first assessed the effects of different sanctions on separate criminal populations, focusing on probation as a sentencing alternative for felons. The second phase used a quasi-experimental design to address how imprisonment affects criminal behavior when criminals are released. Specific issues included (a) the effect of imprisonment (vs. probation) and length of time served on recidivism; (b) the amount of crime prevented by imprisoning offenders rather than placing them on probation; and (c) costs to the system for achieving that reduction in crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official records of the California Youth and Corrections Agency.

Sample:

The data set for the first phase was built from two select populations. The first group includes all offenders sentenced to prison in 1980 by the California Superior Court. The second is a stratified random sample of adult males (approximately 6,000) who were sentenced to probation following conviction for certain felonies. The resulting data set (labeled "Statewide" below) represents over 12,000 adult males convicted in Superior Court in the largest 17 counties in California of robbery, assault, burglary, larceny/theft, forgery, or drug sale/possession. These crimes were selected because, by law, offenders convicted of these offenses may be sentenced to either prison or probation. The data for the first phase served as a sampling frame from which a matched sample was drawn of 1,022 probationers and prisoners (511 each, contained in separate files labeled "Probationer" and "Prisoner" below) from Los Angeles and Alameda counties sentenced in 1980 and released prior to July 1, 1982. These cases were matched on county of conviction, conviction offense type and a "risk of imprisonment" measure and represent the most serious offenders on probation and the least serious offenders sentenced to prison from the two counties that sentence nearly half of all those convicted in the state.

Dates of data collection:

Summer 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Although random assignment of offenders to prison or probation was not employed, the quasi-experimental/matching design of the study represents a methodological advancement for assessing effects of alternative sanctions. Specific features are a follow-up period of 24 months of post-release behavior measured by official criminal records ("rap sheets") and selection of a target group of offenders considered to be the most problematic to the system: prisoners and probationers who not so serious that prison is the only appropriate sanction, but cannot be dismissed as minor offenders who present no threat of recidivism on probation.

Description of variables:

Information is available in all files on (a) personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, employment, juvenile and adult criminal history, drug and alcohol use; (b) aspects of the case including number of charges, number of co-defendants, weapon used, injury inflicted, number of victims, relationship of offender to victim; and (c) final outcome (conviction charges, type and length of sentence). In the prisoner and probationer files, additional follow-up information (covering two years) was collected which includes the total number of nonfiled arrests and, for filed charges, the date, charge type, final disposition (e.g., guilty, dismissed) and sentence imposed (length, type). Information on actual release dates from subsequent incarcerations (i.e., offenders who were arrested, convicted and incarcerated for another crime after their release from the initial, case-defining, conviction) was not available, however a method for estimating time-served/time-at-risk is provided.

Unit of observation:

Convicted offenders

Geographic Coverage

"Statewide" file covers convictions in the 17 largest counties in California; "Prisoner"/"Probationer" files cover Los Angeles and Alameda counties.

File Structure

Data files:	2; (1) Statewide (2) Prisoner (3) Probationer
Unit:	Convicted offender
Variables:	Statewide file, 56

Cases:	Prisoner file, 122 Probationer file, 120 Statewide file, 12324 Prisoner file, 511 Probationer file, 511

Reports and Publications

Petersilia, J. (1985). Research in Brief: Probation and Felony Offenders. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S. and Kahan, J. (1985). *Granting Felons Probation: Public Risks and Alternatives*. Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation, R-3186-NIJ.

Petersilia, J., Turner, S. and Peterson, J. (1986). *Prison versus Probation in California: Implications for Crime and Offender Recidivism*. Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation, R-3323-NIJ.

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 2659 cases were selected.

Dates of data collection:

1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines the impact of forensic evidence on court dispositions. Detailed court, police and laboratory information were collected on cases that involved physical evidence and a comparison group of cases that did not.

Description of variables:

These data summarize the use of forensic evidence in serious criminal cases and the effect of such evidence on court disposition. Variables include crime scene location, original condition of crime scene, time devoted to crime scene by technicians, type of evidence collected, and disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Court cases involving serious criminal investigation

Geographic Coverage

Peoria and Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; and Oakland, California

File Structure

Data files:	8
Unit:	Court case
Variables:	120 per file
Cases:	278 - 502 per file

Reports and Publications

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S. and Gilliland, M. (1982). *The Role of Scientific Evidence in the Prosecution of Criminal Cases: A Discussion of Recent Empirical Findings*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, Toronto, Canada.

Peterson, J., Mihajlovic, S. and Gilliland, M. (1983). Does the Crime Laboratory have the Answers? Four Cities Compared. *Chemistry and Crime: From Sherlock Holmes to Today's Courtroom*. Samuel Gerber (ed.). Washington, DC: The American Chemical Society.

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

Mark A. Peterson, Suzanne Polich and Jan Michael Chaiken

Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Anonymous self-administered questionnaires were given to inmates in five California prisons.

Sample:

A purposive sample of five adult penal institutions in California were selected. Inmates volunteered to participate in the study.

Dates of data collection:

Summer of 1976

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates incarcerated criminals, using self-report information on offending histories and backgrounds. Variables were derived to examine the characteristics of repeatedly arrested or convicted offenders as well as offenders reporting the greatest number of serious crimes.

Description of variables:

The variables include information about crimes committed leading to incarceration, rates of criminal activity, social-psychological scales for analyzing motivations to commit crimes, and offense histories and attitudinal/psychological information about the inmates.

Unit of observation:

Inmate

Geographic Coverage

California

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

Mark A. Peterson, Jan Chaiken and Patricia Ebener

Survey of Jail and Prison Inmates, 1978: California, Michigan and Texas

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

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 characteristics.

Methodology

Sources of information:

A self-administered anonymous questionnaire was given to inmates at 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan, and Texas.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan, and Texas was selected. Inmates in these state prisons and county jails who volunteered to participate in answering questionnaires.

Dates of data collection:

From late 1978 to early 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates incarcerated offenders, using self-report information on offending histories and offenders' background. It is the second study of Rand's research on career criminals [see Mark A. Peterson et al., Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976].

Description of variables:

Variables contain information concerning prior criminal histories of inmates, demographic, social and psychological characteristics, varieties of criminal behavior, and different types of prison treatment programs.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

California, Michigan, and Texas

File Structure

Data files:	11
Unit:	Inmates
Variables:	62 - 455 per file
Cases:	204 - 21,900 per file

Reports and Publications

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

Peterson, M. A., Chaiken, J., Ebener, P. and Honig, P. (1982). *Survey of Prison and Jail Inmates: Background and Method*. Santa Monica, CA: 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 Database, 1967-1980

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

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 UCR Program in a frequent and consistent manner over a fourteen year period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

All U.S. law enforcement agencies submitting ten or more monthly reports in every year from 1967 through 1980 were selected. Data include crime and clearance counts reported by 3,328 such agencies.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data include monthly breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from UCR Return A master tapes. They contain more detailed information than that published annually by the FBI in *Crime in the United States*. The data set was constructed specifically for time-series and pooled cross-section analysis. The sample was designed so that only the most "complete" cases were

included (i.e., only data from agencies that submitted UCRs frequently and consistently over time are included).

Description of variables:

Three general types of variables are included: the number of offenses known to police, the number of offenses cleared by arrests, and the number of offenses cleared by arrests only for persons under age 18. Each of these categories contain such detailed items as weapon-specific robbery and assault, types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in both monthly and annual aggregations. Identifying variables include the FBI "ORI Code," a unique sequential case number (consistent across files), geographic region, state, SMSA, county, population size and group, and frequency of reporting.

Unit of observation:

The actual unit of observation is the police agency, however, the original investigators suggest that the crimes and clearances reported by a police agency to the UCR Program represent the experiences of "communities" where the boundaries of a police jurisdiction are considered the operational definition of the community.

Geographical Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files:	14
Unit:	Agency
Variables:	1,210
Cases:	3,328

Reports and Publications

Not yet available

Thomas F. Pogue

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

University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

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) government expenditures data from Governmental Finances, Census of Governments (1962, 1967, 1972), and Expenditure and Employment for the Criminal Justice System, these data are produced by the Department of Commerce and Bureau of Census; and, (4) socio-economic and demographic data for publications of the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and Census Bureau.

Sample:

In one part of this analysis data are collected on all fifty states, thus constituting a universe of U.S. states. In the second part of the analysis, a panel of 77 SMSAs were selected for a city-level analysis. The central concern of the sampling plan was to obtain data for a set of states and SMSA's that were consistent both across states and SMSAs at each point in time and across time for each state and SMSA included in the sample.

Dates of data collection:

January 1 through May 31, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study has constructed an 18 year state level panel data set from 50 states and city level panel data from 77 SMSAs. This information was collected in order to test deterrence hypotheses about the effect of sanction levels on crime rates over the period 1960-1977. The data also contain important information about crimes and sanctions, as well as economic and political/legal information on these jurisdictions.

Description of variables:

The state-level data consists of a panel of observations from each of the 50 states covering the years 1960-1977. The 484 variables contain information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served for incarcerated inmates, the probability of imprisonment, socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels, and income, sentencing statutes, prison population levels, and estimated capacity, and state and local expenditures for police protection. The SMSA-level data consist of a panel of 77 SMSAs covering the years 1960-1977. The 232 variables contain information on crime and clearance rates, length of time served and probability of imprisonment, socio-economic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels and income, taxation, and expenditure data. Only property crimes (burglary, larceny, robbery, and auto theft) were considered in the SMSA data base.

Unit of observation:

States and SMSAs in the United States

Geographic Coverage

Fifty U. S. states and 77 SMSA's

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

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

Robert Prentky and Raymond Knight

Dangerous Sex Offenders: Classifying, Predicting and Evaluating Outcomes of Clinical Treatment

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts

82-IJ-CX-0058

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to validate two classification systems used at the Massachusetts Treatment Center: one for rapists and one for child molesters.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

The subjects came from all of the 1500 sexual offender cases that ever referred to the treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts for intensive observation. From this set, 500 were committed and became the treatment patients. Of these patients, 270 were released after varying lengths of treatment and were selected as the sample in the study. The follow-up period covers the period
1960-1985.

Dates of data collection:

1982 to 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Rapists and child abusers were separated as two types of sex offenders. Each of these two types were then clinically classified into different subtypes based on classification criteria developed for the two taxonomies tested. Additionally, offenders' post-release offenses were categorized into traffic offenses, non-traffic offenses and sex offenses.

Description of variables:

Variables include type of traffic offenses, criminal offenses and sex offenses charged. Also included are the subtypes of sexual offender, dispositions of the cases charged, parole and discharge information, and a wide array of life history and institutional variables.

Unit of observation:

Individual

Geographic Coverage:

Bridgewater, Massachusetts

File Structure:

Data files:	1
Unit:	Individual
Variables:	332
Cases:	270

Reports and Publications

Prentky, R. A., Knight, R. A., and Rosenberg, R. (1988). Validation analyses on the MTC Taxonomy for rapists: Disconfirmation and reconceptualization. In R. A. Prentky & V. Quinsey (eds.), *Human Sexual Aggression: Current Perspectives*. New York: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, V. 528.

Prentky, R. A. and Knight, R. A. (1986). Impulsivity in the lifestyle and criminal behavior of sexual offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 13(2), 141-164.

Knight, R. A., Rosenberg, R. and Schneider, B. (1985). Classification of Sexual Offenders: Perspectives, Methods, and Validation. In A. Burgess (ed.), *Rape and Sexual Assault: A Research Handbook*. New York: Garland.

Rosenberg, R. Knight, R. A., Prentky, R. A., and Lee, A. (1988). Validating the components of a taxonomic system for rapists: A path analytic approach. *Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 16, 169-185.

Note: The above represent only a small portion of related publications. Users of this data set are encouraged to contact the original investigators for a complete list of publications as well as updated information that may be useful in secondary analyses of the data.

Contact:

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Nicole Hahn Rafter

Women in Prison, 1800-1935: Tennessee, New York and Ohio

Northeastern, Boston, MA

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.

Sample:

The sample consisted of all female inmates incarcerated in state prisons in Tennessee, New York and Ohio from 1800 to 1935. Their records were gathered from prison registries.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study

The study focuses on the ways in which female prisoners were treated across time in different types of penal institutions. In Tennessee, women were incarcerated in a predominantly male prison while Ohio and New York incarcerated females in custodial and reformatory institutions. These differences in institutions allow comparability of types of prisons and prisoners. Studying women's prisons is of interest because there have been so few historical explorations about incarcerated women. In addition, studies on women's prisons are needed because they are unique from men's prisons because of ideological and structural differences.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Female inmate

Geographic Coverage

Tennessee, Ohio, and New York

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Inmate

Variable: 30
Cases: 4609

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Rafter, N. H. (1983). Chastising the Unchaste: Social Control Functions of the Women's Reformatory System. In A. Scull and S. Cohen (Eds.), *Social Control and the State: Comparative and Historical Essays*. Oxford: Martin Robertson and Co.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Survey of Victimization and Attitudes Toward Crime and Law Enforcement: Boston and Chicago, 1966

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

OLEA-006

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to explore attitudes toward crime and the police, and to determine factors related to criminal victimization and the reporting of crime incidents to the police.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Detailed personal interviews conducted by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Respondents were asked to recall the number and type of crime experiences in the previous year (July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966) on a "screener" interview. Those who answered positively to the screener questions were administered an "incident form" to gain more detailed information about each victimization experience.

Sample:

Precincts were purposively selected to represent high and low income populations living in high crime areas. The sites selected were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts - Dorchester and Roxbury); (2) Chicago, IL - (precincts - Fillmore and Town Hall). Within areas, probability samples were drawn. The universe consisted of the adult population (any household member 18 years or older) in each police precinct.

Dates of data collection:

July-October, 1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. This study along with other field surveys done at the same time were influential in the development of the National Crime Survey. This particular study combines a victimization survey with citizen attitudes/perceptions of crime and the police, and questions about their behavior in response to crime or the threat of crime.

Description of the variables:

Variables contain information about neighborhood characteristics, individual attributes (e.g. age, race, gender, education, income, religion, marital status), perceptions of crime, social environment, and the criminal justice system, experiences with the police, criminal victimization experiences, protective measures taken, victim-offender relationship, characteristics of the crime incident, police response to crime reports, and victim perceptions of and satisfaction with police response.

Unit of observation:

Household (as reported by a "household respondent")

Geographic Coverage

Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts) and Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts)

File Structure

Data files:*	2 files - Resident and Contact
Unit:	household
Variables:**	Resident: 1702 (495)
	Contact: 1836 (377)
Cases:	Resident: 1469
	Contact: 343

NOTES:

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

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

Reports and Publications:

Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1967). Measurement of the nature and amount of crime. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas*, (U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. I, Section I). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1967). Public perceptions and recollections about crime, law enforcement, and criminal justice. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas*, (U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. I, Section II). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago and Washington, DC, 1966

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

OLEA-006

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to evaluate transactions and encounters between the police and citizens through observation of their roles, behaviors and decisions. These encounters were recorded by trained observers in the course of regular police shifts.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from two sources: (1) field observations by trained observers of mobile and foot patrols and (2) official records of police dispatch calls.

Sample:

Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts - Dorchester and Roxbury); (2) Chicago, IL - (precincts - Fillmore and Town Hall); and, (3) Washington, DC (precincts - #6, 10, 13, & 14). Stratified probability samples of police tours of duty were drawn. Evening and weekend shifts were overrepresented to maximize the number of encounters observed. All encounters within a sampled tour of duty were recorded.

Dates of data collection:

1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The data from this portion of the study have been influential in the development of theories of police behavior.

Description of the variables:

Variables contain information about the nature and context of the encounter including characteristics, roles, manner of and relationships between the citizens involved in the encounter; citizen's definition of the situation and police response; characteristics of the situation location; definition of the situation after arrival of police; specific police actions and manner of police behavior during encounter; informal characterizations by police of participants involved in encounter. In cases where offender suspects were involved, information was collected on restraints employed, searches, interrogations, confessions, advisement of rights, booking, and other arrest processes.

Unit of observation:

GENERAL: observer's summary of encounters recorded at the end of each shift
ONVIEW: police-initiated encounter
RUNS: encounter initiated by call for service
CFM: citizen-initiated contact with police in field
CPC: police dispatch record

NOTE: a sixth file containing records of encounters with citizens who came in person to police stations to mobilize police (Citizen Station Mobilizations) was not available for archiving. Citizen Station Mobilizations were said to have comprised six percent of all types of police-citizen transactions in the study (approximately 340 cases).

Geographic Coverage

Selected police districts in Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, and Washington, DC

File Structure

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

NOTES:

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

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

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

Reports and Publications

Black, D. (1980). *The Manners and Customs of the Police*. New York: Academic Press.

Black, D. J. (1968). *Police Encounters and Social Organization: An Observation Study*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Black, D. J. (1970). Production of crime rates. *American Sociological Review* 35 (August): 733-748.

Black, D. J. (1971). The social organization of arrest. *Stanford Law Review* 23 (June): 1087-1111.

Black, D. J. and Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1967). Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas*. (U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. II, Section I). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Black, D. J. and Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1970). Police control of juveniles. *American Sociological Review* 35 (February): 63-77.

Friedrich, R. J. (1977). *The Impact of Organizational, Individual, and Situational Factors on Police Behavior.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1971a). *The Police and the Public.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1971b). Systematic observation of natural social phenomena. In Herbert L. Costner (Ed.), *Sociological Methodology, 1971* (Pp. 3-33). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Attitudes and Perceptions of Police Officers in Boston, Chicago and Washington, DC, 1966

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

OLEA-006

Purpose of the Study

This survey was designed to explore perceptions and attitudes of police officers of three metropolitan areas toward their work and the organizations and publics with which they interact. Issues of interest include (1) the nature of police careers, police work and officer satisfaction with their jobs; (2) officer orientations toward policing tasks and their relationships with the public; and (3) officer perceptions of organizations and systems that influence or change police work.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal interviews conducted by the field staff of the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

Sample:

Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (precincts - Dorchester and Roxbury); (2) Chicago, IL - (precincts - Fillmore and Town Hall); and, (3) Washington, DC (precincts - #6, 10, 13, & 14). Simple random samples of approximately 25 police officers in each of the eight precincts were drawn from department rosters. The response rate was nearly 100%.

Dates of data collection:

June, 1966

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set is part of the larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas" that was done for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The data set from this portion of the study is companion to the data from the observational study of police behavior undertaken at the same time and place (Black, D.J. and Reiss, A.J. Jr. "Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966").

Description of the variables:

Variables contain information about police officer's reasons for choosing police work; their likes and dislikes about their jobs; career orientation and commitment; satisfaction with job and with assignments; perceptions of relations between the police and the general public; orientations toward public behavior and opinions; perceptions of relations with local government and its legal system; perceptions of problems in law enforcement and police officers' relations with the justice system.

Unit of observation:

Police officers

Geographic Coverage

Selected areas in Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, and Washington, DC

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Police officer
Variables:	507 (429)
Cases:	203

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

Reports and Publications

Reiss, A. J., Jr. (1967). Career orientations, job satisfaction, and the assessment of law enforcement problems by police officers. In Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Ed.), *Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas.* (U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. II, Section II). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Marc Riedel and Margaret Zahn

Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-Level Supplementary Homicide Reports

Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois

79-NI-AX-0092

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to standardize the format of national homicide data and analyze trends over the period 1968-1978.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from their master tape files of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data originally submitted by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Sample:

As part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, participating U.S. law enforcement agencies are asked by the FBI to provide additional details about homicides that were reported in their jurisdictions. These data are collected on a UCR form entitled "Supplementary Homicide Report." The investigators obtained a copy of these data for the years 1968 through 1978 and performed additional processing. The data that make up this sample may be biased either because (1) homicides were not brought to the attention of the local police agency, or (2) the agency did not participate in the UCR program, or (3) a participating agency failed to forward the SHR portion of the UCR to the FBI. Coding and entry into machine-readable form was performed by the FBI's UCR Section staff. Because the coding scheme underwent substantial revision twice during the study period (1973 and 1976), the investigators re-processed the data to obtain consistency and comparability of observations and variables over time.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

These data are distinguished by their unit of observation and accessibility. The form in which the FBI distributes their master tape data is difficult to use because the data are stored in packed binary fields, the number of records per case varies, and the files include several different types of records. This data set is reformatted so that the unit of observation (the homicide victim) is constant across the study period, the storage mode is "character-numeric" (either alphabetic characters or numbers), and the data are rectangularly structured (i.e., all records are the same length and there is only one record per case).

Description of variables:

Variables include information pertaining to the reporting agency, victim and offender characteristics, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. Agency-specific information includes total population, city and/or SMSA size, and county and state codes. The victim's and offender's age, race, and sex are present, as well as the number of victims and offenders involved in the incident. Information about the incident includes the type of weapon used, the relationship of victim to offender, and circumstance (e.g., related to a felony, justifiable, etc.). It is important to note that major changes occurred in the FBI coding of SHR's at two points during the time period. The

result is relatively consistent coding within the time periods 1968-1972, 1973-1975, and 1976-1978, but not between them. The later time periods have more detailed information, particularly regarding the circumstance and relationship variables. It is noteworthy that the FBI did not collect information on the offender prior to 1976.

Unit of observation:

Homicide victim

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files:	11; each file contains a calendar year of reported homicides
Unit:	Victim
Variables:	37; 1 codebook defines all files
Cases:	11,957 to 18,941

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M. and Zahn, M. (1981). *Nature and Patterns of American Homicide: Final Report.* Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., and Mock, L. F. (1985). *The Nature and Patterns of American Homicide.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Joseph Romm

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

System Sciences, Inc., Bethesda, MD

J-LEAA-027-78

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices. The primary objectives of the research were to (a) determine whether a new classification/diagnostic instrument called the Client Management Classification (CMC) system results in more effective outcomes for the probationer than the traditional instrument (the Needs Assessment Form); (b) determine for high risk probationers whether probation was more effective if the initial six months of probation and support services were intensified; and, (c) determine for low risk probationers whether limited services were as effective as services that were normally provided.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

The sample included those defendants in Milwaukee County Wisconsin sentenced to probation between January 2, 1980 and June 30, 1981 and who had reported to the probation department for intake. The sample was limited to adult residents of Milwaukee County who were not already on probation, not judged to be severely psychotic or severe sex deviate cases, and not assigned to jail/work release sentences of more than ten days followed by probation. Attrition within the study was mainly due to "no-shows", those who did not report to probation intake after sentencing and were immediate absconders. No shows accounted for 394 of the 2316 probationers.

Dates of data collection:

January 2, 1980 through June 30, 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study uses an experimental design to assess the effectiveness of different levels of probation supervision. Individuals were given the Wisconsin risk and needs assessment scales in order to assign them to one of three groups of risk/need. The risk/need classifications were low, medium and high. All subjects were divided into two groups based on their case numbers, odd/even. Those with an even number were given the Client Management Classification (CMC) System interview. Low/medium risk clients with and without the CMC were then assigned to control service groups (normal service) or to experimental service groups intensive service) based on their risk scores and/or CMC scores. High risk probationers with and without the CMC interviews were randomly assigned to control and experimental service groups. After six months clients assigned to intensive service were transferred to normal service and support.

Description of variables:

The data set contains information on type of probation supervision, original probation classification level, and demographic and criminal history data. Variables in the data set include demographic variables (gender, race, marital status and education), employment status, referred agency, and variables describing the subjects mental health (presence of criminal value system, hyperactivity, destructive behavior, and withdrawal).

Unit of observation:

Each case in the Reassessment and Admissions/Terminations files represents data on an individual probationer. Cases in the chronological file are records of probation agent contacts with probationers over the course of the study.

Geographic Coverage

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

File Structure

Data files:	3; (1) reassessment, (2) admissions/terminations (3) chronological
Unit:	Probationers and probation agent contacts with probationers
Variables:	Reassessment, 218
	Admissions/terminations, 210
	Chronological, 17
Cases:	Reassessment, 1343
	Admissions/terminations, 1922
	Chronological, 47169

Reports and Publications

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

Bennett, L. A. (1986). *A Reassessment of an Experimental Study of Intensive Probation Supervision*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Scientists, Orlando, FL.

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Arthur J. Lurigio and Paul J. Lavrakas

Crime Stoppers: A National Evaluation of Program Operations and Effects

Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University

83-IJ-CX-K050

Purpose of this Study

This study's goal was to answer three basic questions about the Crime Stoppers (CS) programs. First, how does Crime Stoppers work in both theory and practice? Second, what are the opinions and attitudes of program participants toward the Crime Stoppers programs? Third, how do components of the program such as rewards, anonymity, use of informants and media participation affect criminal justice outcome measures such as citizen calls and arrests?

Methodology

Sources of information:

Questionnaires were mailed to police coordinators and chairpersons of the Board of Directors of CS programs.

Sample:

A national telephone survey identified 443 operational Crime Stoppers programs from a list of provided by Crime Stoppers International. Questionnaires were then mailed to police co-ordinators and Board of Directors chairpersons. Completed questionnaires were received from 203 or 46% of the police coordinators and 164 or 37% of the board chairs.

Dates of data collection:

The national telephone screening interviews were conducted in February and March of 1984. The police coordinators and board chairpersons were mailed questionnaires in May of 1984.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is the first attempt to examine the operational procedures and effectiveness of Crime Stoppers programs in the United States. Police coordinators and board chairs described perceptions and attitudes toward the CS program. Data were also collected on citizen calls received by the program, the program's arrests and clearances, property recovered, the program's prosecutions and convictions, and the program's effects on investigation procedure.

Description of variables:

The police coordinator's questionnaire includes variables such as the police coordinator's background and experience; program development and support; everyday operations and procedures; outcome statistics on citizen calls, suspects arrested, property recovered and suspects prosecuted; reward setting and distribution; and program relations with media, law enforcement and the board of directors. The merged file include both survey data from police coordinators and board members. Variables include city population, percent of households living in poverty and percent of white population; number of UCR part I crimes; membership and performance of the board; fund-raising methods; and ratings of the program.

Unit of observation:

Crime stoppers programs

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files:	2; police coordinator file and merged file of police coordinators and board chairpersons
Unit:	crime stoppers programs
Variables:	police coordinator file, 296 merged file, 596
Cases:	police coordinator file, 194 merged file, 203

Reports and Publications

Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J. and Lavrakas, P.J. (1986). *Crime Stoppers - A National Evaluation.* (Research in Brief, September 1986). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J. and Lavrakas, P.J. (1986). *Crime Stoppers: A National Evaluation of Program Operations and Effects.* (Executive Summary). Evanston, IL: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northern University.

Peter Schmidt and Ann D. Witte

Predicting Recidivism: North Carolina, 1978 and 1980

Michigan State University

84-IJ-CX-0021

Purpose of the Study

This study examines individual characteristics and recidivism (measured as length of time until a released prisoner returns to prison) for two cohorts of North Carolina prison releasees.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The North Carolina Department of Corrections provided data tapes which contained information on all individuals released from North Carolina prisons during the periods July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978 and July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980.

Sample:

1978: After deletions for obvious data defects, there were 9327 individual records on the tape. Of these, 4709 were missing information on one or more variables and these observations constitute a "missing data" file. The other 4618 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an "estimation sample" of 1540 observations and a "validation sample" of 3078.

1980: After deletions for obvious data defects, there were 9549 individual records on the tape. Of these, 3810 were missing information on one or more variables and these observations constitute a "missing data" file. The other 5739 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an "estimation sample" of 1435 observations and a "validation sample" of 4304 observations.

Dates of data collection:

April, 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set is particularly useful for the application of survival models because it contains information on the length of time until recidivism occurs.

Description of variables:

Variables include the sex, race, age, and marital status of the inmate, involvement in drugs or alcohol, level of schooling, the nature of the crime which resulted in the "sample conviction," (e.g. felon vs. misdemeanor, against person vs. against property), participation in work release, number of rules broken during the "sample sentence," amount of time served in "sample sentence," number of prior incarcerations, the nature of the inmate's release (e.g. supervised), recidivism following release from the "sample incarceration," the length of time from release from the "sample incarceration" until return to prison in North Carolina, and the amount of time in the followup period (from release until North Carolina Department of Correction records were searched). A variable called FILE indicates to which data sample the individual record belongs--analysis sample, validation sample, or missing data sample.

Unit of observation:

Released inmates

Geographic Coverage

North Carolina

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Schmidt, P. & Witte, A. D. (1988). *Predicting Recidivism Using Survival Models*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Lyle W. Shannon

Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime: Effects of Sanctions

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

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 to evaluates the effectiveness of judicial intervention and varying degrees of sanction severity on subsequent delinquency. The primary research hypothesis was whether the number or type of judicial intervention had any effect on the seriousness of offenders' future criminal behavior or the decision to desist from such behavior.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were coded from police and juvenile court records. In addition, respondents in the 1942 and 1949 birth cohorts were interviewed.

Sample:

The research was based upon a longitudinal study of three birth cohorts (1942, 1949, and 1955) in Racine, Wisconsin. The three birth cohorts included 6,127 persons (both males and females) of which 4,079 had continuous residence in Racine. Of these 4,079 persons only 2,061 had at least one contact with the police. These 2,601 males and females comprised the bulk of the study.

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data come from a longitudinal design study consisting of three birth cohorts. Extensive information about contact with the justice system was collected as well as rich information from individual respondents through interviews. Only the 1942 and 1949 birth cohorts were included in the interviewing phase of data collection.

Description of variables:

Each individual in the data set is identified by a variable called UID which as a unique identification number. The police contact data set contains data on the number of police contacts, the seriousness and severity of the contact, and its temporal occurrence in the career of the respondent. Other variables include characteristics of the person who had the police contact such as age, cohort, and decade in which the contact occurred. The interview information includes self-reports of police contacts, attitudes toward the police, and other attitudinal and demographic variables.

Unit of observation:

Police contact

Geographic Coverage

Racine, Wisconsin

File Structure

Data files:	2; (1) Police/interview (2) Police
Unit:	Police contact
Variables:	Police/interview, 158
	Police, 94
Cases:	15245

Reports and Publications

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

Simon I. Singer

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

Research Foundation of the State University of New York - Albany

85-IJ-CX-0026

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to estimate the deterrent effects of the New York's Juvenile Offender Law of 1978 on violent juvenile arrest rates in New York City and in upstate New York.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data file contains monthly arrest data for violent offenses committed by juveniles aged 13 to 15 years old in New York City, upstate New York and Philadelphia (a control jurisdiction). These time-series data were collected by individual police jurisdictions that reported monthly arrests to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the FBI.

Sample:

The data include monthly juvenile arrests reported by police between January, 1974 and December, 1984 in the three areas. The monthly data for Philadelphia were collected to serve as a control series for comparison with the New York series.

Dates of data collection:

Circa. 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data permit use of an interrupted time-series model to assess the intervention effect of the New York Juvenile Offender Law on juveniles' rates of violent crime. The law was enacted in September, 1978 and its impact can be assessed on five types of violent offenses over a post-

intervention period of 75 months. Two comparison time series are available to control for temporal and geographical characteristics. One is the juvenile arrests of 16 to 19 year olds in New York City; the other is the arrests of juveniles aged 13 to 15 years in Philadelphia.

Description of variables:

The file includes monthly rates of violent juvenile arrests for homicide, rape, assault, arson and robbery in two juvenile cohorts (age 13-15 and age 16-19) in the three areas.

Unit of observation:

Months

Geographic Coverage

State of New York and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Singer, S. I. and McDowall, D. (1988). Criminalizing delinquency: the deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law. *Law and Society Review*, 22: 521-535.

Dale Anne Sipes and Mary Elsner Oram

Analyzing Trial Time

National Center for State Courts

85-IJ-CX-0044

Purpose of the Study

This study in nine courts attempted to identify procedural factors that can be used to reduce length of criminal and civil trials without impairing fairness.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were gathered from two sources: (1) data recording forms on ongoing trial cases completed by courtroom clerks or trial judges and (2) mailed questionnaires of judges, civil attorneys and criminal attorneys.

Sample:

There are two samples. In the trial case sample, cases were obtained from a convenience sample of ongoing trials heard during March 1986 to January 1987. For the survey, mailing lists of judges, civil plaintiff's attorneys, private criminal defense attorneys, criminal prosecutors, and public defenders were obtained from the court administrator's office at each site. Completed surveys were received from 57 judges (50% response rate), 197 criminal attorneys (47%) and 131 civil attorneys (38%).

Dates of data collection:

1986 - 1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set is valuable because it provides (1) direct information on the actual amount of time consumed by various trial segments and (2) survey estimates of the perceived length of trial segments from judges and attorneys. In addition, it provides data on legal community attitudes towards existing trial length, reasons for it, and judicial control over it.

Description of variables:

The trial case file contains information on types of cases and trials, estimated trial length, type of disposition, type of defense attorney, number of claims, cross-claims and counterclaims, number of exhibits introduced, number of expert and lay witnesses called by the defense, number of peremptory challenges, day and time the trial ended. The questionnaire data contain information on professional experiences, number of cases tried per month, opinions about time consumed by each segment of the trial, their estimated time used in each segment, and attitudes toward judicial control over the trial length.

Unit of observation:

Observations are (1) civil and criminal trial cases (2) trial judges, civil and criminal attorneys.

Geographic Coverage

Alameda, Marin and Monterey counties (California); Denver, El Paso and Jefferson counties (Colorado); and Hudson, Passaic and Union counties (New Jersey).

File Structure

Data files:	5;
Unit:	court case, judge and attorney
Variables:	78 - 172 per file
Cases:	57

Reports and Publications

Sipes, D. A. and Oram, M. E. (1988). *On Trial: The Length of Civil and Criminal Trials.* National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Wesley G. Skogan

Disorder and Community Decline

Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University

85-IJ-CX-0074

Purpose of the Study

Data from five previously collected data sets were aggregated and merged to produce neighborhood-level data disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factor. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effects of disorderly conditions on the characteristics of community decline and residents' reactions to crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal or telephone interviews with 13,000 residents of 40 neighborhoods in six cities were aggregated to produce neighborhood-level data. The original studies were: Lewis's and Skogan's "Reactions to Crime Project" in Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco (see page 125); Greenberg's study "Characteristics of High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods" in Atlanta (see page 89); Taub's and Taylor's study "Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline" in Chicago (see page 239); Pate's and Annan's study "Reducing Fear of Crime Project" in Houston and Newark (see page 175); and a survey of citizen participation of crime prevention in six Chicago neighborhoods conducted by Rosenbaum, Lewis and Grant (data not yet available; see Skogan, 1987a, for further information).

Sample:

The 40 neighborhoods are a convenience sample based on the availability of surveys with similar measures of the variables of interest. Each study used different procedures for selecting respondents and different definitions of community.

See detailed descriptions in Lewis and Skogan (page 125), Greenberg (page 89), Taub and Taylor (page 239), Pate and Annan (page 175) and Skogan's (1987a) final report to the National Institute of Justice.

Dates of data collection:

The data sets merged were conducted between 1977 and 1983. See detailed descriptions in each of the five studies.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The unique feature of this study is the use of the neighborhood as the unit of analysis.

Description of variables:

The file contains 68 variables for each of the 40 neighborhoods. Variables include information on: demographic characteristics as race, age, unemployment, rate etc.; disorder characteristics as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise and gang activity etc.; neighborhood crime problems as burglary, robbery, assault, rape etc.; and others as crime avoidance behaviors, aggregated scale of fear of crime, aggregated scale of neighborhood satisfaction, cohesion and social interaction.

Unit of observation:

Observations are neighborhoods.

Geographic Coverage:

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

File Structure

Data file:	1; Skogan.Raw
Unit:	neighborhood
Variables:	68
Cases:	40

Reports and Publications

Skogan, W. (1987a). *Disorder and Community Decline: Final Report to the National Institute of Justice*. Evanston: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Skogan, W. (1987b). *Disorder and Community Decline: Draft Executive Summary for the National Institute of Justice*. Evanston: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

John R. Snortum

Drunken Driving: Broader Dimensions of Deterrence

Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, CA

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, sixteen years of age or older.

Sample:

A national probability sample of 1,000 respondents from 48 states was initially generated. This sample was drawn from a universe of all licensed drivers sixteen years old or older in 1983. The telephone numbers used were generated by random digit dialing. The final 400 cases were selected by oversampling in 20 key states. Conditions were imposed to yield approximately 50 percent males and 50 percent females resulting in 1401 cases in all.

Dates of data collection:

April 4 through 6, 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study includes a national survey of licensed drivers with a focus on 1) drinking and driving habits, 2) attitudes toward these activities and 3) attitudes toward legal regulation of these activities.

Description of variables:

The data set includes information on the drinking and driving practices of adult Americans. Questions in the interview were directed toward socio-economic status and demographic information (sex, age, and educational attainment), frequency of alcoholic beverage consumption, location of drinking activities and mode of transportation to and from this location, and past experiences of drinking and driving.

Unit of observation:

Licensed drivers 16 years of age or older

Geographic Coverage

Continental United States

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Berger, D. E., and Snortum, J. R. (1986). A Structural Model of Drinking and Driving: Alcohol Consumption, Social Norms, and Moral Commitments. *Criminology*, 24(1), 139-153.

Snortum, J. R. (No Date). *Drunken Driving: The Broader Dimensions of Deterrence*. Unpublished report, Claremont McKenna College Department of Psychology, Claremont, California.

Richard F. Sparks

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

Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

78-NI-AX-0147

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from interviews with incarcerated inmates at the New Jersey State Prison, Rahway, NJ and from the inmates' prison records.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

October through June of 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set deals with attitudes of inmates concerning the implementation of sentencing guidelines. The inmates were interviewed about their feelings toward the relative seriousness of offenses, severity of punishments, appropriate penalties for various kinds of crimes, and their perceptions of sentencing guidelines as a tool to structure judicial sentencing decisions. The research design allows for over-sampling of minimum security inmates since this status was the least represented in the institution.

Description of variables:

The data set contains information about inmate attitudes towards crime, punishment and various sentencing strategies. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics, residential, and current and prior criminal history information are also available for each inmate interviewed.

Unit of observation:

Inmates

Geographic Coverage

Rahway, New Jersey

File Structure

Data files:	3; (1) 1979 background file, (2) 1979 survey file, (3) 1980 survey file
Unit:	Inmates
Variables:	1979 Background file, 25
	1979 Survey file, 209
	1980 Survey file, 191
Cases:	1979 Background file, 226
	1979 Survey file, 146
	1980 Survey file, 157

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R. F. (1982). *New Jersey State-wide Criminal Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1980: Inmate Survey Data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Stecher, B. A. and Sparks, R. F. (1982). Removing the Effects of Discrimination in Sentencing Guidelines. In Martin L. Forst (Ed.), *Sentencing Reform - Experiments in Reducing Disparity* (pp. 113-129). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Richard F. Sparks

Massachusetts State-wide Sentencing Guidelines Evaluation, 1979

Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

78-NI-AX-0147

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

The respondents were selected from the official files of convicted Massachusetts offenders sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court. The data for each defendant were collected from their records and files located in the county district attorney's office, the clerk of the court office, and the superior court probation office.

Sample:

A random sample of 1,440 convicted criminals was selected. These defendants were sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court between November 1977 and October 1978. The sample represents approximately one-third of the actual number of defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court during a one-year period. Cases that were dropped from the original sample due to missing or lack of updated information were replaced with additional sampling.

Dates of data collection:

February through June of 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

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

Description of variables:

The data set includes information about each defendant's social and economic background, juvenile and adult criminal history, characteristics of the current offense, and the elements of the disposition of the current offense.

Unit of observation:

Convicted offenders

Geographic Coverage

Massachusetts Superior Court

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Sparks, R. F. (1982). *Massachusetts State-wide Criminal Justice Guidelines Evaluation, 1979: Sentencing Data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

William Spelman

Reactions to Crime in Atlanta and Chicago: A Policy-Oriented Re-Analysis, 1979-1980

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

82-IJ-CX-P254

Purpose of the Study

This research was designed to conduct a re-analysis of existing data to investigate what social and physical or environmental conditions may facilitate citizen crime prevention in different types of neighborhoods. The original data sets merged in the re-analysis were Greenberg's study of 523 residents in six neighborhoods in Atlanta and Taub's survey data of 3310 residents of eight Chicago neighborhoods.

Methodology

Sources of information:

This study involved a re-analysis of two existing data sets: Stephanie Greenberg's study entitled "Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia" (see page 89) and Richard Taub's study "Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979" (see page 239).

Sample:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie (page 89) and Taub, Richard (page 239).

Dates of data collection:

See the descriptions for Greenberg, Stephanie (page 89) and Taub, Richard (page 239).

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

In addition to studying the relationship between community characteristics and crime, this study examines what role the government can play in efforts to mobilize community participation in crime prevention efforts.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Atlanta, Georgia and Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

William Spelman and Dale K. Brown

Calling the Police: Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime

Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, DC

78-NI-AX-0107

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to replicate the citizen reporting component of the Kansas City Response Time Analysis Project (see page 97). It examines the relationship between police response time and citizen reports of satisfaction with police services.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were collected from the dispatch records of the police departments in four U. S. cities (Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California) and interviews with citizens who had requested police services.

Sample:

This study selected 3300 reported criminal incidents of aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, larceny, rape, and robbery that occurred between April and December of 1979 in four U.S. cities (incidents of rape were not collected for San Diego). A sample of each of these crimes was drawn in each of the cities. Within each of these samples a distinction was made between involvement (the incidence was reported by the victim or a witness to the crime) and discovery (the crime was discovered after it had been committed). A further distinction was made between cases in which an arrest was made on the scene and cases where no arrest took place. Cases were randomly selected within each of these categories. Involvement crimes and crimes resulting in on-scene arrests were over-sampled to ensure enough cases. Between April and December of 1979, data from 3300 reported instances of serious crimes were collected from police dispatch records and interviews were done with citizens who had requested police assistance.

Dates of data collection:

April 21 through December 7, 1979

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This project extended the Kansas City Response Time Analysis Project to four other cities; Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California.

Description of variables:

Variables from the dispatch records include dispatch time, call priority, police travel time, demographics of the caller, number of suspects, and area of the reported incident. Variables taken from citizen interviews include respondent's role in the incident (victim, caller, victim-caller, witness-caller), location, relationship of caller to victim, number of victims, identification of suspect, and interaction with police.

Unit of observation:

Reported criminal incidents

Geographic Coverage

Peoria, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California

File Structure

Data files:	4
Unit:	Reported criminal incidents
Variables:	250 per file
Cases:	710 - 1303 per file

Reports and Publications

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

Frances A. Stillman

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

Division of Medical Psychology, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland

85-IJ-CX-0012

Purpose of the Study

This study assessed the impact of line-of-duty deaths of law enforcement officers on the psychological, emotional and financial conditions of their family members.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected by personal interviews and mailed questionnaires. Respondents were surviving adult family members of police officers killed in the line of duty ("police survivors").

Sample:

Police survivors were identified and selected from the U.S. Department of Justice Public Safety Officer Benefits Office data base. Most of the respondents surveyed were surviving spouses of police officers killed between November 1982 and February 1986.

Dates of data collection:

1986 (circa)

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of a few data sets available for evaluating the impact of police officers' deaths on their surviving family members. A variety of clinical and psychiatric measures of psychological disorder were used for impact assessment of the traumatic event.

Description of variables:

The data are stored in two files. The first file includes information on the respondent's personal characteristics, the deceased officer's demographic characteristics, date and time of the incident (and officer's death if different), experiences and emotional reactions with the death of the officer, and clinical symptoms of psychological distress. The second file contains variables on the respondent's relationship with friends and relatives before and after the traumatic event, behavioral changes of survivors' children following the death, financial impacts on survivors, and satisfaction with treatment by and response received from police departments.

NOTE: Data were also collected on the reactions of police department officials, but this file was not made available for archiving by the original investigation. For further information, please contact Dr. Stillman directly.

Unit of observation:

adult family members of officers who died in line of duty

Geographic coverage

United States.

File Structure

Data files:	2;
Unit:	individual
Variables:	182 and 78
Cases:	174

Reports and Publications

Stillman F. (1986). *Psychological Responses of Surviving Spouses of Public Safety Officers Killed Accidentally or Feloniously in the Line of Duty.* (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation). Baltimore: John Hopkins University.

_____. (1987). *Line-of-duty Deaths: Survivor and Departmental Responses.* (Research in Brief, January 1987). Washington, DC: 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 Chicago Police Department.

Sample:

Respondents for the telephone survey were selected by random digit dialing techniques. Heads of households were selected from particular Chicago neighborhoods. These neighborhoods were purposely selected on the basis of slowly or rapidly appreciating real estate values, stable or changing racial composition, and high or low community crime rates.

Dates of data collection:

1979 through 1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study provides rich detail about neighborhood deterioration and its relationship to crime. A total of 3,310 interviews were conducted with detailed information on respondents' victimization experiences, fear and perceptions of crime, protective measures taken against crime, attitudes toward neighborhood quality and resources, attitudes toward the neighborhood as an investment, and degree of community involvement. Other information included physical appearance ratings for the block of the respondents' residence, and aggregate figures on personal and property victimization for that city block.

Description of variables:

The variables include information describing respondents' attitudes toward crime and victimization. The data set also includes aggregate data about neighborhood characteristics and crime rates.

Unit of observation:

Neighborhoods

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Neighborhoods
Variables:	411
Cases:	3,310

Reports and Publications

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

Taub, R. P., Taylor, D. G. and Dunham, J. D. (1981). Neighborhoods and Safety. In Dan A. Lewis (Ed.), *Reactions to Crime*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

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

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

Linda A. Teplin

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

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL

81-IJ-CX-4079

Purpose of the Study

Data on police-citizen encounters were collected to explore the peace-keeping functions of the police and their handling of encounters with mentally-ill persons. The data summarize the characteristics of encounters, the nature of those actions, and the attitudes and behavior of participants in those actions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were gathered using observations made by researchers riding in police cars in two Chicago police districts during a 14-month period in 1980-1981.

Sample:

A total of 270 police shifts were observed resulting in 1382 police-citizen encounters involving 2555 citizens.

Dates of data collection:

During a 14 month period in 1980 through 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates police response to mentally ill persons. During the first phase, data were gathered on the police officers during their shifts of duty. For the second phase, information was collected on the police-citizen encounters. A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each encounter so that information about police officer characteristics from the first part of the data (shift-level) may be matched with the second level (encounter-level). A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each police-citizen encounter so that information about police officer traits from the first file can be matched with the second.

Description of variables:

Variables include information collected about activity during police shifts, the attitudes displayed by the police officers observed, and their personal characteristics, work history and working relationships. Detailed information was also collected on each police-citizen encounter including its nature, location, police actions and/or responses, citizens involved, and their characteristics and behavior.

Unit of observation:

There are two units of analysis: police shifts and police-citizen encounters

Geographic Coverage

Chicago, Illinois

File Structure

Data files:	2; (1) Police shifts (2) Police-citizen encounters
Unit:	Police shifts and police-citizen encounters
Variables:	884
Cases:	Police shift, 270
	Police-citizen encounter, 1382

Reports and Publications

Teplin, L. A. (1984). Managing Disorder: Police Handling of the Mentally Ill. In Linda A. Teplin (Ed.), *Mental Health and Criminal Justice*. (pp. 157-175). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Teplin, L. A. (1984). Criminalizing Mental Disorder: The Comparative Arrest Rate of the Mentally Ill. *American Psychologist*, 39, 794-803.

Teplin, L. A. (1985). The Criminality of the Mentally Ill: A Dangerous Misconception. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 142, 593-599.

James W. Thompson

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

Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY

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) follow-up survey one year later.

Sample:

The sample consists of 902 males arrested predominantly for felony offenses in Brooklyn, NY during July and August, 1979. A sub-sample of 152 respondents was re-interviewed in 1980.

Dates of data collection:

July and August, 1979 and follow-up interviews were conducted one year later

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study examines the empirical relationship between crime and employment at various points in time: (a) at two years prior to arrest; (b) at the time of arrest; and, (c) at a year following arrest.

Description of variables:

The data include information on labor market participation, arrests, periods of incarceration, and respondents' demographic characteristics. The labor market information, which was obtained in an interview at the time of the respondent's arrest, spans a two-year period prior to that arrest. Prior arrest history and other criminal justice data cover the two years prior to arrest and one year following the arrest. Additional variables include: employment and occupational data, social and neighborhood characteristics and information on perceptions of the risk of doing selected crimes.

Unit of observation:

Defendant

Geographic Coverage

Brooklyn, NY

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

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

Sviridoff, M. and McElroy, J. (1984). *Employment and Crime: A Summary Report.* NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Thompson, J. W., Cataldo, J. and Loewenstein, G. (1984). *Employment and Crime: A Survey of Brooklyn Arrested Persons*. NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

Votey, H. (1987). The relationship between employment and crime: a reexamination. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Canada.

Mary A. Toborg

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

Lazar Institute, Washington, DC

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 a pre-trial release programs on selected state and local trial court release practices, focusing on four topics: (1) release; (2) court appearance; (3) pre-trial criminality; and, (4) impact of pre-trial release programs.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from on-site interviews with pre-trial program staff, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, defense attorneys; as well as from state or FBI rap sheets; court indices; and police, booking, pre-sentence, or probation reports. For the first phase of the study, the data were gathered from Baltimore City and Baltimore County, MD; Washington, DC; Dade County [Miami], FL; Jefferson County [Louisville], KY; Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Santa Cruz County, CA; and Santa Clara County [San Jose], CA. For the second phase, the data collection sites were Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Baltimore City, MD; Lincoln, NB; Jefferson County [Beaumont-Port Arthur], TX.

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study investigates pre-trial release practices. Part one analyzed release practices and outcomes in eight jurisdictions, looking at both the individuals involved and the organizations. Additionally, a sample of defendants from each site was studied from point of arrest to final case disposition. Part two examined the impact of the existence of pre-trial release programs on release, court appearance,and pre-trial release outcomes. For this phase, an experimental design was used to compare a group of defendants who participated in a pre-trial release program with a control group who did not. (In Tucson and Baltimore, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases).

Description of variables:

Variables include detailed information on pre-trial release program involvement, defendants' offense history, court information, release decision-making, defendant behavior during release, and defendants' characteristics such as race, age, gender, occupational experience, and employment status.

Unit of observation:

Pre-trial releases

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore City and Baltimore County, MD; Washington, DC; Dade County [Miami], FL; Jefferson County [Louisville], KY; Pima County [Tucson], AZ; Santa Cruz County, CA; Santa Clara County [San Jose], CA; Lincoln, NB; and Jefferson County [Beaumont-Port Arthur], TX.

File Structure

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

Reports and Publications

Toborg, M. A. (1981). *Pre-trial Release: A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Lazar Institute. (1981). *Pre-trial Release - A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes, Introduction.* Rockville, MD: NCJRS.

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

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

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

Mary Toborg, Anthony Yezer, and John Bellassai

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

Toborg Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

83-IJ-CX-K049

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected for two purposes: 1) to assess whether drug users are greater risks than nonusers for rearrest or failure to appear (FTA) for scheduled court appearances while on pretrial release; and 2) to test the relative effectiveness of periodic surveillance through urinalysis, traditional narcotic treatment, or neither in reducing rearrest and FTA during the pretrial period.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Primary data are from interviews with arrested offenders by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) supplemented by some criminal justice processing information on the instant arrest maintained by PSA.

Sample:

All adults arrested between June 1, 1984 and January 31, 1985 that are brought to the attention of PSA. The data exclude unfounded arrests and other arrests which were immediately disposed (usually "no papered"). The data include information on 12,662 arrests of 10,190 unique individuals. Persons arrested more than once during the sampling period have multiple data records.

Dates of data collection:

June 1984 through January 1985. The subsequent arrests of the sample through December 1986 are also included.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The PSA of Washington, D.C. tests arrestees for drug use at the time of arrest. The data include urine test results for five drugs: heroin, cocaine, PCP, methadone, and amphetamines. An important feature of this study is that persons who 1) tested positive for drugs and 2) who were released on recognizance were randomly assigned to one of three groups: periodic urine testing (usually weekly), referral to drug treatment, or a control condition. The data file also includes arrestees who were negative for drugs and for whom an ROR release was not obtained.

Description of variables:

PSA collects information relevant for pretrial release recommendations including offender's background, family and employment status, probation and parole status, pending charges, and prior convictions. The data also contain PSA's summary assessment of likely offender flight or safety problems and the reasons for that assessment. The official record information includes date of arrest, charge, initial release decision, date of disposition, type of final disposition, number of subsequent arrests before trial, date of first rearrest, FTA information, and bench warrants issued. Results of urine tests at arrest are available for about 65 percent of the total sample. For those in the experimental surveillance group, summary urine test results from the periodic testing program are available; no measure of treatment is available for drug treatment or control groups.

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

Unit of observation:

Arrests of individual adult offenders

Geographic Coverage:

Washington, D.C.

File Structure:

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

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

Reports and Publications

Toborg, M. (1987). *Background and Description of the Urine-Testing Program.* (Monograph No. 1). Unpublished Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Toborg, M. and Yezer, A. (1987). *Analysis of Drug Use Among Arrestees.* (Monograph No. 4). Unpublished Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Yezer, A. and Toborg, M. (1988). *Periodic Urine-Testing as a Signaling Device for Pretrial Release Risk.* (Monograph No. 5). Unpublished Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Toborg M. and Yezer, A. (1988). *The Efficacy of Using Urine-Test Results in Risk Classification of Arrestees.* (Monograph No. 6). Unpublished Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Hans Toch and Kenneth Adams

The Disturbed Violent Offender

State University of New York, Albany

85-IJ-CX-0033

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was (1) to investigate the relationship between mental illness and violent involvement over an offender's criminal career and (2) to develop a typology of violent offenders that takes into account mental health history and substance use history.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Personal characteristics of offenders and descriptive information about their offenses were collected from the New York State Department of Correctional Services. Data for mental health history and drug treatment history of violent offenders were obtained from computerized client records maintained by the New York State Office of Mental Health.

Sample:

The sample consists of all 8379 violent offenders who were sentenced to terms of incarceration during the period, January 1985 through December 1985. These offenders were convicted of statutorily-defined "violent offenses".

Dates of data collection:

circa. 1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Data for the violent offender cohort can be matched with records of mental health history, substance abuse history and criminal career history. The merge of these data files can allow

examination of the chronology of mental health and violent behaviors over a long period of an offender's criminal career.

Description of the variables:

Variables in the offender file include conviction offenses, intoxication status, victim-offender relationship, injury result and amount stolen, eccentric behaviors, type of violence, employment and marital status, gender and race. The criminal history file contains variables on dates of arrest (or juvenile contacts) and types of offense records. Variables in the mental history file include dates of entry and types of mental health events received.

Unit of observation:

Offenders

Geographic Coverage:

State of New York

File Structure:

Data files:	3
Unit:	1, individual offender; 2, criminal records; 3, mental health records
Variables:	1, 37; 2, 6; 3, 6
Cases:	1, 1308; 2, 9697; 3, 3365

Reports and Publications

Toch, H. and Adams, K. (1988). *The Disturbed Violent Offender*. (Unpublished final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

David Trubek and Joel Grossman

Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979

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 1645 cases in state and federal courts in five judicial districts; (2) information from the institutional records of cases sampled from various alternative dispute processing institutions; (3) a screening survey responses of households and private organizations; and, (4) surveys of lawyers, litigants, organizations and disputants identified by the screening survey. The survey of households and private organizations was taken in order to locate bilateral disputes.

Sample:

The universe included all cases terminated during the 1978 calendar year collected from the records of the federal district court, one or more representative state courts and a series of alternative institutions. From this universe a sample of cases was chosen. The cases were randomly sampled from these five federal jurisdictions: Eastern Wisconsin, Central California, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina and New Mexico. A case was not included if it was a divorce case unless there was a dispute over property, uncontested collection case, uncontested probate case, bankruptcy case, government versus government case, and quasi-criminal matters. A survey of households and private organizations was taken to obtain the sample of bilateral disputes.

Dates of data collection:

1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study is a systematic attempt both to estimate the prevalence of civil disputes and also to investigate characteristics of these disputes empirically. The study included a survey that attempted to capture civil disputes that never reached third parties for adjudication.

Description of variables:

Variables in the data set include costs in terms of time and money, goals of disputants, relationship between disputants, relationship between lawyer and client, resources available to disputants, negotiations, and settlement.

Unit of observation:

Dispute or case

Geographic Coverage

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

File Structure

Data files:	3; (1) organizational screening survey, (2) household screening survey, (3) disputes
Unit:	Dispute or case
Variables:	Organizational screening, 742
	Household screening, 1874
	Disputes, 1000
Cases:	Organizational screening, 1516
	Household screening, 5202
	Disputes, 2631

Reports and Publications

Kritzer, H. M., Felstiner, W. L. F., Sarat, A. and Trubek, D. (1985). The Impact of Fee Arrangement on Lawyer Effort. *Law and Society Review*, 19(2), 251-278.

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

Trubek, D., Sarat, A., Felstiner, W. L. F., Kritzer, H. M. and Grossman, J. B. (1984). The Costs of Ordinary Litigation. *UCLA Law Review*, 31(1), 72-127.

Craig D. Uchida and Timothy S. Bynum

The Effects of U.S. v. Leon on Police Search Warrant Practices

Police Executive Research Forum

85-IJ-CX-0015

Purpose of the study

This examined the effect of the supreme court decision in *United States v. Leon* on police search warrant applications in seven jurisdictions.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from search warrants applications in seven cities during a three-month period (January to March of 1984) before the Leon decision and three months after it (January through March of 1985).

Sample:

All search warrant applications made during the study period were examined. The seven cities used in the study (not identified by name) were located throughout the United States. These cities had been the subject of an earlier National Center for State Courts study conducted for the National Institute of Justice on the search warrant process.

Dates of data collection:

circa. 1985

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the few data sets currently available for the study of warrant activities. Each warrant application can be tracked through the criminal justice system to its disposition.

Description of variables:

The file contains information on the warrant's contents (e.g. rank of applicant, specific area of search, offense type, material sought, basis of evidence, status of informants, reference to good faith) and results of the warrant application (e.g. materials seized, arrest made, cases charged by prosecutor, type of attorney, motion to suppress warrant filed, evidence of Leon in motion to suppress, outcomes of motions, appeal status, number of arrestees).

Unit of observation:

Search warrants

Geographic Coverage:

Seven cities in the United States

File Structure

Data files:	7 (one file for each city)
Unit:	search warrant
Variables:	235 per file
Cases:	87 - 760 per file

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D., Bynum, T., Rogan, D., and Murasky, D. (1988). Acting in Good Faith: the Effects of *United States v. Leon* on the Police and Courts. *Arizona Law Review* 30(3): 467-495.

Uchida, C.D., Bynum, T., Rogan, D., and Murasky, D.M. (1987). *The Effects of U.S. v. Leon on Police Search Warrant Practices*. (Research in Action, NCJ 106630). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Craig D. Uchida and Laure W. Brooks

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

University of Maryland, College Park

86-IJ-CX-0022

Purpose of the Study

The study was designed to examine individual and situational characteristics of non-fatal assaults of police officers.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from records of police assaults, personnel and calls for service data in the Baltimore County Police Department.

Sample:

There are two samples. The first is the universe of non-fatal assaults (1,550) of Baltimore County police officers between January 1, 1984 and December 31, 1986. The second, an activity sample, was based on calls for police services that were received between January 1, 1987 and March 31, 1987. From this 90-day period, 14 days of calls were randomly selected resulting in 12,270 complete cases, i.e., calls for service (there are a total of 15,196 cases in the file).

Dates of data collection:

1987

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is one of the largest and most detailed data sets on non-fatal assaults of police officers. Each case of assault includes data on offender(s), the officer, the situation, and the event itself.

The calls for service data were collected to provide an indication of the frequency of various types of calls.

Description of variables:

In the assault data, variables include (1) information on the officer, such as age, race, gender, height, weight, education, rank, assignment, years of experience, weapon, and injury sustained; (2) information on the offender(s), such as age, race, gender, height, weight, weapon, injury sustained, and arrest status; and (3) information on the situation and incident itself, such as type of call anticipated, type of call encountered, type of location, numbers of persons (by role, e.g., assaulter, non-assaulter, complainant, etc.) present, type of initial officer action, actions of suspect before assault, sobriety/drug use by suspects, and final disposition. In the calls for service data, variables include time of call, initial call category, disposition code, and sheet ID.

Units of observation:

Assaults on police officers and calls for service

Geographic Coverage

Baltimore County, Maryland

File Structure

Data files:	2;
Units:	assaults, calls;
Variables:	assaults, 110 calls, 4;
Cases:	assaults, 1550 calls, 15196

Reports and Publications

Uchida, C.D. and Brooks, L.W. (1988). *Violence Against the Police: Assaults on Baltimore County Police Officers, 1984-1986.* (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). College Park, MD: University of Maryland.

Uchida, C.D., Brooks, L.W., and Koper, C.S. (1990, forthcoming). Danger to police during domestic encounters: assaults on Baltimore County police, 1984-1986. *Criminal Justice Policy Review.*

Uchida, C.D., Brooks, L.W., and Wilson, M. (1990, forthcoming). The neighborhood context of violence against police. *American Journal of Criminal Justice.*

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

Search Warrant Process: Preconceptions, Perceptions, and Practices

National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, VA

80-IJ-CX-0089

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to evaluate the search warrant review process as it operated in urban areas. The study examined the information used as a base for obtaining search warrants, sources of warrant applications, types of offenses involved and material sought, the administration and judicial review procedures and the case dispositions involving evidence obtained with a search warrant.

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

January 1, 1980 through June 30, 1981

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This study contains both an analysis of official data and direct observation of warrant proceedings.

Description of variables:

Data include information about the reasons warrants were sought, the types of cases they were used in, and the result of warrant-based information on the ultimate disposition of the case.

Unit of observation:

Search warrant cases

Geographic Coverage

Seven cities in the United States; however, these sites are not identified in order to preserve anonymity.

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Search warrant cases
Variables:	904
Cases:	227

Reports and Publications

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

Walter Vandaele

Department of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles

Participation in Illegitimate Activities: Ehrlich Revisited, 1960

J-LEAA-006-76

Purpose of the Study

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

Methodology

Sources of information:

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

Sample:

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

Dates of data collection:

Not available

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data permits a re-analysis of Isaac Ehrlich's research on the empirical relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates.

Description of variables:

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

Unit of observation:

U.S. States

Geographic Coverage

47 U.S. states (New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii were not included)

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	State
Variables:	66
Cases:	47

Reports and Publications

Ehrlich, I. (1973). Participation in Illegitimate Activities: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation. *Journal of Political Economy*, May/June, 521-565.

Ehrlich, I. (1974). Participation in Illegitimate Activities: An Economic Analysis. In G. S. Becker and W. M. Landes (Eds.), *Essays in the Economics of Crime and Punishment.* (69-134). New York: National Bureau of Economic Research (distributed by Columbia University Press).

Vandaele, W. (1978). Participation in Illegitimate Activities: Ehrlich Revisited. In A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (Eds.), *Deterrence and Incapacitation: Estimating the Effects of Criminal Sanctions on Crime Rates.* (270-335). Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences.

Susan Welch and Cassia Spohn

Effect of Prior Record in Sentencing Research: An Examination of the Assumption That Any Measure is Adequate

University of Nebraska

84-IJ-CX-0035

Purpose of the Study

Data were collected to: (1) examine the impact of several measures of prior record on the sentences imposed on male and female defendants and defendants of violent and non-violent crimes; (2) identify the measure or measures of prior record that are most influential to the sentencing judge; and (3) emphasize how the choice of a measure of prior record can affect conclusions in sentencing research, particularly research concerning the disparity of the sentencing process of male and female defendants.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Court records

Sample:

The data for this project are a random sample (n=5562) of convicted defendants selected from a larger sample used in a previous study (Gruhl, Spohn, and Welch, 1981).

The original sample (n=approximately 50,000) consisted of felony cases heard between 1968 and 1979 in a large Northeastern city. The sample was stratified by the gender of the judge with sampling fractions of .2 for male judges and 1.0 for female judges. Only cases where the maximum charge was one of the fourteen most common offenses are included. These are murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, minor assault, burglary, auto theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, forgery, sex offenses other than rape, drug possession, and driving while intoxicated.

Dates of data collection:

Not available.

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set is unusual because of the large number of female judges and the amount of information about the prior criminal record of defendants.

Description of variables:

Nineteen variables characterize the defendant, the judge, and the characteristics of the current case.

Defendant variables are: number of arrests, number of misdemeanor arrests, number of felony arrests, any prior convictions, number of times sentenced to a prison term; the number of times sentenced to term of more than one year, a six-point summary scale of prior record, age, sex, and race. (The summary scale gives one point for any prior convictions, any prior arrests, any prior arrests on a felony charge, any prior term of incarceration, and any prior term of incarceration for more than one year, and any misdemeanor arrests.)
Presiding judge variables are: length of time on the bench, race, and sex.

Case Variables are: maximum charge, sentence for the maximum charge, plea, year of the case, the type of attorney (public or private), whether current charge resulted in a prison sentence

Unit of observation:

Felony cases.

Geographic Coverage

A large Northeastern city.

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Felony cases
Variables:	19
Cases:	5562

Reports and Publications

Gruhl, J., Spohn, C., and Welch, S. (1981). Women as policymakers: the case of trial judges. *American Journal of Political Science*, 25(2), 308-322.

Spohn, C. and Welch, S. (1987). The effect of prior record in sentencing research: an examination of the assumption that any measure is adequate." *Justice Quarterly*, 4(2), 287-302.

Stanton Wheeler, David Weisburd and Nancy Bode

Nature and Sanctioning of White Collar Crime

Yale Law School

78-NI-AX-0017

Purpose of the Study

The study sought to explore differences in the nature of the offense and the offender with regard to convicted white collar criminals.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Information about the offense, socio-economic indicators and offenders' views about the offense were extracted from presentence investigation reports (PSIs) for fiscal years 1976, 1977 and 1978. These data were obtained from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Sample:

A random sample of federal crime offenders convicted of one of ten statutory offenses; namely, securities fraud, antitrust violations, bribery, bank embezzlement, mail and wire fraud, tax fraud, false claims and statements, credit and lending institution fraud, postal theft, and postal forgery was drawn from seven judicial districts. All offenders of securities fraud and antitrust cases in all of the federal districts during the three fiscal years were examined thus yielding a sample containing more of these offenders than the other offenses.

Dates of data collection:

1979-80

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This is a richly detailed data set and one of only a few available on federal white collar crime. The investigators obtained a Congressional waiver in order to extract study data from presentence investigation reports. The data are limited to crimes committed solely by convicted individuals and do not include defendants that are organizations or groups.

Description of variables:

Data contain descriptive information about defendant's age, sex, marital status, source of conviction, offense category for which convicted (based on U.S. Code) bail/bond amount, etc.; details about the nature of the offense (e.g., number of counts in the indictment, title/section of first, second, third offense(s), maximum prison and maximum fine associated with offense(s); official version of the offense; namely, description of the actual and charged offense, its duration and geographic spread, number of participants and number of persons arrested, number of corporations/businesses indicted; classification of the victim(s) involved; nature and amount of gain from the offense; information about discovery and/or coverup; defendant's past criminal history, family history, marital history, home and neighborhood environment, education, group/social memberships, and employment history. Information on spouses's employment and details on defendant's sentencing are also included. Socioeconomic status is measured using the Duncan index.

Unit of observation:

Convicted white-collar criminals

Geographic Coverage

Federal judicial districts representing metropolitan centers; specifically, Central California (Los Angeles); Northern Georgia (Atlanta); Northern Illinois (Chicago); Maryland (Baltimore); Southern New York (Manhattan and the Bronx); Northern Texas (Dallas); and Western Washington (Seattle).

File Structure

Data files:	1;
Unit:	convicted white collar crime offenders
Variables:	296
Cases:	1910

Reports and Publications

Weisburd, D., Wheeler, S., Bode, N., and Waring E. (forthcoming). *The Nature and Sanctioning of White Collar Crime.*

Wheeler, S. and Rothmann, M. L. (1982). The organization as weapon in white collar crime, *Michigan Law Review* 80, (June), 1403-1426.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D. and Bode, N. (1982). Sentencing the white collar offender: rhetoric and reality. *American Sociological Review* 47, (October), 641-659.

Wheeler, S., Weisburd, D., Waring, E., and Bode, N. (1988). White collar crime and criminals. *American Criminal Law Review* 25, 331-356.

Lois Recascino Wise

Factors Influencing the Quality and Utility of Government-Sponsored Research

School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University-Bloomington

88-NIJ-84/OJP-86-M-275

Purpose of the Study

This study examines the effects of organizational environment, funding level, and utility of criminal justice research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Methodology

Sources of information:

The data were taken from descriptions of research projects drawn from the automated project management system maintained by the National Institute of Justice.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 75 randomly selected research grants sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Dates of data collection:

1985-86

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set is a unique source of information on factors that influence the quality and utility of criminal justice research.

Description of variables:

Variables describing the research grants include NIJ Office (e.g., courts, police, corrections, etc.); organization type (e.g., academic or non-University); type of data (e.g., collected originally, existing, merged); and priority area (e.g., crime, victims, parole, police). The studies are also classified by: (1) sampling method employed (2) presentation style (3) statistical analysis employed (4) type of research design (5) number of observation points and (6) unit of analysis. In addition, measures of whether there was a copy of the study report in the National Criminal Justice Archive, whether the study contains recommendations for policy or practice, and the extent to which projects were completed in time or were overdue are included. The data set provides two indices--one which represents quality and one which represents utility. Each is an additive combination of variables in the data set.

Unit of observation:

Research grants, sponsored by NIJ

Geographic Coverage

United States

File Structure

Data files:	1 file
Unit:	Research grants
Variables:	52
Cases:	75

Reports and Publications

Wise, L. R. (1988). Academics and entrepreneurs: factors affecting the quality and utility of government-sponsored research. *Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, and Utilization* 1:1, forthcoming.

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 ten New York state correctional institutions, five maximum and five minimum security, over a twenty month period. The final sample size was 6% of the population of large New York correctional facilities and 11% of the smaller institutions' population.

Dates of data collection:

1983 through 1984

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

Pre-incarceration information on demographic and social traits were obtained from inmate records. Using information from these background characteristics and environmental characteristics of the

institutions, a classification system designed to reduce behavioral problems with the institution and improve inmate adaptation to confinement was developed. One half of the sample was designed to develop and test the classification system while the other half was designed to validate it. In addition, three questionnaires probed inmates' preferences on a variety of subjects and explored measures of adjustment to incarceration.

Description of variables:

The data set contains demographic and social information on inmates, as well as psychological characteristics and mode of adaptation to prison life. Variables used to indicate adjustment to prison life include the number of disciplinary reports for aggressive or assaultive behavior, the frequency of sick call visits, the extent to which they feel stress or anxiety (which was measured by the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire), and information about the type of institution.

Unit of observation:

Individual inmates

Geographic Coverage

New York state

File Structure

Data files:	5
Unit:	Individual inmates
Variables:	5 - 172 per file
Cases:	529 - 12502 per file

Reports and Publications

Wright, K. N. (1985). *Improving Correctional Classification Through A Study of the Placement of Inmates in Environmental Settings: Executive Summary*. Unpublished report, State University of New York, Center for Social Analysis, Binghamton.

James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi

Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA

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 1874 convicted felons in medium and maximum security prisons in ten states (two prisons in Minnesota and one prison in Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and Massachusetts).

Sample:

This sample consists of males who were incarcerated on a felony conviction on or after January 1, 1979, including both armed and unarmed offenses. The sample was obtained from volunteers in the prison populations of ten states.

Dates of data collection:

August 1982 through January 1983

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set captures self-reports of gun prevalence, offender motivation and incident characteristics among incarcerated felons.

Description of variables:

The variables include information on handgun ownership, use of handguns and other weapons in the commission of crimes, how the weapon was used and why, as well as information concerning those offenders who did not carry a gun.

Unit of observation:

Incarcerated male felons

Geographic Coverage

Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and Oklahoma

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Incarcerated male felons
Variables:	593
Cases:	1,874

Reports and Publications

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

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

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

Margaret Zahn and Marc Riedel

Nature and Patterns of Homicide in Eight American Cities, 1978

Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois

79-NI-AX-0092

Purpose of the Study

This data set is part of a larger project to examine patterns of homicide in the United States. This part is focused on the experience of eight selected cities to allow an analysis of various types of homicide. The other part of the project contains data on nationwide trends in homicide over an eleven year period (1968-1978; see page 210).

Methodology

Sources of information:

Official records of the medical examiner and police department in each city.

Sample:

The cities were selected based on geographic region, population size, and whether their eleven-year homicide trend line followed or diverged from respective regional trend lines. The final sample of cities ranged in size from 329,000 to over three million and included in the Northeast, Philadelphia and Newark; in the North Central region, Chicago and St. Louis; Memphis and Dallas represented the South; and in the West, Oakland and "Ashton" (a pseudonym) were selected. Other than the northeastern cities, the first city listed typified the regional trend and the second one diverged from it. In the northeast region, no city diverged from the trend line; both Philadelphia and Newark were typical of the regional trend pattern. Efforts were made to use the same coders in all of the cities, although in three cities, additional coders were needed and hired. In all cities, the same coding instructions were used to train coders. The sample reflects a universe of 1978 cases defined by each city's police department and medical examiner as "homicide." The exception to this was Chicago which had over 800 homicides in 1978. A 50% systematic random sample of cases (n=425) was collected in Chicago.

Dates of data collection:

1979-1980

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

The data set provides an opportunity to compare characteristics of homicides in large urban areas. The variables collected are not normally available through official reporting systems (e.g., UCR) and most prior independent studies of homicide have focused on only one or two cities. Thus the scope and depth of this study make the data particularly valuable.

Description of variables:

Detailed characteristics for each homicide victim include time and date of occurrence, age, gender, race, place of birth, marital status, living arrangement, occupation, SES, employment status, method of assault, location where injury occurred, relationship of victim to offender, circumstances surrounding death, precipitation or resistance of victim, physical evidence collected, drug history, victim's prior criminal record, and number of offenders identified. Data on up to two offenders and three witnesses are also available including the criminal history, justice system disposition, and age/sex/race of each offender. Age/sex/race of each witness were also collected as were data on witness type (police informant, child, eyewitness, etc.). Finally, information from the medical examiner's records includes results of narcotics and blood alcohol tests of the victim.

Unit of observation:

Homicide victim

Geographic Coverage

Eight large U.S. cities: Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Oakland, and "Ashton" (a large western city).

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	Homicide victim
Variables:	214
Cases:	1748

Reports and Publications

Riedel, M. and Zahn, M. (1981). *Nature and Patterns of American Homicide: Final Report.* Unpublished report, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., and Mock, L. F. (1985). *The Nature and Patterns of American Homicide.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Edwin W. Zedlewski

Public and Private Resources in Public Safety: Metropolitan Area Panel Data, 1977 and 1982

National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC)

NIJ in-house project (no number assigned)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to expand existing public safety models in order to account for private sector supplied safety goods and services. In so doing, the study examines: determinants of the total demand for safety; factors that explain the relative private and public sector shares of safety expenditure; how these resources interact; and their effect on observed levels of crime.

Methodology

Sources of information:

Data were collected from archival material consisting mainly of published and unpublished U.S. Government-collected data.

Sample:

All Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the United States as defined by the Office of Management and Budget for the years, 1977 and 1982.

Dates of data collection:

1983; 1985-1986

Summary of Contents

Special characteristics of the study:

This data set contains many variables describing the characteristics of SMSAs at two points in time (1977 and 1982).

Description of variables:

The study measures a host of variables at two time periods for all SMSA's in the United States. These variables include: municipal employment (i.e. number of municipal employees, number of police employees, police payroll, municipal employees per 10,000 inhabitants, etc.); municipal revenue (i.e. total debt, property taxes, utility revenues, income taxes, etc.); non-municipal employment (i.e. retail services, mining services, construction services, finance services, etc.); crime rates (i.e. murder, robbery, auto theft, rape, etc.); labor force and unemployment (labor force size and unemployment rate); property value and uses (i.e. assessed value, percent residential, percent acreage, percent commercial, etc.); and other miscellaneous topics (i.e. net migration, land area, total bank deposits, private security employees, etc).

Unit of observation:

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Geographic Coverage

United States.

File Structure

Data files:	1
Unit:	SMSAs
Variables:	343
Cases:	366

Reports and Publications

Zedlewski, E. W. (1982). *Public and Private Resources for Public Safety: A Model of Demand, Production, and Effect*. Washington, DC: George Washington University (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics).

Zedlewski, E. W. (1983). Deterrence findings and data sources: a comparison of the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Surveys. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 20 (July), 262-276.

Zedlewski, E. W. (1985). *Youth, Crime, and Deterrence: What Matters?* Unpublished National Institute of Justice Discussion Paper No. 1-85.

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