



Class III studies have been checked by the ICPSR staff for the appropriate number of cards per case and accurate data locations as specified by the investigator's codebook. Often frequency checks on these data have been made. Known data discrepancies and other problems, if any, will be communicated to the user at the time the data are requested. One copy of the codebook for these data will be supplied when the data are requested. The data themselves usually exist only in card-image form.

The Class IV studies are distributed in the form received by the ICPSR from the original investigator. Users of Class IV data are asked to keep in mind that problems may exist which would not be known before processing begins, and thus the ICPSR can take no responsibility for the technical condition of the data. The requestor, therefore, must be prepared to accept some uncertainty as to the condition of the data. Requests for these studies will normally require a longer time to complete than more fully processed studies. In addition, staff assistance on problems encountered in the use of Class IV data will be limited. This policy is intended to ensure that staff resources are maximized while at the same time not preventing early access to data for those who must have them as soon as possible. The documentation for Class IV studies is reproduced from the material originally received. The majority of the studies in Class IV are available on magnetic tape. A few studies in this category are available only on cards because they contain multiple punches.

Ordinarily the archive staff will attempt to limit dissemination of data to two versions, a Class IV form of the data as they were originally received and then a version which represents the final stage of archival processing, whatever Class designation that may be. There is often a delay in the first release of a dataset due to the delay in assembling appropriate and complete documentation and technical specifications for a dataset, particularly when some time has elapsed since the original data collection effort.

During the past project period, twelve new collections comprising 80 separate data files were acquired and processed by CJAIN for distribution. These included multiple quarters of the National Crime Survey data, prepared at the household, person, and incident levels. Further multiple years of data from the series on Expenditures and Employment in the Criminal Justice System were processed as annual data files for 1971 to 1978 and then, is a longitudinal file across that period. Other major collections added to the archival holdings included data from the National Jail Census and the Surveys of Jail Inmates in 1978. In addition, nine data collections were acquired for processing but released in Class IV form for quick access by scholars while awaiting their turn for processing by the archive staff. These datasets are listed in Appendix A.

As of the end of the project period, there were 46 datasets or collections of data announced as available, an increase of almost one-third from the holdings of the beginning of the period. These datasets represented 241 individual data files, allowing for the longitudinal nature of the National Crime Survey and special extract files which have been prepared from them, as well as the Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System. This represents a 65 per cent increase in the number of datasets available. A complete listing of the disseminable holdings of the archive as of the end of the project period

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is contained in Appendix B, with the data class for each noted. Copies of documentation for datasets which were processed with BJS funds have been sent to the staff there as well as to the National Institute of Justice.

Data dissemination services were provided to individuals at a wide range of institutional settings and locations. A total of 201 requests for data were completed with the delivery of documentation and/or a dataset to a requestor. A complete listing of datasets supplied is contained in Appendix C. A substantial number of additional contacts were made with the project staff by individuals seeking information about CJAIN holdings and consultation on their use.

#### Technical Support and Consultation Activities

The project staff has been engaged in a number of exhibits of professional meetings where available archival resources have been exhibited and advertised. During the past project period, staff members attended the annual meetings of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, American Political Science Association, American Society for Public Administration, American Sociological Association, Eastern Sociological Association, and the Midwestern Sociological Association. The most direct effect of these appearances has been an expected increase in the requests for data and in applications for the summer training program. In addition to these meetings, Traugott and Marks presented a paper entitled "Data Resources and Services from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network" at the Conference on Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences at Dartmouth College on August 23-24, 1979. (A copy is attached as Appendix D). Traugott also made a presentation on "Criminal Justice Data Sources" at the annual meeting of Directors of Criminal Justice Research Centers, sponsored by the University of Washington on April 25-26.

The initial stage of development of the computer-readable version of the directory of criminal justice datasets was completed with the distribution of dataset listing forms to a number of organizations engaged in criminal justice research and to individuals who had published recently in a variety of journals which cover criminal justice research, planning, and evaluation topics. The directory, which is not limited to the data available from CJAIN, is designed to guide analysts to useful and relevant services of information. It currently contains a listing of almost 100 data sets, and it will be updated continuously.

Software development of programming to deal with the hierarchical data structures of the National Crime Survey files was completed. A series of programs to manage, manipulate, and merge hierarchical data files were completed (described in Attachment D). It is now possible for the archive to merge data from multiple quarters of the NCS on a routine and cost-effective basis.

The CJAIN project also maintains a telecommunications conference on The University of Michigan computing facility through the use of a program called CONFER. This provides an electronic mail service and a means of contact among criminal justice researchers and planners, as well as a means of rapidly communicating information about CJAIN resources and activities. At present 123 individuals are participating on at least a nominal basis in the conference (a list of participants is attached as Appendix E). During the next project period, a survey of users' experiences, interests, and needs will be conducted.

#### Training Activities

During the 1979 ICPSR Summer Training Program, a two-week Workshop on Archiving Criminal Justice Data and a four-week Seminar on the Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Problems were held. The workshop offered from June 25-July 6, was taught by Greg Marks and Michael Traugott. There were 20 participants in the workshop. The seminar was conducted by Professor Alan Lizotte of Emory University from July 23 to August 12. Guest lectures were presented by leading researchers in the criminal justice field, including Professors Eric Monkonnen, UCLA; Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Richard Sparks, Rutgers University; Martin Gold, The University of Michigan; Michael Hindelang, SUNY-Albany; and Rita Simon, University of Illinois.

Preparations are also underway for training sessions to be held with the Crime Analysis Staff at the Bureau of the Census on remote access to CJAIN data resources and use of software on the Michigan computing facilities. These activities are scheduled to take place early in the next project period.

# APPENDIX A

Data Collections Added to Criminal Justice Archive  
in the Second Year

NCJRS

FEB 17 1983

## I. Datasets processed and released:

- 7618 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE SYSTEM: ANNUAL FILES, 1971-1978. (Class II)
- 7758 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
CENSUS, 1977. (Class II)
- 7658 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES, 1972-1975.  
(COMPLETE SAMPLE)  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES SAMPLE, 1972-1975.  
(PERSON-LEVEL FILE)
- 7635 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1978.  
(COMPLETE SAMPLE)  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1978.  
(INCIDENT-LEVEL FILE)  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1978.  
(PERSON-LEVEL FILE)  
(Class I)
- 7737 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1978. (Class II)
- 7751 Bureau of Justice Statistics;  
SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1978. (Class II)
- 7750 National Center for State Courts;  
CRIMINAL CASE PROCESSING IN METROPOLITAN COURTS, 1976.  
(Class II)
- 7676 U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation;  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1966-1976. (Class III)
- 7715 U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
and the U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1958-1969, AND COUNTY AND CITY  
DATA BOOKS, 1962, 1967, 1972: MERGED DATA.  
(Class II)

## II. Datasets acquired and announced as Class IV:

- 7682 Fowler, Floyd J.;  
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME CONTROL PROJECT:  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1973.  
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME CONTROL PROJECT:  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1975.  
(Class IV)
- 7769 Gurr, Ted Robert, and Erika Gurr;  
CRIME IN WESTERN SOCIETIES, 1945-1974 (Class IV)
- 7776 Hindus, Michael S., Theodore M. Hammett, and Barbara  
M. Hobson;  
MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURT FILES, 1859-1959.  
(Class IV)
- 7775 Miller, Herbert S., William McDonald, and James A.  
Cramer;  
PLEA BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978.  
(Class IV)
- 7670 Richardson, Richard, et al.;  
PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1971.  
(Class IV)
- 7733 Straus, Murray A., and Richard J. Gelles;  
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES, 1976.  
(Class IV)
- 7743 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation;  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1966-1976: DATA AGGREGATED  
BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS.  
(Class IV)
- 7774 University of Cincinnati. Behavioral Sciences Laboratory  
and The Police Foundation;  
CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION RANDOM DIGIT DIALING STUDY:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 1974.  
(Class IV)

## DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ARCHIVE

This document consists of descriptions of datasets which have been processed and archived in the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. These resources have been developed under Grant Nos. 77-SS-99-6020 and 79-SS-AX-0006 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research  
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Investigation, Department of Commerce Bureau of  
the Census; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1958-1969  
AND COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOKS, 1962, 1967, 1972:  
MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7715)

4

CJAIN

Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, and Frank M.  
Andrews; JUSTIFYING VIOLENCE: ATTITUDES OF AMERICAN MEN,  
1969

1374 respondents, weighted to 1472, 7 cards of data per  
respondent, and 317 variables. Interviews were conducted  
during the summer of 1969 with a national sample of men aged  
16-64, and with a supplementary sample of black men to permit  
separate analysis on the basis of race. Emphasis was placed  
on examination of the levels of violence which can be viewed  
as justified to bring social control and social change. Also  
emphasized were the role of the respondent's personal values,  
their definitions of violence, and their identification with  
groups involved in violence. The structured interview  
schedule contained both closed and open ended questions.  
Some of the open ended questions probed the respondent's  
concern about violence and their views on the causes of and  
ways of preventing violence. Class I.

Related Publications:

Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, Frank M. Andrews,  
and Kendra B. Head Justifying Violence: Attitudes of  
American Men. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute of Social  
Research, 1972.

Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; NATIONAL MANPOWER  
SURVEY, 1973-1976 (ICPSR 7675)

The National Manpower Survey was undertaken in 1974 to  
assess the adequacy of existing federal, state and local  
training and education (T and E) programs to meet both  
current and future personnel needs in various law enforcement  
and criminal justice functions and operations. In order to  
assess the future adequacy of T and E resources, the study  
intended to project personnel and training needs by  
occupation in relation to anticipated availability of  
qualified personnel. It also sought to establish "needs  
priorities" as a basis for future training and academic  
assistance programs to be funded by the Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The study design systematically covers the personnel needs  
in all state and local government agencies which are part of  
the law enforcement and criminal justice system. Sectors  
within the system include: 1) law enforcement sector,

consisting of police departments and sheriffs agencies, ranging in size from one person constabularies to large city departments employing 20,000 or more personnel; 2) correctional sector, including both adult and juvenile correctional institutions and agencies; 3) judicial process sector including a wide range of courts with varying jurisdictions and scopes, district attorneys or prosecutors' offices and public defenders offices.

The Bureau of Social Science Research was responsible for the acquisition and assessment of existing statistical data as well as the design and execution of systematic mail surveys of agencies, officials and employees within the law enforcement/criminal justice system.

Ten nationwide surveys were directed to executives in criminal justice agencies and an eleventh survey was sent to general and appellate jurisdiction courts. The surveys attempted to assess manpower problems, inservice training content, and attitudes toward various issues such as plea bargaining and team policing.

The data contain approximately 358 variables for an average of 9271 cases per file, and a total of 98,924 across all eleven surveys. Class II.

A.S. Champagne and S. Nagel; LEGAL SERVICE AGENCIES, 1970 (ICPSR 7369)

These data were collected by the Office of Legal Services under the Office of Economic Opportunity on the effectiveness of legal service programs. The data include information about each agency, its budget, and the characteristics of its clients and personnel. Evaluations of the agencies' effectiveness and operation were made by a visiting observer based on consultations with staff and community members. Evaluative measures include community attitudes, agency resources, and staff competence. The dataset contains 175 variables on 197 agencies. Class II.

#### Related Publications:

Champagne, A., Causes of Legal Services Effectiveness. (Sage Publications Series in Administration and Policy Studies, 1975).

Nagel, S., A Graphic Look at the Legal Services Program. Frontiers of Economics 1:118-124, 1975.

Ehrlich, Isaac; DETERRENT EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT ON CRIME RATES, 1959-1960 (ICPSR 7716)

This study of the economics of crime concern crimes committed in 1960 in 47 states of the United States (New Jersey, Alaska, and Hawaii were excluded). For each state the reported crime rates were determined for each of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's seven index crimes: murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary and auto theft. In addition, the probability of prison commitment and the average time served when sentenced were determined and are reported for each of the index crimes. A number of socioeconomic variables are included. Per capita police expenditures for 1959 and 1960 are also reported in the dataset. The data contain 47 cases with 66 variables. Class II

#### Related Publications:

Ehrlich, Isaac, "Participation in Illegitimate Activities: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation," Journal of Political Economy, May/June, 1973, pp. 521-565.

Vandaele, W., "Participation in Illegitimate Activities: Ehrlich Revisited," in Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, D. Nagin, eds., Deterrence and Incapacitation: Estimating the Effects of Criminal Sanctions on Crime Rates, Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1978, pp.319-335

Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1958-1969 AND COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOKS, 1962, 1967, 1972: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7715)

This dataset includes selected variables and cases from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, 1958-1969, and the County and City Data Books for 1962, 1967, and 1972. Data is reported for all U.S. cities with a population of 75,000 or more persons in 1960. The data were taken from a dataset originally created by Alvin L. Jacobson, with further processing by Colin Loftin, and were prepared for use in the ICPSR'S Workshop on Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field, in the summer of 1978.

Data taken from the Uniform Crime Reports include for each year: the number of homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies over \$50, and auto thefts. Also included is the Total Crime Index, which is the simple sum of all the crime listed above. Certain variables which describe population characteristics and city finances have been taken from the 1962, 1967, and 1972 County and City Data Books. The data contain 172 cases, with 162 variables. Class II.

#### Related Publications:

Jacobson, Alvin L., "Crime Trends in Southern and Non-Southern Cities: A Twenty Year Perspective," Social Forces, September 1975, pp.226-242.

Gold, Martin; NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH, 1972 (ICPSR 7593)

This study builds upon an earlier study by the principal investigator, National Survey of Youth, 1967 (ICPSR 3509). Like the previous study, it was designed to measure the frequency and seriousness of delinquent activity among a representative sample of American boys and girls; 1395 respondents 11 to 18 years old. The interview obtained information about the teenagers' family characteristics, including job history, family size, and parents' education, attitudes toward school, school grades, peer group activities, and job aspirations. Respondents were also asked to indicate which of seventeen offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then to detail the circumstances of each offense they reported. Sixteen of the offenses matched the list presented in the 1967 study; an additional offense, marijuana use, was to reflect the changes that had appeared in the American society during the intervening study years.

The investigator requests that a senior researcher be the official recipient of the data and take full responsibility for any current or subsequent analyses of the data. He requests also that a description of intended use of the data be submitted to him for review when ordering the data for the purpose of maintaining current information on research derived from the dataset. Class III

Gold, Martin, and Jay R. Williams; NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH, 1967. Formerly: 1967 NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH

847 interviews were collected in the spring of 1967 in a study designed to measure the frequency and seriousness of delinquent activity, detected or undetected, among a representative sample of American boys and girls 13 to 16 years old. The interview elicited information about the teenagers' family characteristics, including parents' education, job history, and family size, attitudes toward school, school grades, peer group activities and job aspirations. Respondents were asked to indicate which of sixteen offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then detailed questions about the circumstances of each offense they reported. The teenagers' reports of delinquency were checked against official delinquency records.

The investigator requests that a senior researcher be the official recipient of the data and take full responsibility for any current or subsequent analyses of the data. He requests also that a description of intended use of the data be submitted to him for review. Therefore, please include this information when requesting the dataset. Two data files are available: one with the individual respondent as the unit of analysis (50 cards of data per respondent, and 828 variables) and one with each incidence of an offense as the unit of analysis (1597 variables). Class II

#### Related Publication:

Williams, Jay R. and Martin Gold, "From Delinquent Behavior to Official Delinquency," Social Problems, 20, 2(Fall, 1972).

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: ANNUAL FILES, 1971 THROUGH 1978. (ICPSR 7618)

The data were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. There is a separate dataset for each fiscal year beginning in 1971. Data were collected for all state and county governments, all municipal governments with a population over 10,000, and a sample of municipal governments with a population under 10,000. The survey was accomplished using both field compilation and mail canvass.

The variables include identification of each government, and number of full and part time employees, level of full and part time payroll, current expenditure, capital outlay, and inter-governmental expenditures for six sectors: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections and other. There are approximately 8,000 records in each file. Class II. The 1978 data are being distributed Class IV.

Data and documentation for fiscal years 1971-1975 were obtained from the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

#### Related Publication:

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System. United States Bureau of the Census. United States Government Printing Office. One publication for each year.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: LONGITUDINAL FILE, 1971-1977. (ICPSR 7636)

In order to facilitate cross-temporal analysis, the ICPSR has merged variables common to each yearly Employment and Expenditure file into a single dataset. Units for which there is no coverage in a particular year have missing data codes padded for that year's variables.

For a description of survey coverage, variables and related publications, see ICPSR Study 7618, or page 355 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1979-1980 Class II.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration: JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1971. (ICPSR 7637)

The study was designed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census included juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in October, 1971, and had been in operation at

least a month prior to June 30, 1971, and had a resident population of at least 50 per cent juveniles. There are 722 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of six categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; and group homes. Data for 1973 include: state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency and agency identification; resident population by sex, age range, detention status and offense; admissions and departures of population; average length of stay, staffing and expenditures; age and capacity of facility; and programs and services available. Class II.

Data and documentation were obtained from the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

#### Related Publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Children in Custody. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Stock No. 5-45-413-77.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1973. (ICPSR 7639)

The study was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1973, and had been in operation at least a month prior to June 30, 1973. There are 794 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of six categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; and group homes. Data for 1973 include: state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency and agency identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1973; quarterly resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full-

and part-time staff and vacancies by type of position and payroll status; and expenditures. Data were also collected for the fiscal year 1972 and included: number of admissions and discharges by sex; resident population by detention status and sex; average length of stay; and expenditures. Class II.

Data and documentation were obtained from the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

#### Related Publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1973.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1974. (ICPSR 7706)

The study was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1974, and had been in operation at least a month prior to June 30, 1974. There are 829 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of eight categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; group homes; and non-residential community programs. Data for 1974 include: state, county, and city identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1974; annual resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full- and part-time staff by type of position and payroll status and facility expenditures. Class II.

#### Related Publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Children in Custody: Advance Report

on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Stock No. 027-000-00492-0.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974. Forthcoming

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1975. (ICPSR 7707)

The study was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1975, and had been in operation at least a month prior to June 30, 1975. There are 874 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of seven categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; and group homes. Data for 1974 include: state, county, and city identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1975; annual resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full and part-time staff by type of position and payroll status and facility expenditures. Class II.

#### Related Publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Stock No. 027-000-00599-3.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975. Forthcoming

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES ATTITUDE SUB-SAMPLE, 1972-1975. (ICPSR 7663)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims, and consequences. This sub-sample is a study of personal and household victimization with victimization being measured on the basis of six selected crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The research design consists of a survey of households in twenty-six major U.S. cities. The data collection was conducted by the United States Census Bureau, initial processing of the data and documentation was performed by the Data Use and Access Laboratories (DuaLabs), and subsequent processing was performed by the ICPSR under grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The Cities Attitude Sub-sample also includes information on perceptions of crime and the police and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime. The Sub-sample is a one-half random sample of the National Crime Surveys: Cities, 1972-1975 (Complete Sample) (ICPSR 7658), in which an attitude questionnaire was administered. See page 306 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1978-1979, for a full description of the Cities Complete Sample files. The Sub-sample contains data from the same 26 cities that are used in the Complete Sample. Class I.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES COMPLETE SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7658)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims, and consequences. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from 1972-1975 in 26 different cities. Interviews were conducted with each household member 12 years of age and older, and detailed information about each household and personal victimization was recorded. The data include type of crime, description of offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses, and demographic characteristics of the household.

Interviews were administered to different samples in 1972 and 1975 in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. In 1973 and 1975 interviews were conducted in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1974 only, interviews were conducted in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

The data are organized by city for each year into 39 separate datasets. Each dataset is hierarchically structured in three levels. There are 43 variables for an average of 6,028 households, 38 variables for an average of 9,039 persons, and 199 variables for an average of 3,138 incidents per city per year. Class I.

Data and documentation were obtained from DuaLabs, Inc. Washington, D.C.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1977 (ICPSR 7635)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims, and consequences. The data were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census using a national sample of households drawn with a stratified multistage cluster procedure. Rotating subsamples were reinterviewed at six month intervals from January 1973 to June 1977.

Interviews were conducted with each household member 12 years of age and older, detailed information about each household and personal victimization was recorded. The data include type of crime, description of offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses, and demographic characteristics of household members and neighborhood.

The data are organized by collection quarter into 18 separate datasets. Each dataset is hierarchically structured into three levels. There are 103 variables for an average of 34,879 households per quarter, 102 variables for an average of 65,867 persons per quarter, and 310 variables for an average of 7,690 incidents per quarter. Class I.

Data and documentation for 1973-1976 were obtained from DuaLabs, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL JAIL

## CENSUS, 1970 (ICPSR 7641)

The study was conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service by the Government's Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. Counties and municipalities with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more were surveyed to determine the presence of a jail. Data were collected for jails which were operated by the local jurisdiction and which confined inmates for 48 hours or more. There are data for 4,037 local jails. Data include: jail population by reason being held, age (juvenile or adult), and sex; maximum sentence that can be served in the facility; type of security practiced; facility capacity; age, construction, and renovation of the facility; employment; and operating expenditures. Class II.

Data and documentation were obtained from the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana

## Related Publications:

United States Bureau of the Census and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Local Jails: A Report Presenting Data for Individual County and City Jails from the 1970 National Jail Census. United States Government Printing Office Stock No: 2700-00178

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL SURVEY OF COURT ORGANIZATION, 1971-1972. (ICPSR 7640)

The study was conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Government's Division of the Bureau of the Census. Its purpose was to document the existing organization of courts in the 50 states and the District of Columbia as of 1971-1972. The survey covers all appellate courts, courts of general jurisdiction, special courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction. Excluded were justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis, and courts of limited or special jurisdiction located in municipalities or townships with a 1960 population of less than 1,000. The data are stored in a hierarchical fashion with two levels: courts and subdivisions. There are 18,714 records for courts and court divisions and 116 variables. The data for courts include: organization of the court; geographic location; type of court; level of government administering the court; number,

types, and full or part time status of judicial and other personnel; method of appealing cases; location of court records and type of statistics. Data for court subdivisions include: organization of the courts; geographic location; type of court; level of government administering the court; types of jurisdiction; percentage of judges' time spent on types of cases; availability of jury trials; and length of sentence and amounts of fines which may be imposed by the court. Class II.

Data and documentation were obtained from the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

## Related Publications:

National Survey of Court Organization. United States Government Printing Office, Stock No. 2700-00228.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; PROSECUTOR'S, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA, 1974-1975. (ICPSR 7643)

This data was generated by the operation of the Prosecutors Management Information System and contains information on all cases and defendants brought to the Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. The data were prepared for public release by the Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, D.C. The dataset contains selected variables including type and gravity of the crime, a score reflecting defendant's past criminal record, and detailed information of the administration of each case. The 1974 data also include sentencing information.

The 1974 dataset contains 295 variables for 17,534 cases and the 1975 data have 293 variables for 18,893 cases. Class II.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; PUBLIC IMAGE OF COURTS, 1977: GENERAL PUBLIC DATA (ICPSR 7703). PUBLIC IMAGE OF COURTS, 1977: SPECIAL PUBLICS DATA (ICPSR 7704).

The surveys represent national studies of attitudes toward courts and justice. They sought to measure perceptions of

and experiences with local, state and federal courts as well as general attitudes toward the administration of justice and legal actors. The general objectives of the study were to: 1) determine the levels of public knowledge of courts; 2) test reactions to situations which might or might not prompt recourse to courts; 3) determine the incidence, nature and evaluations of court experience; 5) indicate attitudes toward legal actors; 6) indicate reactions to alternative means of dispute resolution.

Two samples were drawn: a national sample of the general public and a "special publics" sample of judges, lawyers and community leaders. The 1,931 respondents in the general public sample were interviewed in person by the National Consumer Field Staff of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. The 1,112 respondents in the special publics sample were interviewed by a special group of interviewers described as "retired business executives specially trained to interview leadership groups." All interviews took place from October to December 1977. There are 10 cards of data per respondent in the general public sample and 9 per respondent in the special publics sample. Class IV.

#### Related Publications:

"Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers, and Community Leaders," a summary report prepared by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., 1978.

"The Public Image of Courts: A National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders". (two volumes), a complete report prepared by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., 1978.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS (ICPSR 7674)

The study is a census of all state and local prosecutors and civil attorney systems. The data were collected in late 1976 by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The study includes information concerning jurisdiction, funding and operation, employment, compensation, policies, and number and type of employees. There are 43 variables for 9229 agencies. Class II.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; STATE AND LOCAL PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS (ICPSR 7673)

This study is a census of all state and local probation and parole systems. It was conducted in late 1976 by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The data contain information on each agency, including: jurisdiction, funding and operation, employment and client caseload. There are 93 variables for 3587 agencies. Class II.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1972  
(ICPSR 7668)

The survey was conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service by the Demographic Survey Division, United States Bureau of the Census. The survey contains data obtained in personal interviews from a sample of the inmates of local jails. There is information about 4,238 inmates. Data include: basic demographic data, reasons for incarceration, bail status, dates of admission and sentencing, length and type of sentence and previous incarceration history. Class II.

Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

#### Related Publications:

Survey of Local Jails, Advance Report. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1972  
(ICPSR 7638)

The survey was conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service by the Demographic Survey Division, United States Bureau of the Census. The survey

covers jails that had been identified in the National Jail Census, 1970, and were still in existence in 1972. There are 3,580 records, one for each jail. Data include: number of inmates held, types of accommodations, number of different types of staff personnel, procedures for segregating certain types of inmates, selected facilities, and programs and services. Class II.

Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

#### Related Publications:

The Nation's Jails United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Stock No. 027-000-00326-5.

Monkkonen, Eric; POLICE DEPARTMENTS, ARRESTS AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1920. (ICPSR 7708)

These data on nineteenth and early twentieth century police departments and arrest behavior were collected between 1975 and 1978 by Eric Monkkonen for a study of police and crime in the United States. "Raw Data from 23 U.S. Cities reports time series data on 23 American cities for the period 1860-1920. The data, which are present for most but not all of the years in this time span, were drawn from annual reports of police departments, found in the Library of Congress or in newspapers and legislative reports located elsewhere. Variables in this file include arrests for drunkenness, conditional offenses and homicides, persons dismissed or held, police personnel and population. The "Aggregated United States Cities, 1860-1920" file aggregates by year and reports some of these variables on a per capita basis using a linear interpolation from the last decadal census to estimate population.

Data for 267 United States cities for the period 1880-1890 are from the 1880 federal census volume, Report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes published in 1888, and the 1890 federal census volume Social Statistics of Cities. Information includes police personnel and expenditures, arrests, persons held over night, trains entering town and population.

"Raw data from 23 United States Cities, 1860-1920" contains 1179 cases (1 case per city per year) and 14 variables. Class II. "Aggregated United States Cities, 1860-1920" contains 61 cases (1 per year) and 9 variables. Class II. "United States Cities, 1880-1890" contains 267 cases and 15

variables. Class II.

#### Related Publications:

Monkkonen, Eric, "Toward A Dynamic Theory of Crime and the Police: A Criminal Justice System Perspective," Historical Methods Newsletter, Fall, 1977, pp. 157-165.

Monkkonen, Eric, "Sources for Criminal Justice History", Journal of Interdisciplinary History, Winter 1978.

Stuart S. Nagel; FEDERAL COURT CASES, 1962-1963. (ICPSR 7245)

One card per case, approximately 100,000 cards per fiscal year including both civil and criminal cases. The data record information on civil and criminal cases for the fiscal years 1962-63. Requests may be made for the criminal and/or civil cases for one or both years. The data include procedural, jurisdictional and other legal information, including the disposition of each case. Class IV.

#### Related Publications:

Nagel, Stuart S., "Disparities in Criminal Procedure", 14 UCLA Law Review, 1272 (1967).

Stuart S. Nagel; JUDICIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING STUDY, 1955. (ICPSR 7084)

313 respondents, one card of data per respondent, and approximately 50 variables. The data consist of information on the judges serving on state and federal supreme courts in 1955. Background information was obtained from standard biographical sources; judicial decision measures were derived from court records. The study contains non-numeric codes.

Variables measure party identification, organizational affiliations, and judicial decision scores over a dozen

separate areas, and the career history of judges. Class IV.

Related Publications:

Nagel, Stuart S., "Political Party Affiliation and Judges' Decision", 55 American Political Science Review, 843 (1961).

Nagel, Stuart S., "Multiple Correlations of Judicial Backgrounds and Decisions", 2 Florida State University Law Review, 258 (1974).

Stuart S. Nagel; SEARCH AND SEIZURE DATA, 1963. (ICPSR 7539)

The data were obtained in 1963 by mailed questionnaires to one police chief, prosecutor, trial court judge, defense attorney, and ACLU official in each of the fifty states. Questions were asked concerning the practices of various criminal justice decision makers in the handling of search and seizure evidence since the 1961 Supreme Court decision requiring all states to exclude illegally seized evidence from courtroom proceedings. Questions were also asked concerning the knowledge and values of the respondents, and the use of civil and legal action to deter illegal searches.

Of the 250 questionnaire recipients, 113 or 45 per cent sent back usable questionnaires. Class IV.

Related Publications:

S. Nagel; "Testing the Effects of Excluding Illegally Seized Evidence", Wisconsin Law Review, 1965, pp. 283-310.

S. Nagel; The Legal Process from a Behavioral Perspective (Dorsey Press, 1969).

Stuart S. Nagel and Anthony Champagne; LEGAL REPRESENTATION DATA, 1970. (ICPSR 7540)

The data were obtained in 1970 by mailing questionnaires to

a random sample of 474 attorneys across the country. Questions were asked mainly concerning their experiences in representing indigent or unpopular clients, their attitudes toward such clients, and the characteristics of the responding lawyers and their communities. The research objectives included: 1) determining the relations between the behavior of the attorneys in representing indigent or unpopular clients and the attitudes, specialties, backgrounds and environments of the attorneys; 2) arriving at some policy recommendations for increasing the representation of indigent and unpopular clients; 3) analyzing the joint causation phenomenon whereby neither favorable attitudes nor favorable opportunities alone lead to representation of the unpopular but the combination of both together does so substantially.

The attorneys consist of the last practicing lawyer found at every tenth page of the alphabetic sections of the 1970 Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory. There were 239 usable responses, or 51 per cent of the sample. Class IV.

Related Publications:

S. Nagel, Improving the Legal Process: Effects of Alternatives (Lexington-Heath, 1975).

Stuart S. Nagel, Thomas Eimermann, and Kathleen Reinbolt; FREE PRESS, FAIR TRIAL DATA, 1970. (ICPSR 7541)

The data were obtained in 1970 by mailing 600 questionnaires to newspaper editors, police chiefs, prosecuting attorneys and defense attorneys from a sample of 166 cities across the country. Questions were mainly asked concerning: 1) the degree of pretrial press publicity in pending criminal cases; 2) relevant attitudes, especially concerning ways of reducing the adverse affects of pretrial publicity while still having an informed public; and 3) 30 prevailing procedures by editors, police, prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges.

Fifty-four per cent of the newspaper editors responded, sixty-five per cent of the police chiefs, fifty per cent of the prosecuting attorneys and forty-eight per cent of the defense attorneys, representing all fifty states. Class IV.

Related Publications:

S. Nagel, K. Reinbolt, and T. Eimermann, "A Linear Programming Approach To Problems of Conflicting Legal Values Like Free Press Versus Fair Trial", Rutgers Journal of Computers and the Law, 1975.

S. Nagel, K. Reinbolt and T. Eimermann, "Free Press-Fair Trial Controversy: Using Empirical Analysis to Strike a Desirable Balance", St. Louis University Law Journal, 1976.

Stuart S. Nagel, Paul Wice and Marian Neef; PRETRIAL RELEASE DATA. (ICPSR 7538)

The survey involved asking police chiefs, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and bail project directors in 80 cities a variety of questions concerning the processing of arrested persons prior to trial. The research objectives included: 1) developing a model designed to determine the optimum percentage of defendants to hold prior to trial, 2) developing a model designed to make decisions on whether a defendant should be released or held in jail prior to trial, 3) comparing cities having bail reform projects with cities not having them, 4) comparing cities that require arrested persons to provide 10 per cent of the bond with cities requiring 100 per cent of the bond and 5) determining the causes and effects of variations across cities in the percentage of defendants held in jail prior to trial.

The data were obtained by mailing questionnaires in 1959 to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and bail project directors in 80 cities. Of the 280 questionnaires mailed, 156 respondents or 56 per cent sent back usable questionnaires. The questionnaire recipients were determined by consulting such directories as the American Bar Association Criminal Law Directory and the Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory. Class IV.

#### Related Publications:

S. Nagel, P. Wice and M. Neef, Too Much or Too Little Policy: The Example of Pretrial Release. (Sage Publications, 1977).

S. Nagel and M. Neef, Legal Policy Analysis: Finding an Optimum Level or Mix (Lexington-Heath, 1977).

S. Nagel and M. Neef, "Legal Policy Optimizing Models", Journal of Legal Education (Spring, 1977).

National Center for Health Statistics; MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1972-1977 (ICPSR 7632)

These files contain information on all deaths registered on individual death certificates in the United States from mid-1972 through 1976. Information includes place of residence, place of death, age, race and underlying cause of death. There are 983,001 records for 1972, and approximately 1,900,000 records for each of the other years. The data contain 35 variables per case. Class I.

Lee Silverstein and Stuart S. Nagel; AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION: STATE CRIMINAL COURT CASES, 1962. (ICPSR 7272)

During the years 1963-1964 data were collected on the 1962 criminal court cases for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. A sample of cases from 194 counties was selected and weighted to yield a national cross-section of cases.

The data include demographic information on the defendant, state and county of trial, offense charged, sentence, type of counsel, amount of bail, length of time in jail and other variables relating to disposition of the case. There is one card of data for each of the 11,257 cases. Class IV.

#### Related Publications:

Nagel, Stuart S., "Disparities in Criminal Procedure" 14 UCLA Law Review, 1272 (1967).

Nagel, Stuart S., "The Tipped Scales of American Justice" 3 Transaction: Social Science and Modern Society, 3 (1966).

Nagel, Stuart S., "Effects of Alternative Types of Counsel on Criminal Procedure" 48 Indiana Law Journal, 404 (1973).

Wesley Skogan and William Klecka; SETUPS: FEAR OF CRIME.  
(ICPSR 7368)

Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) for American Politics are computer-related modules designed for use in teaching introductory courses in American government and politics. The seven modules are intended to demonstrate the process of examining evidence and reaching conclusions and to stimulate students to independent, critical thinking and a deeper understanding of substantive content. They enable students with no previous training to make use of the computer to analyze data on political behavior or to see the results of policy decisions by use of a simulation model.

This SETUPS uses 27 variables from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration surveys taken in 1973-1974. The data consists of a sample of 981 persons from San Diego and 1,017 from New York City. The exercises teach students about the frequency of various kinds of criminal victimization, and the personal characteristics of the targets of those crimes, and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)

In February of 1978, locally operated jails were surveyed on a national scale. Of the more than 158,000 persons were estimated to be held in these jails at that time, a sample of 5,247 inmates was drawn. Information was gathered regarding facility type, availability of health care in facility, personal and educational background, reason for incarceration, sentencing, number of offenses and inmate drug abuse. There are nearly 600 variables. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). CLASS IV

National Center for State Courts; CRIMINAL CASE PROCESSING IN METROPOLITAN COURTS, 1976 (ICPSR 7750)

In 1977, the National Center for State Courts, in cooperation with the National Conference of Metropolitan Courts, began a research and demonstration project on delay in major metropolitan courts. The objectives were to: 1) determine the scope and extent of delay in such courts, 2) to identify factors associated with delay and 3) to suggest and ultimately test techniques which might work to reduce delay. The variables include geographic location, disposition type, most serious charge against defendant, and dates of arrest, trial, disposition, and sentencing. There are 10,476 records in the data file and 14 variables. CLASS I

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1977 (ICPSR 7758)

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1977 is one in a series of surveys of state and local public residential facilities in the juvenile justice system. The variables included are: type of facility, level of government responsible for administering the agency, number of admissions by type of discharge and sex, quarterly resident population by detention status and sex, number of residents adjudicated delinquent or declared in need of supervision by offense and sex, facility capacity, statistics on the age of residents by sex, average length of stay, number of full-time and part-time staff, staff vacancies by type of position and payroll status and facility expenditures. The 1977 survey has 992 records in the data file. Comparable data were collected in 1971, 1973, 1974 and 1975. CLASS IV

Richard Richardson, et. al.; PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1971 (ICPSR 7670)

This study was conducted in 1971 by the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. Research for this project was primarily funded by the North Carolina Bureau of Local Affairs, Division of Law and Order with support from other agencies. The purpose of the study was to assist agencies in assessing public attitudes toward policies in effect or under consideration and to measure crime in the state with a household survey.

Included are variables concerning citizen attitudes toward crime; the frequency of criminal victimization; the reporting of crime by victims; public contact with criminal justice agencies; and the attitudes of the citizens of the state toward the agencies which are part of the legal justice system. A stratified random sample of the non-institutional population of North Carolina was employed. There are 1,140 cases and approximately 455 variables. CLASS IV

Floyd J. Fowler; RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME CONTROL PROJECT: HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1973 RESIDENTIAL CRIME CONTROL PROJECT: HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1975 (ICPSR 7682)

The Hartford data were gathered as part of the planning and evaluation of a crime opportunity reduction program implemented in a residential neighborhood in Hartford, Connecticut. The program's target crimes were residential burglary and street robbery/purse snatch. Two datasets are included in this study. One is a 1973 survey of the specified target area. The other is a 1975 survey of randomly selected households. The 1973 data were gathered for use in program planning; the 1975 data were gathered as baseline data for the time of program implementation. Both surveys include items on victimization; fear and perceived risk of being victims of the target crime; perceptions of neighbors; household characteristics; and respondent characteristics. There are 891 cases and approximately 300 variables in the 1973 survey. The 1975 survey has 556 cases and approximately 175 variables. CLASS IV

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1966-1976: DATA AGGREGATED BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (ICPSR 7743)

This dataset utilizes statistics gathered in 1976-1977 from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and consists of an aggregation of all relevant reporting agencies into SMSA's and corresponding approximate aggregations of crime rates and dispositions. The data was prepared Hoover Institute Center for Econometric Studies of the Criminal Justice System at Stanford University. Each case in this file is part of an SMSA, with data including annual statistics of eight index crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault,

burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft). There are approximately 291 SMSA's in the file and 2,609 cases. Each case has approximately 160 variables. CLASS IV

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (PERSON LEVEL FILE). (ICPSR 7658)

The Criminal Justice Archive within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research has created from the complete National Crime Surveys: Cities Sample, a person level subset file. This subset was created in order to provide users with a file which is easier to work with, but preserves the characteristics of the Cities Sample data. In creating this person level file, a full sample of victims and a ten percent sample of non-victims for up to four incidents was employed. Thus, a maximum of four incidents per victim have been retained in the subset file; the remainder of the incidents were dropped from the file. In the entire Cities Sample, approximately 97

These data are in a rectangular or flattened file so that for each incident retrieved for a respondent all of the variables in the incident record are repeated as many times as there are incidents. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the incident record variables will contain missing data where incidents did not occur. There is one subset file for each of the twenty-six cities represented in the Complete Cities Sample. The person level files are appropriate for the analysis of victims and personal victimizations. The data contain 877 variables. Class I.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1977 (INCIDENT LEVEL FILE). (ICPSR 7635)

The Criminal Justice Archive within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research has created an incident level National Sample extract file from the entire National Sample of the National Crime Surveys (ICPSR 7635). The purpose of this is to provide users with a file which is easier to handle than the complete file, but preserves the characteristics of the National Sample data. The incident level dataset is a rectangular or flattened file containing

each incident record which appears in the full sample file, the victim's person record, and the victim's household information. As expected, these data include person and household information for victims only. There are 337 variables in each file, with one extract file for each interview quarter of the Complete National Sample, 1973-1977. These data are appropriate for analyses of incidents or incident rates. Class I.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1977 (PERSON LEVEL FILE). (ICPSR 7635)

The Criminal Justice Archive within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research has created from the National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1973-1977, full file a person level subset file. This subset was created in order to provide users with a file which is easier to handle but preserves the characteristics of the National Sample data. In generating this person level file, a full set of victims and a ten percent sample of non-victims for up to four incidents was employed. Thus, a maximum of four incidents per victim have been retained in the subset file; the remainder of the incidents were dropped from the file. Ninety-eight of the incidents have been retrieved. These data are in rectangular or flattened file so that for each incident retrieved for a respondent, all of the variables for incidents are repeated for as many incidents as occurred. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the incident record variables contain missing data when incidents did not occur. There is one person level subset file for each interview quarter of the complete National Sample, 1973-1977. The person level file is appropriate for the analysis of victims or personal victimization. The data contain 925 variables. Class I.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)

The National Jail Census, 1978 was conducted in early 1978 by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Census was taken of all locally administered county and municipal jails with the authority to hold prisoners for more than 48 hours. Data

are presented for 3,493 jails in 45 states excluding Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The data were collected by mailed questionnaires, with two different forms being utilized. One form was employed for those facilities with an average daily inmate population of less than 50 and another was used for institutions having an average daily inmate population of 50 or more.

The variables include: jail population by clients legal status (reason for being held) by age and sex; type of prisoners by age and sex; maximum sentence that can be served in the facility; typical numbers of admissions and releases in a week; available services to prisoners; structural characteristics and capacities of the jail; expenditure and employment data for the facility. A unit in this dataset is a jail, although the particular jail cannot be identified. There are 3,493 cases and 300 variables in the dataset. Class IV.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1966-1976 (ICPSR 7676)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled the Uniform Crime Reports to serve as periodic nationwide assessments of reported crime not available elsewhere in the criminal justice system. By 1976, there were over 13,000 law enforcement agencies contributing reports either directly or through their state reporting program. The participating agencies represent 98 percent of the United States' population living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 94 percent of the population in other cities, and 89 percent of the rural population. (The combined coverage accounts for 96 percent of the total national population, as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau).

The data were obtained from police and sheriffs' departments' records due to their ready access to information regarding offenses, arrests and value estimates of stolen and recovered property. The agencies reported the number of offenses that became known to them on a monthly basis, according to Crime Index categories of serious offenses murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. This count is taken from a record received by the law enforcement agency from the victims or other sources and/or those discovered by officers. These crimes compose Part I of the Uniform Crime Report data. Part II includes only data concerning numbers of arrests and number of criminal charges and offenses cleared by arrests.

Originally, the FBI collected data directly from individual law enforcement agencies, but as the UCR program developed, these agencies forwarded information to their state programs which, in turn, submitted data to the national program. This process helps to ensure consistency as well as regular and timely reporting of the data.

The data included in Part I are arranged in 11 files, one

for each year, with 1129 variables per year. There are also eleven files of data in Part II, one file for each year, with 328 variables per year. Class III.

Datasets Supplied from CJAIN  
(through June 27, 1980)

| Name of Dataset  | Name of Requestor  |
|--|--|
| Justifying Violence: Attitudes of American Men, 1969                   | University of Missouri at Columbia   |
| National Survey of Youth, 1967   | Indiana University<br>Johns Hopkins University<br>National Institute of Mental Health<br>Pennsylvania State University<br>Purdue University<br>Temple University<br>University of Texas at Arlington   |
| Judicial Characteristics and Judicial Decision Making Study, 1955      | Australian Center for Social and Political Research<br>California State University and Colleges<br>University of Rochester   |
| Federal Court Cases, 1962-1963   | University of Minnesota  |
| American Bar Foundation: State Criminal Court Cases, 1962<br>1962-1963 | East Texas State University<br>Illinois State Colleges and Universities<br>University of Princeton<br>University of Iowa   |
| Setups: American Politics, Fear of Crime                               | American Political Science Association<br>Australian Center for Social and Political Research<br>Fordham University<br>George Washington University<br>Georgia Southern College<br>Louisiana State University<br>SUNY at Geneseo<br>Virginia Commonwealth University |
| Legal Service Agencies, 1970   | California State University and Colleges<br>University of Connecticut<br>George Washington University<br>Loyola University of Chicago<br>University of Missouri at St. Louis<br>University of Texas at Arlington   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Pretrial Release Data, 1969   | California State University and Colleges   |
| Search and Seizure Data, 1963   | California State University and Colleges   |
| Legal Representation Data, 1970   | California State University and Colleges<br>University of Missouri at St. Louis<br>Oklahoma State University<br>University of Texas at Arlington   |
| Free Press, Fair Trial Data, 1970   | California State University and Colleges<br>East Carolina University   |
| National Survey of Youth, 1972  | Indiana University<br>Johns Hopkins University<br>National Institute of Mental Health<br>New York Criminal Justice Research Center<br>Pennsylvania State University<br>Purdue University<br>University of Texas at Arlington<br>Washington and Lee University  |
| Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, Annual Files for 1971-1976 | California State University and Colleges<br>University of Missouri at St. Louis<br>Washington State University<br>Iowa Office of Planning<br>University of Michigan<br>Arthur Young and Company<br>Duke University<br>University of California at Los Angeles<br>Florida Consortium for Political Research |
| 1971-1976, Iowa   | Carnegie-Mellon University   |
| 1971-1977   | Iowa Office for Planning   |
| 1972-1978   | Washington State University  |
| 1976  | Michigan Department of Manpower and Planning   |
| 1976-1977   |  |
| 1976-1978   |  |
| 1977  |  |
| 1977, Michigan  |  |
| Mortality Detail File, 1972   | Cuny Hunter College  |
| 1972-1976   | General Motors   |
| 1972-1977   | University of Illinois at Chicago Circle   |
| 1974-1976   | Brown University   |
| 1975-1976   | Georgetown University  |
| 1976  | University of Illinois at Urbana   |

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1973-1977

1973-1978  
1974, 1976

1975-1977  
1976

1976, 1977  
1977

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, Longitudinal Files: 1971-1977

Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1971

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Institutional Data, 1972

Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1973

National Survey of Court Organization, 1971-1972

Court Division, 1971-1972

National Jail Census, 1970

University of Cincinnati  
University of New Mexico  
Northwestern University  
Wayne State University  
Duke University  
George Washington University  
Philadelphia Federation  
Southern Illinois University  
California State University and Colleges  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
Loyola University of Chicago  
St. Louis University  
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale  
University of South Carolina  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
Indiana University  
University of Iowa  
University of Missouri at St. Louis  
Rhode Island College  
Auburn University at Auburn  
California State University and Colleges  
California State University and Colleges  
Florida Consortium for Political Research  
University of Rochester  
Auburn University at Auburn  
California State University and Colleges  
University of Missouri at St. Louis  
California State University and Colleges  
Doshisha University  
Florida Consortium for Political Research  
Northern Illinois University  
Temple University  
Duke University  
University of North Carolina  
Princeton University  
California State University and Colleges  
Florida Consortium for Political

Prosecutors Management Information  
System (PROMIS) Data, 1974  
1974-1975

1975

New York Drug Law Evaluation  
Project, 1973

National Crime Surveys: Cities  
Sample, Selected Cities  
or Subsets

National Crime Surveys: Cities  
Attitude Sub-Sample, Selected  
Cities or  
Subsets

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1972

Research  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
Kansas State University

Rochester Institute of Technology  
American University  
California State University and  
Colleges  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Columbia University  
East Texas State University  
Illinois State Colleges and  
Universities  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
Indiana University  
New York Criminal Justice  
Research Center  
Southern Illinois University at  
Carbondale  
University of California at  
Berkeley  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

Fordham University  
Michigan State University  
SUNY at Binghamton  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

California State University and  
Colleges  
George Washington University  
University of Georgia  
Simmons College  
Temple University  
Wayne State University

University of Connecticut  
University of Georgia  
Mankato State University  
University of Michigan  
University of New Mexico  
University of Oklahoma  
Temple University  
Wisconsin Police Foundation

California State University and  
Colleges  
Florida Consortium for Political  
Research  
Princeton University  
University of Rochester

State and Local Probation and  
Parole Systems

State and Local Prosecution and  
Civil Attorney Systems

National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976

Uniform Crime Reports, 1966-1976,  
Selected Files

Public Image of Courts, 1977: General  
Public Data

Public Image of Courts, 1977: Special  
Publics Data

University of Texas at Arlington  
University of Washington  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

Duke University  
University of Illinois at  
Chicago Circle

Duke University  
Illinois State Colleges and  
Universities  
University of Illinois at  
Chicago Circle  
Texas Federation  
University of Texas at Arlington

Fordham University  
University of Michigan

Colorado Division of Criminal  
Justice  
Texas Federation.

Auburn University at Auburn  
Florida Consortium for Political  
Research  
University of Georgia  
University of Illinois at  
Chicago Circle  
University of Rochester  
Southern Illinois University at  
Carbondale  
SUNY at Binghamton  
Texas Federation  
Virginia Federation  
Washington State University  
Wayne State University  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

Auburn University at Auburn  
Florida Consortium for Political  
Research  
University of Georgia  
University of Rochester  
Southern Illinois University at  
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SUNY at Binghamton  
Texas Federation  
Virginia Federation  
Washington State University  
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University of Wisconsin at

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APPENDIX D

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DATA RESOURCES AND SERVICES FROM THE  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION NETWORK

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Humanities and Social Sciences, Dartmouth College, August 23-24, 1979.

Milwaukee

Auburn University at Auburn

Auburn University at Auburn  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
University of Texas at Arlington

Ball State University  
Bowling Green State University  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

Auburn University at Auburn  
University of Illinois at Urbana  
Southern Illinois University at  
Carbondale  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

Associated Colleges of the  
Midwest  
University of Iowa  
University of Minnesota  
SUNY at Binghamton  
University of Wisconsin at  
Milwaukee

University of Illinois at Urbana  
University of Rochester  
University of Washington

SUNY at Stony Brook

University of Northern Colorado  
Princeton University  
University of Rochester  
SUNY at Stony Brook

Juvenile Detention and Correctional  
Facility Census, 1974

Juvenile Detention and Correctional  
Facility Census, 1975

Police Departments, Arrests and Crime  
in the United States, 1860-1920

Uniform Crime Reports, 1958-1969,  
and County and City Data Books,  
1962, 1967, 1972: Merged Data

Deterrent Effects of Punishment  
on Crime Rates, 1959-1960

National Jail Census, 1978

Uniform Crime Reports, 1966-1976:  
Data Aggregated by SMSAS

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978

DATA RESOURCES AND SERVICES FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION NETWORK

The development of a data archive containing computer-readable resources relevant to the study of crime and the criminal justice system reflects the growing awareness that a variety of social scientific models can be appropriately applied to problem solving and policy formulation in this area and that greater advantage must be taken of substantial investments which have been made in underutilized original data collections. Relatively immediate research returns and policy analyses are possible from the extended analysis of such resources conducted in response to pressing national needs. And such efforts can often be achieved without the lag and expense associated with launching new studies each time a new question is raised about the problems of crime or aspects of the criminal justice system. At the same time, the use of increasingly complex research designs associated with even larger data bases is straining the computational resources available to the average researcher in both technical and financial terms. With the increase in the number and size of computer-readable data files in the criminal justice area, the challenge is for archives to develop means for simplifying access to increasingly obstreperous datasets on a routine basis and for training a new cohort of secondary analysts in their use.

The availability of computer-readable resources through a social science data archive serves both a scientific and an administrative function based upon the concept of secondary or extended analysis. The underlying notion of secondary analysis is that no principal

investigator ever exhausts the full analytic potential of a dataset. In one sense, this is simply the case because any single researcher, or group of researchers, has a particular, and in this sense limited, perspective on the data. As the process of theory development and testing occurs or, more likely in the case of progress in the social sciences, as additional disciplinary perspectives are brought to bear in the field, data collected for one purpose come to be viewed quite differently in conceptual and operational terms by other researchers.

From a scientific perspective, the significance of archival data rests upon the principle of replication, the notion that confidence in the validity of a relationship between two or more variables is increased by the number of times and variety of settings in which it can be reproduced. As an elemental fact, the original relationship should be reproducible by secondary analysts in the original data base. But more importantly, data archives provide a central repository for multiple collections of data in which the same relationship may be tested in a variety of research contexts.

Replication has much greater social significance than as a simple scientific tenet. Where matters of public policy and planning which affect the lives and well-being of individual citizens are concerned, programmatic alternatives must be subjected to public scrutiny and reasonable systematic re-analysis before they are implemented. The process which we call "policy evaluation" really represents nothing more than successive replications of basic relationships in a time series analysis in which we are testing the

hypothesis that desired goals have in fact been achieved as a result of a change in policy.

From an administrative point of view, archival resources represent a cost-effective means of increasing research opportunities and, implicitly, results. And these cost reductions are available in time as well as money. The greatest single cost involved in the conduct of research is usually for data collection and processing. These cost reductions are associated primarily with the complexity of the research design and the number of units of analysis or observations required. But beyond the initial data collection effort, considerable resources must be devoted to transcribing information to computer-readable form and then checking the resulting data matrix for consistency and other technical errors. Then inevitable problems which are found must be resolved and corrected before analysis begins. In addition to financial resources required for research and support staff, field costs, and the like, this process often requires substantial periods of time, even years in the case of extensive longitudinal studies. The alternative, when appropriate archival resources are available, is construction of a research design based upon existing data, followed by a search through documentation for meaningful operationalizations of important theoretical concepts. The documentation must be of sufficient quality to enable a researcher who did not participate in the original data collection effort to understand the project designs and goals, the field work, and the analytic methodology. And this is one of the most important archival functions. Although there is often an iterative process by which the

secondary analyst must modify an original design in accord with available data resources, this process consumes relatively little time.

#### DATA RESOURCES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD

A variety of computer-readable data resources for the study of crime and the criminal justice system may already be obtained from several different sources. These organizational sources include federal agencies, principally the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Bureau of the Census; various academic data organizations which serve primarily as intermediary processing and dissemination mechanisms for data originally produced by the federal government.

The growth of non-federal data archives can be directly attributed to the difficulties which researchers have encountered in acquiring and analyzing data resources from federal agencies and individual researchers in a number of institutional settings. Perhaps the most frustrating problem which confronts researchers who seek to employ federally collected data is simply obtaining information about the availability of relevant data files and in identifying appropriate modes of access to them. Then the researchers often have to deal with inadequate or incomplete documentation. And finally, the researcher must often carry out extensive processing to reorganize, subset and otherwise restructure data files before analytical work can begin.

The costs of acquiring federal data files vary widely by agency and in relation to their size. But they are often superficially low because of this extensive reprocessing which must be carried out to make them easily usable or because the researcher must often "over

purchase" inappropriately organized data files containing substantially more data than are actually needed for a given analysis. Because of potential obstacles such as these, social science data archives have assumed an intermediary role where dissemination of federally collected data is concerned. Acting as a kind of "buyers' cooperative", these organizations assume initial costs of purchase of data where necessary, capitalize the reprocessing costs for data and documentation through a central facility, and then provide redissemiation services, including subsetting capabilities, by which their constituents obtain exactly the data in which they are interested. A number of federal agencies now commission data archives to carry out these intermediary functions and provide financial support for these and related activities, such as methodological training for researchers interested in using such resources. As an example of such an activity, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has supported the development of a Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) by a grant to the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at The University of Michigan.

The data resources being developed by CJAIN as part of the Consortium archive are representative of the major areas in which such materials are available for the study of crime and the criminal justice system. They were acquired at the behest of a national, multidisciplinary advisory committee. These resources may be broadly characterized as aggregate demographic data, information

from administrative records, and individual-level data from surveys. In each of these three categories, data are available from federal and non-federal sources which present significant opportunities for increasing our understanding of crime and criminal justice through careful and comprehensive secondary analysis.

#### Aggregate Demographic Data

The United States Bureau of the Census is, of course, the largest and most important data collection agency of the nation. The tabulations from their decennial efforts provide us with the basic geo-political and demographic statistics about populations characterized by varying crime rates and distinct systems for handling the problem of crime. Census data are of importance to researchers and policymakers as measures of the size and composition of populations and are an important consideration in the allocation of public expenditures in the criminal justice system.

The decision of the Bureau of the Census to release almost its entire 1970 data product in computer-readable form was a great benefit to all social scientists. This action also presented a major challenge to those who sought access to the data, as over 2,000 reels of magnetic tape were included in the release of these materials in the original Bureau format. The Bureau has already made a substantial investment in planning for the release of computer-readable products from the 1980 census, which will be even more complete and extensive than the 1970 census data. And the census

will be conducted on a quinquennial rather than a decennial basis beginning in 1985, with the clear implication that large quantities of current statistics will be available on a more frequent basis from now on. These developments suggest the need for more planning to be devoted to effective utilization of these resources.

#### Information From Administrative Records

Some of the most policy relevant research findings in the area of criminal justice have been derived from computer-readable data files consisting of administrative records converted or reported for public use. In particular, various data files made available by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are of research value because they consist of large numbers of cases containing information in great detail. These data files permit analyses of characteristics of the rare event of crime.

For example, the LEAA has designed a number of censuses of correctional institutions. In each case the data were collected by the Bureau of the Census. The censuses gathered information about the physical conditions of the facilities, the number of demographic characteristics, climates, programs and educational training offered by the facilities, and staffing and expenditures. Such statistics are available for juvenile detention and correctional facilities, national jails, and local jails. Another annually-produced dataset which is based upon administrative records is the data on Expenditure and Employment in the Criminal Justice

System for 1971 through the present time. The statistics include the identification of the level of government, number of employees, payroll, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures for six sectors of the system--police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and others. Data are recorded at the municipal, county, and state level. Other studies which are of interest to researchers are the LEAA's censuses of the State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems (1976) and the State and Local Probation and Parole Systems (1976). These include data on jurisdiction, operation, employees, funding, and client caseload.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has made available since mid-1972 an annual collection of statistics consisting of information on all deaths registered on individual death certificates in the United States. These data files consist of almost 2,000,000 such records for each calendar year. Containing basic information on the age, race, and sex of each individual as well as the cause of death, these files are useful to the criminal justice researcher in the analysis of homicides, suicides, and deaths resulting from other such external causes.

Data available from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are utilized in the preparation of the Uniform Crime Reports, a data resource familiar to most analysts in the field. Two data files for each year, compiled on a monthly and an annual basis, contain arrest statistics for the seven index crimes, statistics

on all offenses known to the police, and an over-18, under-18 age breakdown.

It is obvious from the sensitive nature of certain of the items contained in these data files that extreme care must be taken in preserving the confidentiality of individual administrative records. By and large these data were originally assembled on individuals for bureaucratic purposes having no relationship to research interests. And their initial compilation in computer-readable form was for internal programmatic analyses by governmental employees only. Their availability in public use form, after extensive purging of information which might serve to identify individual case records, is a very recent phenomenon of the 1970's; but it is a movement for which non-governmental researchers and analysts are extremely grateful.

#### Individual Level Data

For more than twenty-five years survey research methods have been used to collect data on a systematic basis about individual-level attitudes and behavior. To the extent that any sample of standard size is drawn appropriately to be representative of the United States population as a whole, there are usually some respondents for analysis of victimization or crime, as identified in self-reporting. There are also many surveys available which are based entirely upon offenders or victims of specific types of crimes, or of persons in a particular environment with regard to the criminal justice system.

When talking about individual-level data collected by the survey method, it is useful to distinguish between data files resulting from projects conducted by federal agencies and those collected by individual principal investigators usually based in colleges or universities. The reasons for this are twofold. The sample sizes in the federal surveys tend to be very much larger resulting often from more complex designs, and the information collected in these efforts tends to be more or less "objective," consisting of reports of behavior, expenditures, and the like, particularly as they relate to available federal programs. The data collected by academic-based researchers tend to range much more broadly in content, often containing more "subjective" assessments of the individual's life cycle and status, satisfaction, and interpersonal relations. And the sample sizes are usually relatively small in comparison to federal data collection efforts. These distinctions are somewhat sharply drawn here for emphasis to indicate the general directions in which a secondary analyst who is searching for data resources relevant to a particular research question might turn.

In the case of federal survey data collections appropriate to the study of crime and criminal justice, the major sources are again the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Bureau of the Census.

The major survey effort supported by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is the National Crime Survey. It was originally characterized by four sample components: the national complete

sample (1973 to the present), the cities complete sample (1972-1975), the cities attitude sub-sample (1972-1975), and the commercial victimization sample. Data are available for all four of these components, although currently only the national sample is still being conducted. This survey is designed to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims and its consequences. The data files for each year contain about 28,000 records on incidents, 240,000 records on individuals and 120,000 records on households; for each city there are approximately 10,000 records for households, 20,000 person records, and 6,000 records of incidents.

The files contain information about various demographic characteristics of the households and household members, and detailed reports about each household and personal victimization, including type of crime, description of offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses. In addition, the cities attitude sub-sample contains data about the fear of crime. Data for all three of the surveys are stored in an hierarchical structure of three levels: household, person and incident data records.

The LEAA designs and conducts a great number of studies of the individual level type in addition to the National Crime Surveys. For example, data are available on such disparate topics as the public image of the courts and the criminal history of inmates. The Public Image of the Courts data are national studies which aim at measuring perceptions of and experiences with local, state, and federal courts, as well as general attitudes toward the administration of justice and legal actors. Two samples were used to collect the data--a national sample of the

general public with 1931 interviewed respondents, and a "special publics" sample of 1,111 interviews with judges, lawyers and community leaders. The Inmate file of the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails contains data obtained from 4,238 personal interviews with inmates of jails. This dataset includes information about individual demographic characteristics, income and employment, reasons for incarceration, bail status, dates of admission and sentencing, length and type of sentencing, and previous incarceration history.

In the area of surveys about crime and the criminal justice system conducted by principal investigators, either individual or agencies not associated with the federal government, the Criminal Justice Archive has begun to acquire several datasets, and is working toward expanding this collection.

One of the most recent acquisitions has been the New York Drug Law Evaluation Project which was conducted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council Incorporated. Currently the archive has six files from the study available for public use. The various files contain information about ex-drug users and their demographic characteristics, drug charges and other criminal charges, sentencing, and narcotic use and behavior patterns of those in drug treatment programs. Each file represents a separate study, with its own number of respondents. Eric Monkkonen, University of California in Los Angeles, has collected data on arrests and crime in the United States from 1860 to 1920. The information was gathered from annual police

department reports, the Library of Congress, newspapers, and legislative reports. Arrests for drunkenness, homicides, persons dismissed or held, and police personnel and population are among the specific variables in the datasets. Monica Blumenthal, Robert Kahn, and Frank Andrews, Institute of Social Research, surveyed in the summer of 1969 a national sample of men concerning their values, definitions, and identification with violence. Martin Gold, University of Michigan, conducted research in 1967 and 1972 of the frequency and type of delinquent activities among a representative sample of North American youth. In addition to data on their delinquent behaviors, information was gathered about parents' education, parents' job history, respondent's family size, attitudes toward school, school grade, peer group activities and job aspirations.

The information presented above illustrates the diversity of public use data files currently available from social science data archives for researchers interested in the study of crime and the criminal justice system. There are substantial data resources accessible for secondary analysis from a variety of perspectives and about a wide range of research problems. In general, these data are available relatively quickly and inexpensively, especially in comparison with the costs of original data collection.

#### Further Needs for Resource Development

In our daily interactions with researchers and policymakers interested in a great number of topics within and outside of the criminal justice

field, it is apparent that secondary or extended analysis has become a common research tool. Although, at this time, several problems exist regarding the manipulation of such large and complex data files, attempts are being made to resolve these matters.

Analysis involving datasets which are increasingly large and complex requires researchers to possess a variety of research design, methodological, analytical, and computer skills. As a result of the increased interest and use of data files like those of the National Crime Surveys, a need for specialized training has arisen. In response to these needs, training programs which focus specifically on these issues have been developed. For the past two years, CJAIN, as part of the Consortium Summer Training Program, has conducted both a two-week workshop, designed as an introduction to data processing techniques and to the administration and organization of data service centers, and a four-week research seminar devoted to the development of methodological skills appropriate to the intensive analysis of research questions in the area of law enforcement, criminal justice and their impacts on society. Both activities are designed to promote the diffusion of basic and advanced methodological and technical training among social scientists. These programs are designed for policymakers, practitioners, and analysts in the area of law enforcement, from government as well as academic centers. In addition to these formally organized training programs, the criminal justice archive provides information about the availability and contents of data. The staff provides consultation and

assistance to analysts who are interested in using data resources in the solution of specific analytical or operational problems.

As archival datasets become larger and more complex, the possibility exists that research opportunities may become limited to individuals at only the technically best endowed institutions. This potential has been recognized and an effort is being made to make criminal justice data resources both more accessible and more economically available to interested analysts. In recognition of the fact that social phenomena are complex and that researchers interested in the study of victimizations or crime as defined by self-reporting are concerned with a rare event in society, the research designs for studies in this area are being developed with corresponding complexity and larger samples in order to include a substantial number of criminal incidents. Data are being collected simultaneously for multiple levels of analysis, with all of the data being incorporated in hierarchical structures in the same computer-readable data file. It is now the practice to find data for a household, the characteristics of individual members of the family, and victimizations for each individual and household all organized within the same data file. For substantive reasons, this is an appropriate format because it permits the analyst to identify alternative units of analysis, and at the same time to associate an event or person with the appropriate social and specific context in which it exists or occurs. For technical reasons, it is also a valuable storage structure because it is efficient and effective in

reducing data processing costs. The project staff has undertaken the design of general purpose analytical software to operate on a variety of data structures of this general form, and in addition is involved in experimentation with and development of potential and efficient data dissemination methods using computer networks in place of data shipped through the mail on magnetic tapes.

If we want to continue to provide meaningful access to archival data resources of increasing value, we need to reconsider the current customary dissemination procedures of making copies of the data files on magnetic tapes which are then mailed or otherwise transported to the interested analyst. This system should be reviewed in light of the need to associate specific large and complex data files with appropriate hardware configurations on which resides the necessary software to analyze these data with a variety of techniques in a cost-effective way. Much of the technical infrastructure required to support such a system of access is already in place. This includes national computer networks which link major computing installations across the country, providing access to remote users for the cost of regular charges on the host system plus the additional cost of a small charge for connect time and the convenience of a local telephone call. What is still required is a system for associating relevant data with appropriate hardware and software and for obtaining sustaining support for staff who would provide consultation to individual researchers who desire access to such resources. Given that one or more of these national research

centers could be established on a basis similar to that described above, researchers could then request support for analysis beyond their personal support, in terms appropriate to such a facility's software and data resources rather than being limited to his or her own institution's.

Researchers interested in the study of crime and criminal justice are in a period in which unprecedented technical resources are being put at their disposal for extended analysis. More data of higher quality are available now than at any time in the past, and the prospects for significantly incrementing this resource base are considerable.

## APPENDIX E

## CONFERENCE

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- Beattie, Bob  
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# APPENDIX F

## INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

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# APPENDIX G

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