

Data
available
from
the

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

Sponsored by
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice

Operated by
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

1998





173963

Data Collections

Available From

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

1998

This document describes data collections processed and
archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) within
the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

The NACJD is supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics,
United States Department of Justice.

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) was established in 1978 under the auspices of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The headquarters of NACJD are located, along with the central staff of ICPSR, in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The central mission of NACJD is to facilitate and encourage research in the field of criminal justice through the sharing of data resources. Specific goals include:

- Providing computer-readable data for the quantitative study of crime and the criminal justice system through the development of a central data archive that disseminates computer-readable data.
- Supplying technical assistance in selecting data collections and the computer hardware and software for analyzing data efficiently and effectively
- Offering training in quantitative methods of social science research to facilitate secondary analysis of criminal justice data

About the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Since 1962, ICPSR has served the academic community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data relevant to a broad spectrum of academic disciplines including criminology, political science, sociology, law, history, economics, gerontology, public health, and education. The Consortium maintains the world's largest repository of computer-based research and instructional data for the social sciences.

ICPSR is a membership-based organization with over 350 member colleges and universities in the United States and abroad. Payment of an annual institutional fee entitles faculty, staff, and students at member schools to take advantage of the full range of ICPSR services. Because ICPSR is structured as a "partnership" with its member institutions,

it is able to provide facilities and services to researchers and scholars that no one college or university could offer independently. Most ICPSR services are provided at no charge to the individual user.

Each member institution designates one person on campus to serve as the "ICPSR Official Representative" (OR). The OR functions as a liaison between ICPSR and the member school, and can answer questions and arrange for local users to obtain access to ICPSR data.

How to obtain data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics supports the utilization of criminal justice data by individuals working in government or under grants from the Department of Justice. Most of the crime and justice data described in this catalog can be freely acquired via the NACJD website on the World Wide Web. The URL for the NACJD website is: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>. Some data collections with relevance to crime and justice topics are not freely available, but are presented in this catalog for the user's information. These are data collections whose acquisition and processing are paid for by ICPSR member dues, not by the public agencies supporting the NACJD. A list of these collections appears in the back of this catalog. They are available for a fee to persons from nonmember institutions.

Individuals at ICPSR member institutions can also continue to order data through their ORs. Individuals at nonmember institutions may obtain data on removable media (diskettes, CD-ROMs, cartridge tapes) for a fee, and should contact NACJD staff for more information:

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data ICPSR, Institute for Social Research

P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
800-999-0960
734-763-5011

E-mail: nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu



Using the catalog

This catalog includes descriptions of the data collections relevant to research on criminal justice that have been released by ICPSR through May 1998. Collections are organized by topic. Study descriptions include a brief outline of the substantive content of the collection as well as the number and length of records in the data file(s).

ICPSR data processing

Users of ICPSR data should note that all ICPSR data collections have been checked to determine that data and documentation correspond. For those collections containing confidential information such as names or dates, the sensitive information has been removed or recoded to protect the anonymity of respondents. In addition, ICPSR supplies with its most recent releases a codebook containing a bibliographic citation and introductory materials describing the collection. Additional information about data processing is presented in the EXTENT OF PROCESSING field of the data collection descriptions. This field is available only for collections released or updated since May 1994. The key below offers definitions of the abbreviations used in this field.

Extent of processing key

CDBK.ICPSR	= ICPSR produced a codebook for this collection.
CONCHKPR	= Consistency checks performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
CONCHKICPSR	= Consistency checks performed by ICPSR.
DDEFICPSR	= ICPSR generated SAS and/or SPSS data definition statements for this collection.
FREQ.PR	= Frequencies provided by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
FREQ.ICPSR	= Frequencies provided by ICPSR.

MDATA.PR	= Missing data codes standardized by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
MDATA.ICPSR	= Missing data codes standardized by ICPSR.
RECODE	= ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.
REFORM.DATA	= Data reformatted by ICPSR.
REFORM.DOC	= Documentation reformatted by ICPSR.
SCAN	= Hardcopy documentation converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR.
UNDOCCHKPR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
UNDOCCHKICPSR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.

Another aid provided to users by ICPSR is the assignment of ICPSR "Class" numbers (IV, III, II, or I) reflecting the level of archive processing. At each level, from IV through I, additional investments of archival staff and computational resources have been made. This classification scheme is not an indicator of the substantive quality of the data, nor does it always correspond to any given level of technical data quality. (Note: The data class designations were discontinued in May 1994 and replaced by the Extent of Processing field described above.) The following chart outlines the archiving steps that are generally taken at each level.

Class I data collections have been checked, corrected if necessary, and formatted to ICPSR specifications. Also, the data may have been recoded and reorganized in consultation with the investigator to maximize their utilization and accessibility. An electronic codebook is usually available. This codebook fully documents the data and may include descriptive statistics such as frequencies or means. All Class I studies are available in multiple technical formats and SPSS and SAS data definition statements are provided for many Class I collections.

Class II data collections have been checked and formatted to ICPSR specifications. All nonnumeric codes have been removed. The studies in this class are available in multiple technical formats, and SPSS and SAS data definition statements are provided for many Class II collections. The documentation exists as either an electronic codebook (which may have been edited and updated as required by further processing), a multilithed draft version, or a photocopy of the investigator's codebook. Any peculiarities in the data will be indicated in the documentation.

Class III data collections 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 have been made on these data. Known data discrepancies and other problems, if any, will be communicated to the user at the time the data are requested. The data usually are available only in the format provided by the principal investigator.

Class IV studies are distributed in the form received by ICPSR from the original investigator. Users of Class IV data should keep several considerations in mind. Problems may exist that would not be known before processing begins, and thus 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. The documentation for Class IV studies is reproduced from the material originally received.

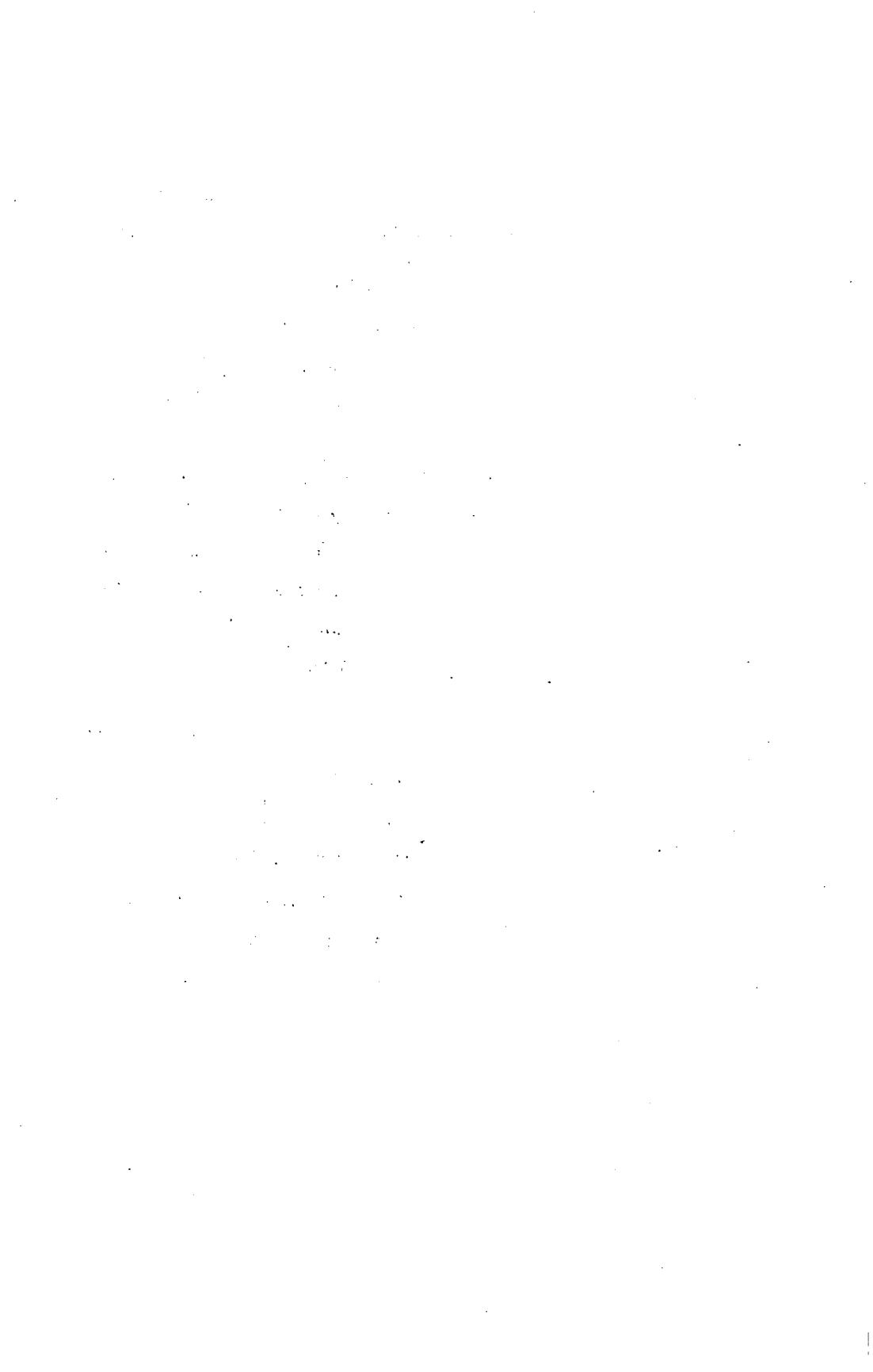
Additional information about ICPSR data

All data files, including OSIRIS data, are ASCII files, and can be used with any commercial statistical software package. SAS and SPSS data definition statements are also available for many collections. Although these statements are designed specifically for one of these software packages, the information they contain can be used with any number of statistical packages. Data collections included in this catalog represent only a partial listing of the holdings of ICPSR. Users are strongly urged to consult the ICPSR Website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>) for a complete listing of the archive's data collections.

In 1997, ICPSR began converting documentation to Portable Document Format (PDF). Users of this catalog will find references to these PDF files in some of the study descriptions. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided in the readme file on the diskette version of the studies and through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

Contents

List of data collections	ix
Data collection descriptions	1
I. Attitude surveys	1
II. Community studies	25
III. Corrections	37
IV. Court case processing	101
V. Courts	137
VI. Criminal justice system	177
VII. Crime and delinquency	199
VIII. Official statistics	239
IX. Police	271
X. Victimization	323
XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime	359
Data on CD-ROM	409
Serial data on criminal justice	415
Other criminal justice data	423
Index of principal investigators	425
Index of titles	433
Index of study numbers	453



Index of data collections

I. Attitude surveys	1
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National crime surveys: Cities attitude sub-sample, 1972-1975	
(ICPSR 7663)	1
ABC News	
ABC News drug abuse poll, 1986	
(ICPSR 8636)	1
ABC News	
ABC News Ginsburg poll, November 1987	
(ICPSR 8885)	1
ABC News	
ABC News "Nightline" drugs and alcohol poll, August 1988	
(ICPSR 9180)	2
ABC News	
ABC News poll of public opinion on crime, December 1982	
(ICPSR 8100)	2
ABC News	
ABC News Supreme Court nomination poll, July 1991	
(ICPSR 9612)	3
ABC News/The Washington Post	
ABC News/Washington Post Bork vote poll, October 1987	
(ICPSR 8888)	3
ABC News/The Washington Post	
ABC News/Washington Post Clarence Thomas vote delay polls, October 1991	
(ICPSR 9766)	3
ABC News/The Washington Post	
ABC News/Washington Post	
Los Angeles beating poll, April 1992	
(ICPSR 9941)	5
ABC News/ <i>The Washington Post</i>	
ABC News/Washington Post poll, January 1990	
(ICPSR 9436)	5
ABC News/ <i>The Washington Post</i>	
ABC News/Washington Post poll, February 1990	
(ICPSR 9438)	6
ABC News/ <i>The Washington Post</i>	
ABC News/Washington Post Souter nomination poll, July 1990	
(ICPSR 9462)	6
American Political Science Association/ Wesley G. Skogan and William Klecka	
SETUPS: American politics: Fear of crime	
(ICPSR 7368)	7
Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, and Frank M. Andrews	
Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969	
(ICPSR 3504)	7
Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, and Frank M. Andrews	
ICPSR instructional subset: Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969	
(ICPSR 7517)	8
CBS News	
CBS News "48 Hours" gun poll, March 1989	
(ICPSR 9233)	8
CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	
CBS News/New York Times abortion poll, July 1989	
(ICPSR 9488)	8
CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	
CBS News/New York Times abortion polls, September-October 1989	
(ICPSR 9491)	9

CBS News/The New York Times	
CBS News/New York Times drug poll,	
September 1989	
(ICPSR 9489)	10
CBS News/The New York Times	
CBS News/New York Times monthly poll,	
March–April 1990	
(ICPSR 9498)	10
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy	
Research	
Reactions to crime project, 1977	
[Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]:	
Survey on fear of crime and citizen	
behavior	
(ICPSR 8162)	11
Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la	
Realidad Social (Cires)	
Center for research on social reality	
[Spain] survey, April 1992: Justice and	
civic rights	
(ICPSR 9992)	12
Davis, James A.	
General social survey, 1972	
(ICPSR 7309)	12
Davis, James A.	
General social survey, 1973	
(ICPSR 7315)	12
Davis, James A.	
General social survey, 1974	
(ICPSR 7341)	13
Davis, James A.	
General social survey, 1975	
(ICPSR 7367)	13
National Opinion Research Center	
General social survey, 1976	
(ICPSR 7398)	13
National Opinion Research Center	
General social survey, 1977	
(ICPSR 7573)	13
Davis, James A., and Tom W. Smith	
General social surveys, 1972–1996:	
[Cumulative file]	
(ICPSR 6870)	13
Flanagan, Timothy J., and Dennis R.	
Longmire	
National opinion survey of crime and	
justice, 1995	
(ICPSR 6720)	14
Mendelsohn, Harold, and Garrett J. O'Keefe	
Media crime prevention campaign in the	
United States, 1980	
(ICPSR 8050)	15
Miethe, Terance D.	
Public attitudes toward lawyers and legal	
disputes, 1993: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6403)	15
National Center for Health Statistics	
Teenage attitudes and practices survey,	
1989: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9786)	15
National Center for Health Statistics	
Teenage attitudes and practices	
survey II, 1993: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6375)	16
National Commission on Children	
Survey of parents and children, 1990:	
[United States]	
(ICPSR 9595)	17
The New York Times	
New York Times race relations survey,	
March 1987: New York City	
(ICPSR 9214)	18
Richardson, Richard, et al.	
Public attitudes toward the criminal	
justice system and criminal victimization	
in North Carolina, 1971	
(ICPSR 7670)	18
Sigel, Roberta S., and Cliff Zukin	
Sex discrimination as perceived by adult	
males and females, 1985: [New Jersey]	
(ICPSR 9250)	18
Thornton, Arland, and Deborah Freedman	
Intergenerational study of parents and	
children, 1962–1985: [Detroit]	
(ICPSR 9902)	19
Tittle, Charles R.	
Public attitudes toward deviant behavior,	
1972: Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon	
(ICPSR 8480)	20

WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i>	
WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i> race relations poll, January 1988	20
(ICPSR 9187)	
WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i>	
WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting-vigilante poll, January 1985	21
(ICPSR 8555)	
WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i>	
WABC-TV/<i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting follow-up poll, March 1985	21
(ICPSR 8562)	
WCBS-TV News/<i>The New York Times</i>	
WCBS-TV News/<i>New York Times</i>	
New York City and suburban poll, November 1991	21
(ICPSR 9861)	
WCBS-TV News/<i>The New York Times</i>	
WCBS-TV News/<i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1988	22
(ICPSR 9106)	
WCBS-TV News/<i>The New York Times</i>	
WCBS-TV News/<i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1990	22
(ICPSR 9502)	
The Washington Post	
Washington Post Mayor Barry poll, January 1990	23
(ICPSR 9437)	
The Washington Post	
Washington Post Mayor Barry verdict poll, August 1990	23
(ICPSR 9555)	
II. Community studies	25
American Institutes for Research	
National evaluation of the community anti-crime program, 1979-1981	25
(ICPSR 8704)	
Fowler, Floyd J.	
Residential neighborhood crime control project: Hartford, Connecticut, 1973, 1975-1977, 1979	25
(ICPSR 7682)	
Greenberg, Stephanie	
Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980	26
(ICPSR 7951)	
Hakim, Simon	
Impact of casino gambling on crime in the Atlantic City region, 1970-1984	27
(ICPSR 9237)	
Kellerman, Arthur L., Frederick P. Rivara, Norman B. Rushforth, and Bela B. Hackman	
Home safety project, 1987-1992: [Shelby County, Tennessee, King County, Washington, Cuyahoga County, Ohio]	
(ICPSR 6898)	27
Kenney, Dennis Jay	
Fear of crime and the Guardian Angels: Attitudes of New York City subway riders, 1984	28
(ICPSR 8531)	
Kobrin, Solomon, and Leo A. Schuerman	
Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity, 1950-1976: Los Angeles County	
(ICPSR 9056)	29
Lavrakas, Paul J., and Wesley G. Skogan	
Citizen participation and community crime prevention, 1979: Chicago metropolitan area survey	
(ICPSR 8086)	29
Loftin, Colin	
Detroit area study, 1979: A study of metropolitan issues	
(ICPSR 9301)	29
McPherson, Marlys, Glenn Sillaway, and David Frey	
Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970-1982	
(ICPSR 8167)	30
Milder, N. David	
Downtown safety, security, and development in New York City, 1984	
(ICPSR 9326)	31

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson	
Guardian Angels: Citizen response to crime in selected cities of the United States, 1984	
(ICPSR 8935)	31
Rodgers, Willard L., Robert W. Marans, et al.	
Quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area, 1975	
(ICPSR 7986)	32
Skogan, Wesley G.	
Disorder and community decline in 40 neighborhoods of the United States, 1977-1983	
(ICPSR 8944)	33
Spelman, William	
Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979-1980	
(ICPSR 8215)	33
Taub, Richard, and D. Garth Taylor	
Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979	
(ICPSR 7952)	34
Thompson, James W.	
Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979-1980	
(ICPSR 8649)	34
III. Corrections	37
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1987	
(ICPSR 9210)	37
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1988	
(ICPSR 9337)	37
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1989	
(ICPSR 9507)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1990	
(ICPSR 9819)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1991	
(ICPSR 6514)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1992	
(ICPSR 6513)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1993	
(ICPSR 6512)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1994	
(ICPSR 6691)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1995	
(ICPSR 6956)	39
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979	
(ICPSR 7852)	40
Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984	
(ICPSR 8444)	40
Census of state and federal adult correctional facilities, 1990	
(ICPSR 9908)	40
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971	
(ICPSR 7637)	42
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973	
(ICPSR 7639)	42
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974	
(ICPSR 7706)	42

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975	
(ICPSR 7707)	42
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977	
(ICPSR 7758)	43
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979	
(ICPSR 7846)	43
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982-1983	
(ICPSR 8205)	43
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984-1985	
(ICPSR 8495)	43
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986-1987: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8973)	44
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1988-1989: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9445)	44
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990-1991: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9824)	44
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1992-1993: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6491)	45
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925-1986: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8912)	45
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	
U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National corrections reporting program, 1983: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8363)	46
National corrections reporting program, 1984: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8497)	46
National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8918)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1986: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9276)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1987: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9402)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1988: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9450)	48
National corrections reporting program, 1989: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9849)	48
National corrections reporting program, 1990: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6141)	49
National corrections reporting program, 1991: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6272)	49
National corrections reporting program, 1992: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6400)	50

National corrections reporting program, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6823)	50	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1992 (ICPSR 6395)	55
National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6881)	50	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1994 (ICPSR 6538)	55
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice		National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1995 (ICPSR 6784)	56
National jail census, 1970 (ICPSR 7641)	51	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National jail census, 1972 (ICPSR 7638)	51	Recidivism among released prisoners, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 6875)	56
National jail census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)	52	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National jail census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)	52	Recidivism among young parolees: A study of inmates released from prison in 22 states, 1978 (ICPSR 8673)	57
National jail census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)	52	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National jail census, 1993 (ICPSR 6648)	52	Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986-1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574)	57
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice		Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1985 (ICPSR 8687)	53	Survey of inmates of local jails, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8274)	58
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1986 (ICPSR 8871)	53	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987 (ICPSR 9074)	54	Survey of inmates of local jails, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9419)	58
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989 (ICPSR 9373)	54	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1990 (ICPSR 9569)	54	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)	59
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1991 (ICPSR 6511)	55	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7856)	60

Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8711)	60
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6068)	60
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of jail inmates, 1972 (ICPSR 7668)	61
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of jail inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)	61
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of youths in custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992)	61
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research Gender of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926-1987 (ICPSR 9517)	62
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research Race of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926-1986 (ICPSR 9165)	63
Abt Associates, Inc. Conditions of confinement in juvenile detention and correctional facilities: [United States], 1991 (ICPSR 6216)	63
Abt Associates, Inc. National survey of AIDS in correctional facilities, 1985-1990, 1992 (ICPSR 6437)	64
Abt Associates, Inc. Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979 (ICPSR 7899)	65
Apao, William K. Improving prison classification procedures in Vermont: Applying an interaction model, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 8933)	65
Austin, James Prison crowding and forced releases in Illinois, 1979-1982 (ICPSR 8921)	66
Austin, James Reducing prison violence by more effective inmate management: An experiment field test of the prisoner management classification (PMC) system in Washington State, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9665)	66
Austin, James, Michael Jones, and Melissa Bolyard Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) program, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6236)	67
Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg Differential use of jail confinement in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo counties, 1981 (ICPSR 8920)	68
Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg Supervised pretrial release programs, 1979-1982: Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland (ICPSR 8919)	69
Baugh, Dennis G., et al. National assessment of gangs in correctional facilities, 1992 (ICPSR 6147)	70
Baumer, Terry L., and Robert I. Mendelsohn Electronic monitoring of nonviolent convicted felons: An experiment in home detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9587)	71
Bell, Raymond, et al. Learning deficiencies among adult inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington (ICPSR 8359)	72

Bradshaw, Richard Alfred Cross-validation of the Iowa offender risk assessment model in Michigan, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 9236)	73
Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of inmates of federal correctional facilities, 1991 (ICPSR 6037)	73
Byrne, James M., and Linda M. Kelly Evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts intensive probation supervision project, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9970)	74
Downs, George W., and David M. Rocke Validating prison security classification instruments in Hawaii, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9921)	75
English, Kim Management of sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994 (ICPSR 6627)	76
Espy, M. Watt, and John Ortiz Smykla Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy file (ICPSR 8451)	76
Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon Use and effectiveness of fines, jail, and probation in municipal courts in Los Angeles County, 1981–1984 (ICPSR 9742)	77
Goodstein, Lynne, John H. Kramer, John R. Hepburn, and Doris L. MacKenzie Effects of determinant sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 8278)	77
Gottfredson, Stephen D., and Don M. Gottfredson Criminal violence and incapacitation in California, 1962–1988 (ICPSR 9922)	78
Harper, Dean Crime and mental disorder, 1972 (ICPSR 9088)	78
Hartigan, Richard Cost effectiveness of misdemeanor probation in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 8259)	79
Holeman, Herbert, and Barbara J. Krepps-Hess Women correctional officers in California, 1979 (ICPSR 8684)	80
Horney, Julie, and Ineke Haen Marshall Crime commission rates among incarcerated felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 9916)	81
Lattimore, Pamela K. Sandhills [North Carolina] vocational delivery system evaluation project, 1983–1987 (ICPSR 9224)	81
Laub, John H., and Robert J. Sampson Criminal careers and crime control in Massachusetts [The Glueck study]: A matched-sample longitudinal research design, Phase I, 1939–1963 (ICPSR 9735)	83
MacKenzie, Doris L., James W. Shaw, and Voncile B. Gowdy Shock incarceration in Louisiana, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9926)	84
Mande, Mary J. Validation of the RAND selective incapacitation survey and the Iowa risk assessment scale in Colorado, 1982 and 1986 (ICPSR 9292)	85
Marsden, Mary Ellen, and Thomas Orsagh Matching treatment and offender: North Carolina, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 8515)	86

Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: An evaluation in Marion County, Indiana, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9734)	87
McCarthy, Jack, D. Randall Smith, and William R. Smith Effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior in New Jersey, 1976–1977 (ICPSR 8986)	87
Messinger, Sheldon Characteristics and movement of felons in California prisons, 1851–1964 (ICPSR 7971)	88
Milkman, Raymond H. Employment services for ex-offenders, 1981–1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego (ICPSR 8619)	89
Palumbo, Dennis J., Michael Musheno, and Steven Maynard-Moody Implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut, [1981] (ICPSR 8407)	90
Pearson, Frank S. Intensive supervision program in New Jersey, 1983–1986 (ICPSR 9291)	90
Peterson, Mark A., Suzanne Polich, and Jan Michael Chaiken Survey of California prison inmates, 1976 (ICPSR 7797)	91
Prentky, Robert A., and Raymond A. Knight Classification of rapists in Massachusetts, 1980–1990 (ICPSR 9976)	91
Prentky, Robert, and Raymond Knight Dangerous sex offenders: Classifying, predicting, and evaluating outcomes of clinical treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982–1985 (ICPSR 8985)	92
Rafter, Nicole Hahn Women in prison, 1800–1935: Tennessee, New York, and Ohio (ICPSR 8481)	93
RAND	
Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 8700)	93
RAND	
Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 8169)	94
Rauch, W. Hardy, et al. and the American Correctional Association Management of death row inmates, 1986–1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9917)	95
Romm, Joseph Evaluation of intensive probation in Milwaukee, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 8276)	96
Rossi, Peter Transitional aid research project (TARP), 1976–1977 (ICPSR 7874)	96
Schmidt, Peter, and Ann D. Witte Predicting recidivism in North Carolina, 1978 and 1980 (ICPSR 8987)	96
Schneider, Anne L., Zoann Snyder-Joy, and Laurie H. Ervin Implementation of quantitative decision aids in the Oklahoma probation and parole system, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9963)	97
Wright, James, and Peter Rossi Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983 (ICPSR 8357)	97
Wright, Kevin Improving correctional classification, New York, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 8437)	98

Young, Thomas M., Donnell M. Pappenfort, and Christine R. Marlow	
National survey of residential group care facilities for children and youth, 1981	
(ICPSR 6229)	98
 <i>IV. Court case processing</i> 101	
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Federal justice statistics program data, 1978–1994: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9296)	101
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9073)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9449)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1990: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6038)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1992: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6509)	105
National judicial reporting program, 1994: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6855)	105
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii	
(ICPSR 8042)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980: California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah	
(ICPSR 8248)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virginia	
(ICPSR 8277)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virgin Islands, Virginia	
(ICPSR 8408)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 8449)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 8675)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 8911)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 9130)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1987: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 9287)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1988: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia	
(ICPSR 9523)	107

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1989: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia	(ICPSR 6190)	108
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1990: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia	(ICPSR 6191)	108
Abrahamsen, Allan F., Patricia A. Ebener, and Stephen P. Klein		
Criminal justice outcomes of male offenders in 14 jurisdictions in the United States, 1985–1988	(ICPSR 9671)	108
Abt Associates, Inc.		
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: Portland, Oregon and Washington, DC	(ICPSR 8717)	109
Abt Associates, Inc.		
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: St. Louis	(ICPSR 8705)	110
Baldus, David C., George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.		
Charging and sentencing of murder and voluntary manslaughter cases in Georgia, 1973–1979	(ICPSR 9264)	110
Boland, Barbara		
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986: Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC	(ICPSR 9094)	111
Canan, Penelope, and George W. Pring		
Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), 1987–1990: [United States]	(ICPSR 9485)	112
Clarke, Stevens H.		
Alaska plea bargaining study, 1974–1976	(ICPSR 7714)	112
Clarke, Stevens H.		
Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina, 1981–1982	(ICPSR 8307)	113
Court Statistics and Information Management Project, National Center for State Courts		
State court statistics, 1978–1980	(ICSPR 8280)	113
Dunworth, Terence, and Nicholas Pace		
Jury verdicts database for Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in California, 1960–1984	(ICPSR 6232)	114
Federal Judicial Center		
Federal court cases: Integrated data base, 1970–1995	(ICPSR 8429)	115
Feeney, Floyd		
Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why, 1979–1980: Jacksonville and San Diego	(ICPSR 8180)	116
Forst, Brian, and William Rhodes		
Sentencing in eight United States District Courts, 1973–1978	(ICPSR 8622)	117
Hindus, Michael S.		
Slave trials in Anderson and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, 1818–1861	(ICPSR 8674)	118
Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.		
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS) data, Washington, DC, 1974–1975	(ICPSR 7643)	118
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), New Orleans, 1979	(ICPSR 8219)	118
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), Rhode Island, 1979	(ICPSR 8288)	118

Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), St. Louis, 1979	(ICPSR 8225)	118
Kritzer, Herbert M., David M. Trubek, William L.F. Felstiner, Joel B. Grossman, and Austin Sarat		
Civil litigation in the United States, 1977-1979	(ICPSR 7994)	119
Lind, Allan E., Deborah R. Hensler et al.		
Survey of tort litigants in three state courts, 1989-1990: [United States]	(ICPSR 9699)	120
Loftin, Colin, and Milton Heumann		
Firearms violence and the Michigan Felony Firearm Law: Detroit, 1976-1978	(ICPSR 8509)	121
Mirsky, Chester L., and Edelle Orteze		
Dynamics of change in the criminal case plea bargaining system: New York City, 1800-1890	(ICPSR 6501)	121
Nagel, Stuart S.		
Federal court cases, 1962-1963	(ICPSR 7245)	122
Nardulli, Peter, James Eisenstein, and Roy B. Fleming		
Comparing court case processing in nine courts, 1979-1980	(ICPSR 8621)	123
National Center for Juvenile Justice		
Juvenile court statistics, 1982: [United States]	(ICPSR 8440)	123
Juvenile court statistics, 1983: [United States]	(ICPSR 8656)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1984: [United States]	(ICPSR 8940)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1985: [United States]	(ICPSR 9297)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1986: Reported cases in calendar year data base	(ICPSR 9691)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1987: [United States]	(ICPSR 6119)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1988: [United States]	(ICPSR 6120)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1989: [United States]	(ICPSR 6121)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1990: [United States]	(ICPSR 6508)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1991: [United States]	(ICPSR 6582)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1993: [United States]	(ICPSR 6715)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1994: [United States]	(ICPSR 6882)	125
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts		
Arkansas juvenile court records, 1991-1993	(ICPSR 6808)	126
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts		
Arkansas juvenile court records, 1994	(ICPSR 6883)	126
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Minnesota State Court Administration		
Minnesota juvenile court records, 1984-1987	(ICPSR 9447)	126
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Missouri Division of Youth Services		
Missouri juvenile court records, 1984-1987	(ICPSR 9448)	127

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Missouri Division of Youth Services	
Missouri juvenile court records, 1994	
(ICPSR 6884)	127
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1975-1987	
(ICPSR 8915)	127
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1988-1993	
(ICPSR 6809)	127
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1994	
(ICPSR 6885)	128
National Center for State Courts	
Criminal case processing in metropolitan courts, 1976	
(ICPSR 7750)	128
National Center for State Courts	
State court statistics, 1985-1994: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9266)	129
Newmark, Lisa, Adele Harrell, and Bill Adams	
Victims' ratings of police services in New York and Texas, 1994-1995 survey	
(ICPSR 6787)	129
Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission	
Pennsylvania sentencing data, 1977, 1980, 1983	
(ICPSR 8327)	130
Pretrial Services Resource Center	
National pretrial reporting program, 1988-1989	
(ICPSR 9508)	131
National pretrial reporting program, 1990-1991	
(ICPSR 6136)	131
National pretrial reporting program, 1992-1993	
(ICPSR 6489)	131
Rowland, C.K.	
Federal district court civil decisions, 1981-1987: Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City	
(ICPSR 9367)	132
Silverstein, Lee, and Stuart S. Nagel	
American Bar Foundation: State criminal court cases, 1962	
(ICPSR 7272)	132
Toborg, Mary A.	
Pretrial release practices in the United States, 1976-1978	
(ICPSR 7972)	132
U.S. Sentencing Commission	
Augmented federal probation, sentencing, and supervision information system, 1985	
(ICPSR 9664)	133
U.S. Sentencing Commission	
Monitoring of federal criminal convictions and sentences: Appeals data, 1993-1996	
(ICPSR 6559)	134
Welch, Susan, and Cassia Spohn	
Effects of prior record in sentencing research in a large northeastern city, 1968-1979: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8929)	135
V. Courts	137
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of state felony courts, 1985: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8667)	137
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Civil justice survey of state courts, 1992: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6587)	137
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National prosecutors survey, 1990	
(ICPSR 9579)	138

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice National prosecutors survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6273)	139
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice National prosecutors survey, 1994 (ICPSR 6785)	140
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice National survey of court organization: Courts and court division, 1971–1972 (ICPSR 7640)	141
Abt Associates, Inc. National indigent criminal defense survey, 1982: [United States] (ICPSR 8417)	141
Aikman, Alexander, Mary Elsner Oram, and Frederick Miller Use of adjuncts to supplement judicial resources in six jurisdictions, 1983–1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8979)	142
Baldus, David C., George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr. Procedural reform of jury murder convictions in Georgia, 1970–1978 (ICPSR 9265)	143
Bogart, W.A., and Neil Vidmar Access to justice in Ontario, 1985–1988 (ICPSR 9729)	144
Chaiken, Marcia R. Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution, 1984–1986: Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts (ICPSR 8980)	145
Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson Alternative procedures for reducing delays in criminal appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9965)	146
Church, Thomas W., Jr. Assessing local legal culture: Practitioner norms in four criminal courts, 1979 (ICPSR 7808)	147
Clements, William H. Effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence, 1981–1982: Washington, DC and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George counties (ICPSR 8943)	147
Cole, George F., and Barry Mahoney Fines as a criminal sanction: Practices and attitudes of trial court judges in the United States, 1985 (ICPSR 8945)	148
Collins, James J. Alternative probation strategies in Baltimore, Maryland (ICPSR 8355)	148
Cunniff, Mark A. Penal code citations: Sentencing in 18 American felony courts, 1983 (ICPSR 8396)	148
Cunniff, Mark A. Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, 1985 [United States] (ICPSR 8708)	149
Cunniff, Mark A., and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners A sentencing postscript: Felony probationers under supervision in the community, 1983 (ICPSR 8647)	149
Federal Judicial Center Judicial district data book, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8439)	150
Federal Judicial Center Long-range planning survey of federal judges, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6544)	150
Geiselman, R. Edward, Karen J. Saywitz, and Gail K. Bornstein Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance in California, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9789)	151

Gibson, James L.	
United States Supreme Court judicial database, Phase II: 1953–1993	
(ICPSR 6987)	152
Goldkamp, John S., and Michael R. Gottfredson	
Judicial decision guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment, 1981–1982	
(ICPSR 8358)	152
Grofman, Bernard	
Multnomah County [Oregon] jury project, 1973–1976	
(ICPSR 9030)	153
Heinz, John P., and Edward O. Laumann	
Chicago lawyers survey, 1975	
(ICPSR 8218)	153
Hindus, Michael S., Theodore M. Hammett, and Barbara M. Hobson	
Massachusetts Superior Court files, 1859–1959	
(ICPSR 7776)	153
Hirsch, Ronald L.	
National survey of lawyers' career satisfaction, Wave I, 1984, and Wave II, 1990	
(ICPSR 8975)	154
Kerstetter, Wayne A.	
Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference, Dade County, Florida, criminal court, 1979	
(ICPSR 7710)	154
LaFree, Gary, and Christine Rack	
Metro court project: A study of mediation and adjudication in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, small claims court, 1990–1992	
(ICPSR 6487)	155
Mahoney, Barry	
Caseflow management and delay reduction in urban trial courts of the United States, 1979, 1983–1985	
(ICPSR 9918)	157
Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.	
Impact of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws in the United States, 1969–1989	
(ICPSR 9736)	158
Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.	
State appellate court adaptation to caseload increase, 1968–1984: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8262)	158
Miethe, Terance D., and Charles A. Moore	
Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines, 1978–1984	
(ICPSR 9235)	159
Miller, Herbert S., William F. McDonald, and James A. Cramer	
Plea bargaining in the United States, 1978	
(ICPSR 7775)	159
Musheno, Michael C.	
AIDS-related written court decisions in federal and state courts, 1984–1989: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6502)	160
Nagel, Stuart S.	
Judicial characteristics and judicial decision-making study, 1955	
(ICPSR 7084)	160
Nagel, Stuart S.	
Search and seizure data, 1963	
(ICPSR 7539)	161
Nagel, Stuart S., and Anthony S. Champagne	
Legal representation data, 1970	
(ICPSR 7540)	161
Nagel, Stuart S., Thomas Eimermann, and Kathleen Reinbolt	
Free press, fair trial data, 1970	
(ICPSR 7541)	161
Nagel, Stuart S., Paul Wice, and Marian Neff	
Pretrial release data, 1969	
(ICPSR 7538)	162
National Center for State Courts	
Public image of courts, 1977: General public data	
(ICPSR 7703)	162
Public image of courts, 1977: Special publics data	
(ICPSR 7704)	162

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	U.S. Sentencing Commission
Study of tribal and Alaska Native juvenile justice systems in the United States, 1990	Impact of sentencing guidelines on the use of incarceration in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1984–1990
(ICPSR 9772)	(ICPSR 9845) 169
Runyan, Desmond K., Mark D. Everson, Wanda M. Hunter, and Nancy M.P. King	U.S. Sentencing Commission
Impact of the court process on sexually abused children in North Carolina, 1983–1986	Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987–1995
(ICPSR 9985)	(ICPSR 9317) 169
Seron, Carroll	U.S. Sentencing Commission
Survey of lawyers in the metropolitan New York media market, 1989	National survey of judges and court practitioners, 1991
(ICPSR 9823)	(ICPSR 9837) 170
Sipes, Dale Anne, and Mary Elsner Oram	U.S. Sentencing Commission
Analyzing trial time in California, Colorado, and New Jersey, 1986	Organizations convicted in federal criminal courts, 1987–1995: [United States]
(ICPSR 9223)	(ICPSR 9513) 171
Spaeth, Harold J.	U.S. Sentencing Commission
United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms	Prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1983–1990
(ICPSR 9422)	(ICPSR 9844) 172
Spaeth, Harold J.	U.S. Sentencing Commission
Expanded United States Supreme Court Judicial database, 1946–1968 terms	United States federal mandatory minimum statutes study, 1989–1990
(ICPSR 6557)	(ICPSR 6009) 173
Sparks, Richard F.	Vera Institute of Justice
Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data	New York City court employment project evaluation study, 1976–1979
(ICPSR 7909)	(ICPSR 7832) 173
Sparks, Richard F.	Whinery, Leo H., et al.
New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979	Predictive sentencing of 16–18 year old male habitual traffic offenders, 1969–1975: [Oklahoma]
(ICPSR 7910)	(ICPSR 8508) 174
New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data	Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc.
(ICPSR 7911)	Survey of judges on the role of courts in American society, 1979
Trubek, David M., et al.	(ICPSR 7824) 175
Survey of households in five judicial districts of the United States: A civil litigation project, 1977–1979	Zuk, Gary, Deborah J. Barrow, and Gerard S. Grysik
(ICPSR 9743)	Multi-user database on the attributes of United States Appeals Court judges, 1801–1994
	(ICPSR 6796) 175

VI. Criminal justice system	177
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1982 (ICPSR 8382)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1983 (ICPSR 8455)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1984 (ICPSR 9162)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1985 (ICPSR 9161)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1986 (ICPSR 9160)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1987 (ICPSR 9396)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1988 (ICPSR 9554)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1989 (ICPSR 9773)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1990 (ICPSR 6006)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1992 (ICPSR 6579)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971-1979 (ICPSR 7618)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)	179
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971-1979, 1985, 1988 (ICPSR 7636)	179
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National justice agency list, 1980 (ICPSR 7858)	180
National justice agency list, 1985 (ICPSR 8489)	181
National justice agency list, 1986 (ICPSR 8692)	181
National justice agency list, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)	181
National justice agency list, 1992 (ICPSR 6228)	181
National justice agency list, 1995 (ICPSR 6726)	181
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
State and local probation and parole systems, 1976 (ICPSR 7673)	182
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, 1976 (ICPSR 7674)	182

American Justice Institute Systems and training requirements for criminal justice participants (Project STAR), 1971–1974: California, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas (ICPSR 8392)	183
Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. National manpower survey, 1973–1976 (ICPSR 7675)	183
Camp, George M., and LeRoy Gould Influence of sanctions and opportunities on rates of bank robbery, 1970–1975: [United States] (ICPSR 8260)	183
Center for Action Research and Social Science Education Consortium Law-related education evaluation project [United States], 1979–1984 (ICPSR 8406)	184
Chabotar, Kent National assessment of criminal justice needs, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8362)	184
Champagne, Anthony S., and Stuart S. Nagel Legal service agencies, 1970 (ICPSR 7369)	185
Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron J. Saiger State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program in the United States, 1990 (ICPSR 9748)	185
Ehrlich, Isaac Deterrent effects of punishment on crime rates, 1959–1960 (ICPSR 7716)	186
Feyerherm, William H. Individual responses to affirmative action issues in criminal justice agencies, 1981: [United States] (ICPSR 9311)	186
Jacob, Herbert Governmental responses to crime in the United States, 1948–1978 (ICPSR 8076)	187
Los Angeles District Attorney's Office Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 9038)	187
McDonald, William F., Lonnie A. Athens, and Thomas J. Minton Repeat offender laws in the United States: Forms, uses, and perceived value, 1983 (ICPSR 9328)	188
McEwen, J.T., Barbara Webster, and Edward Connors National assessment program survey of criminal justice personnel in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9923)	189
McEwen, Tom National assessment program survey of criminal justice agencies in the United States, 1992–1994 (ICPSR 6481)	190
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics Law enforcement assistance administration profile data, [1968–1978] (ICPSR 8075)	192
Pogue, Thomas F. Deterrent effects of arrests and imprisonment in the United States, 1960–1977 (ICPSR 7973)	193
Rosenbaum, Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Paul J. Lavrakas Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of program operations and effects, 1984 (ICPSR 9349)	193
Sampson, Robert J. Effects of local sanctions on serious criminal offending in cities with populations over 100,000, 1978–1983: [United States] (ICPSR 9590)	194
Triplett, Ruth, et al. City police expenditures, 1946–1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8706)	195

Weisburd, David, Lawrence W. Sherman, and Anthony Petrosino Registry of randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions, 1951–1983 (ICPSR 9668)	195
Wise, Lois Recascino Factors influencing the quality and utility of government-sponsored criminal justice research in the United States, 1975–1986 (ICPSR 9089)	196
Zedlewski, Edwin W. Public and private resources in public safety [United States]: Metropolitan area panel data, 1977 and 1982 (ICPSR 8988)	196
<i>VII. Crime and delinquency.</i> 199	
Block, Michael K., and Fredrick C. Nold Deterrent effects of antitrust enforcement [United States]: The ready-mix concrete industry, 1970–1980 (ICPSR 9040)	199
Blumstein, Alfred, and Jacqueline Cohen Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972–1983 (ICPSR 9353)	199
Blumstein, Alfred, and Jacqueline Cohen Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974–1977 (ICPSR 8279)	200
Clinard, Marshall B., and Peter C. Yeager Illegal corporate behavior, 1975–1976 (ICPSR 7855)	201
Cohen, Jacqueline, and Alfred Blumstein Termination of criminal careers: Measurement of rates and their determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974–1977 (ICPSR 9666)	201
Cohen, Jacqueline, Sherwood Zimmerman, and Stephen King Techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales, 1960–1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles counties, and the state of California] (ICPSR 9988)	202
Collins, James J., Susan L. Bailey, Charles D. Phillips, and Amy Craddock Relationship of mental disorder to violent behavior in the United States, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9973)	203
Debro, Julius Research on minorities, [1981]: Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC (ICPSR 8459)	204
Denno, Deborah W. Longitudinal study of biosocial factors related to crime and delinquency, 1959–1962: [Pennsylvania] (ICPSR 8928)	204
Dietz, Park Elliot, and Daniel A. Martell Mentally disordered offenders in pursuit of celebrities and politicians (ICPSR 6007)	205
Elliott, Delbert National youth survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375)	206
National youth survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424)	206
National youth survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave VI, 1983 (ICPSR 9948)	207

National youth survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)	207
English, Kim, and Mary J. Mande Measuring crime rates of prisoners in Colorado, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9989)	208
Farrington, David P. Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961–1981 (ICPSR 8488)	209
Feierabend, Ivo, Rosalind Feierabend, and F.M. Jagger Data bank of assassinations, 1948–1967 (ICPSR 5208)	209
Figlio, Robert M., Paul E. Tracy, and Marvin E. Wolfgang Delinquency in a birth cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958–1988 (ICPSR 9293)	210
Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak. National incidence studies of missing, abducted, runaway, and thrownaway children (NISMART), 1988 (ICPSR 9682)	211
Forst, Brian, and William Rhodes Six-year follow-up study on career criminals, 1970–1976: [United States] (ICPSR 8648)	212
Geerken, Michael R., Alfred C. Miranne, and Mary Baldwin Kennedy New Orleans offender study, 1973–1986 (ICPSR 6005)	213
Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly Port Authority cargo theft data of New Jersey and New York, 1978–1980 (ICPSR 8089)	214
Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly SLATS truck theft data of New York City, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 8090)	215
Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly Xenon (New Jersey) commercial burglary data, 1979–1981 (ICPSR 8088)	215
Gold, Martin, and Jay R. Williams National survey of youth, 1967 (ICPSR 3509)	215
Gold, Martin National survey of youth, 1972 (ICPSR 7593)	216
Haapanen, Rudy, and Carl F. Jesness Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978–1980: California] (ICPSR 8226)	216
Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis Anticipating and combating community decay and crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980–1990 (ICPSR 6486)	217
Hewitt, John Social order in Middletown, 1932–1975 (ICPSR 9058)	218
Joksch, Hans C., and Ralph K. Jones Minimum legal drinking age and crime in the United States, 1980–1987 (ICPSR 9685)	218
Katz, Jack Autobiographical accounts of property offenses by youths at UCLA, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 8950)	219
Klein, Malcolm, and Cheryl Maxson Deinstitutionalization of status offenders: A study of intervention practices for youth in seven cities in the United States, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 6039)	220
Loeber, Rolf Screening of youth at risk for delinquency in Oregon, 1980–1985 (ICPSR 9312)	221
Megarree, Edwin I., and Joyce L. Carbonell Longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior in the United States, 1970–1984 (ICPSR 6103)	222
Paternoster, Raymond, et al. Youths and deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina, 1979–1981 (ICPSR 8255)	223

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Jeff Tayman Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 9330)	223
Polk, Kenneth Marion County [Oregon] youth study, 1964-1979 (ICPSR 8334)	224
Riley, Kevin Jack, and Bruce Hoffman Domestic terrorism: Assessment of state and local preparedness in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6566)	224
Shannon, Lyle W. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data (ICPSR 8164)	226
Shannon, Lyle W. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts (ICPSR 8163)	227
Sheley, Joseph F., James D. Wright, and M. Dwayne Smith Firearms, violence, and youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991 (ICPSR 6484)	227
Shover, Neal Perceptual deterrence and desistance from crime: A study of repetitive serious property offenders in Tennessee, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9971)	229
Singer, Simon I. Deterrent effects of the New York Juvenile offender law, 1974-1984 (ICPSR 9324)	229
Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980-1987 (ICPSR 9792)	230
Steadman, Henry J., Pamela Clark Robbins, and Carmen Cirincione Mental disorder and violent crime: A 20-year cohort study in New York State, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 9978)	231
Swicord, Donald Survey of facilities for runaway and homeless youth, 1983-1988 (ICPSR 9129)	232
Toch, Hans, and Kenneth Adams Disturbed violent offenders in New York, 1985 (ICPSR 9325)	232
Widom, Cathy Spatz Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a Midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1967-1988 (ICPSR 9480)	233
Winterfield, Laura A. Criminal careers of juveniles in New York City, 1977-1983 (ICPSR 9986)	234
Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-1963 (ICPSR 7729)	235
Wright, Richard, and Scott H. Decker Exploring the house burglar's perspective: Observing and interviewing offenders in St. Louis, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6148)	236
Zill, Nicholas, Frank Furstenberg, Jr., and James Peterson National survey of children: Wave I, 1976, Wave II, 1981, and Wave III, 1987 (ICPSR 8670)	237
VIII. Official statistics 239	
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Murder cases in 33 large urban counties in the United States, 1988 (ICPSR 9907)	239

Archer, Dane, and Rosemary Gartner Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900–1974 (ICPSR 8612)	240	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1984 (ICPSR 8714)	246
Baumer, Terry L., and Michael D. Carrington Robbery of financial institutions in Indiana, 1982–1984 (ICPSR 9310)	240	Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987 (ICPSR 9252)	247
Bennett, Richard R. Correlates of crime: A study of 52 nations, 1960–1984 (ICPSR 9258)	241	Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986 (ICPSR 9119)	247
Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority <i>Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1981</i> (ICPSR 8941)	242	Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988 (ICPSR 9335)	248
Block, Carolyn Rebecca, Richard L. Block, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority <i>Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1995</i> (ICPSR 6399)	242	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988 (ICPSR 9470)	248
Cohen, Jacqueline, and Richard Rosenfeld Age-by-race specific crime rates, 1965–1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9589)	243	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)	249
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice		Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1990 (ICPSR 9785)	249
Uniform crime reporting program data: [United States] (ICPSR 9028)	245	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1991 (ICPSR 6036)	250
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States], 1966–1976 (ICPSR 7676)	245	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1992 (ICPSR 6316)	250
Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9163)	246	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1993 (ICPSR 6545)	251
Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for 121 counties in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9226)	246	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1994 (ICPSR 6669)	251
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 8703)	246		

Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1995	
(ICPSR 6850)	252
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1987–1988	
(ICPSR 9336)	253
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1989	
(ICPSR 9572)	253
Uniform crime reports, 1958–1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data	
(ICPSR 7715)	253
Uniform crime reports, 1966–1976: Data aggregated by standard metropolitan statistical areas	
(ICPSR 7743)	254
Fox, James Alan, and Glenn L. Pierce	
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1983	
(ICPSR 8657)	254
Fox, James Alan	
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1992	
(ICPSR 6387)	255
Fox, James Alan	
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1994	
(ICPSR 6754)	255
Fox, James Alan	
Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention in Massachusetts, 1983–1985	
(ICPSR 9972)	256
Greenberg, David F.	
Age cohort arrest rates, 1970–1980	
(ICPSR 8261)	256
Gurr, Ted Robert, and Erika Gurr	
Crime in western societies, 1945–1974	
(ICPSR 7769)	257
Hellman, Daryl A., and James Alan Fox	
Census of urban crime, 1970	
(ICPSR 8275)	258
Lizotte, Alan J.	
Crime on campus, 1978–1979: A survey of 150 college campuses and cities	
(ICPSR 8381)	258
McKenna, Clare V., Jr.	
Ethnicity and homicide in California, 1850–1900	
(ICPSR 9594)	258
National Center for Health Statistics	
Mortality detail files, 1968–1991	
(ICPSR 7632)	259
National Center for Health Statistics	
Mortality detail file, 1992	
(ICPSR 6798)	260
National Center for Health Statistics	
Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980	
(ICPSR 8224)	260
National Center for Health Statistics	
Multiple cause of death, 1982	
(ICPSR 9880)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1983	
(ICPSR 9879)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1984	
(ICPSR 9811)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1985	
(ICPSR 9812)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1986	
(ICPSR 9723)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1987	
(ICPSR 9724)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1988	
(ICPSR 6299)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1989	
(ICPSR 6257)	261

Multiple cause of death, 1990 (ICPSR 6319)	261	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Multiple cause of death, 1991 (ICPSR 6320)	261	Census of population and housing, 1970 [United States]: Persons in institutions and other group quarters by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8342)
Multiple cause of death, 1992 (ICPSR 6546)	261	266
Multiple cause of death, 1993 (ICPSR 6799)	261	Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Group quarters population by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8341)
Multiple cause of death, 1994 (ICPSR 2201)	261	266
Newman, Graeme, and Bruce DiCristina United Nations world crime surveys: First survey, 1970–1975, and second survey, 1975–1980 (ICPSR 9571)	262	Vandaele, Walter Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited, 1960 (ICPSR 8677)
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations Office at Vienna United Nations world crime surveys: Fourth survey, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 6945)	262	267
Pierce, Glenn L., William J. Bowers, James Baird, and Joseph Heck Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967–1980 (ICPSR 8214)	264	Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and Simon I. Singer National crime surveys: Index of crime severity, 1977 (ICPSR 8295)
Pierce, Glenn L., and James Alan Fox Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983 (ICPSR 8631)	265	267
Riedel, Marc, and Margaret Zahn Trends in American homicide, 1968–1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports (ICPSR 8676)	265	Zahn, Margaret A., and Marc Riedel Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978 (ICPSR 8936)
Tilly, Charles, and Lynn Lees Analysis of arrests in Paris, June 1848 (ICPSR 0049)	266	268
		Zimring, Franklin E., and James Zeuhl Robberies in Chicago, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8951)
		268
		<i>IX. Police</i> 271
		Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8696)
		271
		Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 2266)
		271
		Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)
		271

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749)	272	Bowers, William J., Jon Hirsch, Jack McDevitt, and Glenn L. Pierce Effects of foot patrol policing in Boston, 1977-1985 (ICPSR 9351)	280
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1993 (ICPSR 6708)	273	Buerger, Michael E. Reexamining the Minneapolis repeat complaint address policing (RECAP) experiment, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 6172)	280
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Police use of force data, 1996: [United States] (ICPSR 6999)	274	Bursik, Robert J., Jr., Harold G. Grasmick, and Mitchell B. Chamlin Calls for service to police as a means of evaluating crime trends in Oklahoma City, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9669)	281
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of campus law enforcement agencies, 1995: [United States] (ICPSR 6846)	274	Collins, James J., Mary Ellen McCalla, Linda L. Powers, and Ellen S. Stutts National study of law enforcement agencies' policies regarding missing children and homeless youth, 1986 (ICPSR 6127)	282
Annan, Sampson O. National survey of community policing strategies, 1992-1993 (ICPSR 6485)	275	Curry, G. David, Richard A. Ball, and Scott H. Decker Extended national assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6565)	283
Bayley, David Effectiveness of police response: Denver, 1982 (ICPSR 8217)	276	Curry, G. David, Robert J. Fox, Richard A. Ball, and Darryl Stone National assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6237)	284
Berk, Richard A., and Lawrence W. Sherman Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8250)	276	Doan, David, and Bronston T. Mayes Automated reporting system pilot project in Los Angeles, 1990 (ICPSR 9969)	285
Black, Howard, Richard Berk, James Lily, Robert Owenbey, and Giannina Rikoski Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9982)	277	Dunford, Franklyn W., David Huizinga, and Delbert Elliott Domestic violence experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9481)	286
Boston Police Department Boston police department domestic violence research project, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6483)	279	Edelhertz, Herbert, and Thomas D. Overcast Organized crime business activities and their implications for law enforcement, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9476)	287

Edleson, Jeffrey L., and Maryann Syers Minneapolis Intervention project, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9808)	288
Garnier, Joel, Tom Schade, John Hepburn, and Aogan Mulcahy Phoenix [Arizona] use of force project, June 1994 (ICPSR 6626)	289
Hirschel, J. David, et al. Charlotte [North Carolina] spouse assault replication project, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6114)	290
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department Police response time analysis, 1975 (ICPSR 7760)	291
Keppel, Robert D., and Joseph G. Weis Improving the investigation of homicide and the apprehension rate of murderers in Washington State, 1981–1986 (ICPSR 6134)	291
Klein, Malcolm W., Cheryl L. Maxson, and Margaret A. Gordon Police response to street gang violence in California: Improving the investigative process, 1985 (ICPSR 8934)	292
Klockars, Carl B., and William E. Harver Production and consumption of research in police agencies in the United States, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6315)	293
Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague Arrests as communications to criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972–1982 (ICPSR 9998)	293
Martin, Susan Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination in Baltimore, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9290)	294
Martin, Susan E., and Douglas J. Besharov Police and child abuse: Policies and practices in the United States, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 6338)	295
Matulia, Kenneth J. Police use of deadly force, 1970–1979 (ICPSR 9018)	296
McCormick, Michael S. National survey of field training programs for police officers, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 9350)	296
Memory, John Madison, and Barbara Smith Line police officer knowledge of search and seizure law: An exploratory multi-city test in the United States, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9981)	297
Monkkonen, Eric Police departments, arrests and crime in the United States, 1860–1920 (ICPSR 7708)	298
Orne, Martin T., and Wayne G. Whitehouse Use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview for enhancing eyewitness recall: Philadelphia, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9478)	299
Ostrom, Elinor Decision-related research on the organization of service delivery systems in metropolitan areas: Police protection (ICPSR 7427)	300
Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker Police referral practices and social service agency practices in three metropolitan areas, 1977 (ICPSR 7791)	300
Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker Police services study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg (ICPSR 8605)	300
Pate, Antony M., and Sampson O. Annan Community policing in Baltimore, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9401)	301
Pate, Antony M., and Lorie E. Fridell Police use of force [United States]: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences, 1991–1992 (ICPSR 6274)	302

Pate, Antony, and Edwin E. Hamilton Evaluation of the New York City police cadet corps, 1986–1989 (ICPSR 9980)	303
Pate, Antony, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan Spouse abuse replication project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6008)	304
Petersilia, Joan, Allan F. Abrahamse, and James Q. Wilson Police performance and case attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 9352)	305
Petersilia, Joan, Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Peter W. Greenwood Evaluation of a repeat offender unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9793)	305
Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, and Michael Gilliland Forensic evidence and the police, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 8186)	306
Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087)	307
Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9086)	307
Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966 (ICPSR 9085)	309
Scrivner, Ellen M. Role of police psychology in controlling excessive force in 50 large cities in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6402)	310
Shannon, Lyle W. Sanctions in the justice system, 1942–1977: The effects on offenders in Racine, Wisconsin (ICPSR 8530)	310
Sherman, Lawrence W., Patrick R. Gartin, and Michael E. Buerger Repeat complaint address policing: Two field experiments in Minneapolis, 1985–1987 (ICPSR 9788)	311
Sherman, Lawrence W., Janell D. Schmidt, and Dennis P. Rogan Milwaukee domestic violence experiment, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9966)	312
Skogan, Wesley G. Evaluation of the impact of innovative policing programs on social disorder in seven cities in the United States, 1983–1990 (ICPSR 6215)	314
Spelman, William, and Dale K. Brown Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime, 1979 (ICPSR 8185)	315
Stillman, Frances A. Concerns of police survivors, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9327)	315
Teplin, Linda A. Keeping the peace: Police discretion and the mentally disordered in Chicago, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 8438)	316
Uchida, Craig D., and Laure W. Brooks Violence against police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984–1986 (ICPSR 9347)	316
Uchida, Craig D., and Timothy S. Bynum Effects of "United States vs. Leon" on police search warrant practices, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9348)	317

Uchida, Craig D., Brian Forst, and Sampson O. Annan	
Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989	
(ICPSR 9962)	318
Van Duizend, Richard, L. Paul Sutton, and Charlotte A. Carter	
Search warrant procedures in seven cities, 1984: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8254)	319
Weisel, Deborah Lamm	
Survey of drug enforcement tactics of law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1992	
(ICPSR 6506)	320
Wycoff, Mary Ann, and Wesley G. Skogan	
Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987–1990	
(ICPSR 6480)	321
X. Victimization	323
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1975 [United States]: Cities sample	
(ICPSR 8002)	323
Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1977 [United States]: National sample	
(ICPSR 8003)	323
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
National crime surveys: Reverse record check studies: Washington, DC, San Jose, and Baltimore, 1970–1971	
(ICPSR 8693)	324
National crime surveys: Cities, 1972–1975	
(ICPSR 7658)	324
National crime surveys: National sample, 1973–1983	
(ICPSR 7635)	325
National crime surveys: Redesign data, 1975–1979	
(ICPSR 8484)	326
National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973–1982	
(ICPSR 8625)	327
National crime surveys: Victim risk supplement, 1983	
(ICPSR 8316)	327
National crime surveys: National sample, 1979–1987 [Revised questionnaire]	
(ICPSR 8608)	328
National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989	
(ICPSR 9394)	328
National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1992 [Near-term data]	
(ICPSR 8864)	329
National crime victimization survey, 1992–1995	
(ICPSR 6406)	330
Best, Connie L.	
Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991	
(ICPSR 6719)	331
Boyle, John M.	
Fraud victimization survey, 1990: [United States]	
(ICPSR 9733)	332
Cohen, Mark A., and Ted R. Miller	
Cost of mental health care for victims of crime in the United States, 1991	
(ICPSR 6581)	333
Coker, Ann L., and Elizabeth A. Stasny	
Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for "gag" factors, 1986–1990	
(ICPSR 6558)	334

Cook, Royer, Barbara Smith, and Adele Harrell	
Helping crime victims: Levels of trauma and effectiveness of services in Arizona, 1983–1984	
(ICPSR 9329)	335
Czaja, Ronald, and Johnny Blair	
Evaluating network sampling in victimization surveys in Peoria, Illinois, 1986	
(ICPSR 9968)	336
Davis, Robert C.	
Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes in New York City, 1984–1985	
(ICPSR 9479)	336
Davis, Robert C., and Edna Erez	
Immigrant populations as victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994	
(ICPSR 6793)	337
Davis, Robert C., Madeline Henley, and Barbara Smith	
Victim impact statements: Their effect on court outcomes and victim satisfaction in New York, 1988–1990	
(ICPSR 9588)	338
Dutch Ministry of Justice	
International victimization survey, 1988 and 1992	
(ICPSR 9421)	339
Ehrlich, Howard J., and Barbara E.K. Larcom	
Prejudice and violence in the American workplace, 1988–1991: Survey of an eastern corporation	
(ICPSR 6135)	340
Gelles, Richard J., and Murray A. Straus	
Physical violence in American families, 1985	
(ICPSR 9211)	341
Groves, Robert M.	
National crime surveys redesign data: Peoria record check study	
(ICPSR 8669)	341
Hatcher, Chris	
Families of missing children: Psychological consequences and promising interventions in the United States, 1989–1991	
(ICPSR 6140)	342
Hernon, Jolene C., and Brian Forst	
Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981	
(ICPSR 8249)	346
Holmes, William, Rhiana Kohl, and Diana Brensilber	
Evaluation of the elder abuse training program in Massachusetts, 1993–1995	
(ICPSR 6921)	347
Home Office Research and Planning Unit	
British crime survey, 1982	
(ICPSR 8672)	348
Home Office Research and Planning Unit	
British crime surveys, 1984	
(ICPSR 8685)	348
Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit	
British crime survey, 1988	
(ICPSR 9850)	349
Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit	
British crime survey, 1992	
(ICPSR 6717)	349
Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit	
British crime survey, 1992: Teenage booster sample	
(ICPSR 6834)	350
Innes, Christopher A.	
National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976–1982	
(ICPSR 8315)	351
Knudten, Richard D., Mary S. Knudten, and William G. Doerner	
Victims and witnesses in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin: Impact of crime and experience with the criminal justice system, 1974–1975	
(ICPSR 6369)	351

Koss, Mary P.	<i>XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime</i>	359
Criminal victimization among women In Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on health status and medical service usage, 1986 (ICPSR 9920)		352
Lohr, Sharon L., and Mark R. Conaway		
National crime surveys longitudinal file, 1988-1989: [Selected variables] (ICPSR 6063)		353
McEwen, Tom		
National victim assistance agency survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6436)		354
Miethe, Terance D.		
Testing theories of criminality and victimization in Seattle, 1960-1990 (ICPSR 9741)		355
Pate, Antony M., and Sampson O. Annan		
Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496)		355
Research Triangle Institute		
Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8228)		356
Robinson, John		
Americans' use of time, 1985 (ICPSR 9875)		357
Schreiber, Jan E.		
Inmate victimization in state prisons in the United States, 1979 (ICPSR 8087)		357
Skogan, Wesley G., Robert C. Davis, and Arthur J. Lurigio		
Victims' needs and victim services, 1988-1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County (ICPSR 9399)		358
Straus, Murray A., and Richard J. Gelles		
Physical violence in American families, 1976 (ICPSR 7733)		358
Annan, Sampson O., and Wesley G. Skogan		
Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6482)		359
Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.		
New York drug law evaluation project, 1973 (ICPSR 7656)		360
Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley		
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976 (ICPSR 7927)		361
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977 (ICPSR 7928)		362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978 (ICPSR 7929)		362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979 (ICPSR 7930)		362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980 (ICPSR 7900)		362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981 (ICPSR 9013)		363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982 (ICPSR 9045)		363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983 (ICPSR 8387)		363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984 (ICPSR 8388)		364
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985 (ICPSR 8546)		364

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1986 (ICPSR 8701)	364
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1987 (ICPSR 9079)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1988 (ICPSR 9259)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1989 (ICPSR 9397)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1990 (ICPSR 9745)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1991 (ICPSR 9871)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1992 (ICPSR 6133)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1993 (ICPSR 6367)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1994 (ICPSR 6517)	367
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of American youth, 1995 (ICPSR 6716)	367
Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976-1992: Concatenated core file (ICPSR 6227)	367
Bausell, Carole R., Charles E. Maloy, and Jan M. Sherrill Drugs, alcohol, and student crime in the United States, April-May 1989 (ICPSR 9585)	368
Blane, Howard T., Brenda A. Miller, and Kenneth E. Leonard Intra- and intergenerational aspects of serious domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Buffalo, 1987 (ICPSR 9984)	369
Britt, Chester L. III, Michael R. Gottfredson, and John S. Goldkamp Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9807)	370
Bureau of Justice Assistance and Criminal Justice Statistics Association Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1986: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia (ICPSR 9420)	371
Bureau of Justice Assistance and Criminal Justice Statistics Association Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1987: New York (ICPSR 9565)	371
Carver, Jay, Eric Wish, Douglas A. Smith, and Christina Polsenberg Criminal histories and criminal justice processing of drug use forecasting (DUF) sample members in Washington, DC, 1989-1991 (ICPSR 6122)	372
Caulkins, Jonathan P. Estimating the elasticities of demand for cocaine and heroin with data from 21 cities from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, 1987-1991 (ICPSR 6567)	373
Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES) Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs (ICPSR 6303)	374
Cohen, Jacqueline Violent offending by drug users: Longitudinal arrest histories of adults arrested in Washington, DC, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 6254)	374

Cohen, Jacqueline, and Daniel Nagin Evaluating the incapacitative benefits of incarcerating drug offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] counties, 1986 and 1990 (ICPSR 6374)	375
Collins, James J., et al. Modeling the crime reduction effects and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment, 1979-1981: [United States] (ICPSR 9991)	376
Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives in the United States, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9925)	378
Dembo, Richard Drug testing of juvenile detainees to identify high-risk youth in Florida, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9686)	379
Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron Saiger Drugs and crime in public housing, 1986-1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC (ICPSR 6235)	379
DuPont, Robert L., Keith E. Saylor, and Eric D. Wish Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC, 1990 (ICPSR 9737)	380
Fagan, Jeffrey, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City: Criminal histories and criminal justice system processing, 1983-1984, 1986 (ICPSR 9790)	381
Fagan, Jeffrey, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9670)	382
Goldkamp, John S., Michael R. Gottfredson, and Doris Weiland Effects of drug testing on defendant risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987 (ICPSR 9791)	382
Harrell, Adele, Keiko Powers, and Yih-Ing Hser Anticipating community drug problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 9924)	383
Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers Evaluation of the Maricopa County [Arizona] demand reduction program, 1989-1991 (ICPSR 9977)	384
Kleiman, Mark A.R., and Christopher E. Putala Retail-level heroin enforcement and property crime in 30 cities in Massachusetts, 1980-1986 (ICPSR 9667)	385
Klein, Malcolm W., and Cheryl L. Maxson Gang involvement in "rock" cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9398)	386
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation National supported work evaluation study, 1975-1979: Public use files (ICPSR 7865)	387
Maxfield, Michael G. Impact of legislation to prohibit "happy hours" in Indiana, 1983-1986 (ICPSR 9732)	388
Maxson, Cheryl L., Malcolm W. Klein, and Lea C. Cunningham Street gangs and drug sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989-1991 (ICPSR 6255)	388
Mieczkowski, Tom, Richard A. Newel, Gale Allison, and Shirley Coletti Hair assays for drugs of abuse in a probation population: Pilot study in a Florida correctional field setting, 1993 (ICPSR 6527)	389

Minnesota Criminal Justice System Driving While Intoxicated Task Force Recidivism among convicted drunk drivers: Minnesota, 1982 (ICPSR 8601)	390
National Center for Health Statistics National health interview survey, 1991: Drug and alcohol use supplement (ICPSR 6132)	391
National Center for Health Statistics National maternal and infant health survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9730)	392
National Institute on Drug Abuse/Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services	
National household survey on drug abuse, 1979 (ICPSR 6843)	393
National household survey on drug abuse, 1982 (ICPSR 6845)	394
National household survey on drug abuse, 1985 (ICPSR 6844)	394
National household survey on drug abuse, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)	395
National household survey on drug abuse, 1990 (ICPSR 9833)	395
National household survey on drug abuse, 1991 (ICPSR 6128)	395
National household survey on drug abuse, 1992 (ICPSR 6887)	396
National household survey on drug abuse, 1993 (ICPSR 6852)	396
National household survey on drug abuse, 1994 (ICPSR 6949)	397
National household survey on drug abuse, 1995 (ICPSR 6950)	398
National Institute of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice Drug use forecasting in 24 cities in the United States, 1987–1995 (ICPSR 9477)	398
Nurco, David Crime days precursors study: Baltimore, 1952–1976 (ICPSR 8222)	400
Nurco, David Criminality among narcotic addicts in Baltimore: The role of nonnarcotic drugs, 1973–1978 (ICPSR 8604)	400
Nurco, David, et al. Variations in criminal patterns among narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9586)	401
Pearson, Frank S. Deterring drug use with intensive probation in New Jersey, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9919)	403
Pennell, Susan, and Christine Curtis Comparison of drug control strategies in San Diego, 1989 (ICPSR 9990)	403
Shannon, Lyle W. Patterns of drug use and their relation to improving prediction of patterns of delinquency and crime in Racine, Wisconsin, 1961–1988 (ICPSR 9684)	404
Snortum, John R. Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983 (ICPSR 8356)	405
Snortum, John R., and Dale E. Berger Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9599)	405

Snortum, John R., et al.	Wish, Eric D.
Police documentation of drunk driving arrests, 1984–1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston	Drug abuse as a predictor of rearrest or failure to appear in court in New York City, 1984
(ICPSR 9400)	(ICPSR 9979) 408
Toborg, Mary A., Anthony Yezer, and John Bellassai	
Evaluation of adult urine testing/drug use surveillance project in Washington, DC, 1984–1986	
(ICPSR 9947) 407	

I. Attitude surveys

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National crime surveys: Cities attitude sub-sample, 1972-1975

(ICPSR 7663)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to obtain detailed information about crime and 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 26 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 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 sample, 1972-1975 (complete sample)** (ICPSR 7658), in which an attitude questionnaire was administered. The sub-sample contains data from the same 26 cities that are used in the complete sample. (See also the National Crime Surveys in Chapter X.) Class I

ABC News

ABC News drug abuse poll, 1986

(ICPSR 8636)

Summary: This survey focuses on respondents' perceptions of and experiences with drug abuse. Respondents were asked about drug abuse in their communities and at work, and whether or not they themselves have had a drug problem. They were also asked

their opinions on using the military to stop drug importation, mandatory drug testing, and how serious the drug problem was. Respondents' specific experiences with many different drugs were recorded. Demographic characteristics are also included. Class IV

Universe: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing.

Note: Included in the data is a weight variable that must be used in all analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
2,326 cases
141 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

ABC News

ABC News Ginsburg poll, November 1987

(ICPSR 8885)

Summary: The nomination of Douglas Ginsburg to the Supreme Court was the topic of this poll. Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed that most people under age 40 and most important public officials have used the drug marijuana at least once, and that people who have used marijuana once or twice in their lives should not be allowed to hold public office or sit on the Supreme Court. Those respondents who answered that they had heard about the nomination of Ginsburg also were asked a series of specific questions about Ginsburg that dealt with his experience, qualifications, marijuana use, the investigations into a possible violation of government conflict of interest rules, and his wife. Demographic charac-

teristics of respondents are included.
Class IV

Universe: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

266 cases

approx. 31 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

cludes education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

Sampling: Random-digit dialing.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

509 cases

59 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

ABC News

ABC News "Nightline" drugs and alcohol poll, August 1988

(ICPSR 9180)

Summary: Focusing on drug and alcohol abuse, this survey solicited respondents' opinions on the most important problem facing the country; government prohibition of alcohol in the 1920s; the use of drugs or alcohol for enjoyment; the relative severity of drug and alcohol abuse in the respondent's community; federal spending on drug abuse; and the relative effectiveness of drug control strategies, such as stopping illegal importation, arresting drug sellers, arresting drug users, and educating the public. In addition, respondents were asked if various substances (e.g., marijuana, LSD, alcohol, and cigarettes) were dangerous to their health, which caused the most trouble in society, and if substances such as cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and heroin should be legal or illegal for an adult to buy. They also were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the following statements: (1) Drug abuse won't stop because people continue to want drugs; (2) People should be allowed to take drugs as long as they don't hurt someone else; (3) Current fears about an illegal drug crisis are inflated; and (4) Illegal drug use has become a central part of American society. Other topics covered include the possible outcomes of legalization of various drugs. Background information on respondents in-

ABC News

ABC News poll of public opinion on crime, December 1982

(ICPSR 8100)

This survey was conducted by Chilton Research Services for ABC News. Interviews were conducted with 2,464 respondents during December of 1982. Respondents were questioned regarding their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. Questions assessed the respondent's fear of being a victim of crime, perceptions of the seriousness of crime in the U.S., evaluations of the judicial and penal systems, assessments of police performance, and confidence in the ability of the police to prevent crime. The poll also probed for respondents' opinions regarding Reagan's policies, the state of the economy, and government spending. This data collection consists of an electronic codebook and an OSIRIS data file with a logical record length of 158 characters. A card image file is also available. There are 147 variables for 2,464 cases. Class II

ABC News

**ABC News Supreme Court nomination poll, July 1991
(ICPSR 9612)**

Summary: This survey focuses on the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court of the United States. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way the Supreme Court was doing its job, if the Supreme Court was becoming more conservative in its decisions, if they approved of Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, if the Senate should only consider Thomas's background and qualifications or if it should consider his political views as well, and if Thomas should be confirmed only if he indicated that he would vote to overturn/uphold the Supreme Court's 1973 ruling that allowed a woman to have a legal abortion for any reason during the first three months of pregnancy. Respondents also were questioned about White House Chief of Staff John Sununu's use of government and corporate planes while he was not on official White House business. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
553 cases
40 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

ABC News/The Washington Post

**ABC News/Washington Post Bork vote poll, October 1987
(ICPSR 8888)**

Summary: The nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court was the subject of this survey. Respondents were asked if they approved of the nomination and why or why not, if they felt Bork was qualified, whether the Senate should consider both Bork's qualifications and political views in deciding upon his nomination, and whether a Senate candidate's opposition to Bork would make any difference to the respondent. Additional questions included whether respondents had received anything in the mail, received telephone calls, or seen advertisements either in support of or in opposition to Bork, and if they felt any groups or individuals had too much influence in the nomination process. Demographic characteristics of respondents are included. Class IV

Universe: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,006 cases
approx. 37 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

ABC News/The Washington Post

**ABC News/Washington Post Clarence Thomas vote delay polls, October 1991
(ICPSR 9766)**

Summary: These surveys focus on the delay of the vote to confirm Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas due to the charge by former co-worker Anita Hill that he sexually harassed her on the job. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, race, age, state of residence, and political party

alignment. Parts 1 and 2 (October 8 and 9 Polls), conducted the day the vote was delayed and the day after, examined whether respondents had heard or read about the charge of sexual harassment brought against Clarence Thomas, whether they approved of the Senate's delaying the confirmation vote in order to look into the charge, and whether the Senate should confirm Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court. Respondents were also asked whether the charge of sexual harassment had changed their opinion on whether to support Thomas; whether the charge, if true, would be reason enough for the Senate to reject his nomination; and whether the charge against Thomas was true according to their best guess. Additional questions probed respondents' opinions on the way the Senate had handled the Thomas nomination, whether the respondent was more likely to believe the man or the woman if a woman said she was sexually harassed on the job by a man, and if the respondent had ever been sexually harassed at work. Part 3 (October 12 Poll), in addition to repeating questions from Parts 1 and 2, examined how closely the respondent had been following the news about charges of sexual harassment brought against Clarence Thomas; whether Hill or Thomas was the more believable witness; whether Thomas was qualified to be a Supreme Court justice; whether Bush could have selected a more qualified candidate; and if the respondent had ever been sexually harassed outside the job. Part 4 (October 13 Poll) replicated previous questions and probed new areas, such as whether Clarence Thomas had been treated fairly or unfairly as a Supreme Court nominee, whether Anita Hill had been treated fairly or unfairly, and whether the person who leaked Anita Hill's Senate Judiciary Committee statement to the news media should face criminal charges. Additional questions included whether respondents approved/disapproved of various people and groups who had been involved in the Senate hearings on Thomas, whether respondents had discussed the issue of sexual harassment with other people as a result of the charge against Thomas, whether the attention given to the issue of sexual harassment would make men more careful in the way they relate to women in the workplace, whether sexual harassment of women in the workplace is a problem in this country, and whether the Senate investigation of the sexual harassment accusation would end up being a good or a bad thing for the country. Part 5 (October 14 Poll) repeated previous questions and added a new query addressing the issue of whether the Senate

Judiciary Committee hearings on the sexual harassment charge against Clarence Thomas should have been held in private, in public, or not at all. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within the household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

Note: (1) A weight variable has been included that must be used in any analysis. (2) Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

October 8 poll

rectangular file structure

524 cases

22 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

October 9 poll

rectangular file structure

517 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

October 12 poll

rectangular file structure

513 cases

30 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 4

October 13 poll

rectangular file structure

506 cases

42 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 5
October 14 poll
rectangular file structure
514 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

ABC News/The Washington Post

ABC News/Washington Post
Los Angeles beating poll, April 1992
(ICPSR 9941)

Summary: This special topic poll dealt with race relations and the verdict handed down in the Rodney King beating case in Los Angeles. Respondents were asked to describe the state of race relations in the United States, to indicate whether a great deal of prejudice against Blacks was present among whites and vice versa, and to agree or disagree with statements such as "Police in most cities treat Blacks as fairly as they treat whites," and "The only time the federal government really pays attention to Black problems is when Blacks resort to violent demonstrations or riots." Respondents were also asked if Blacks and other minorities received the same treatment as whites in the criminal justice system. Concerning the jury verdict in the Rodney King beating case, respondents were asked if they had heard or read about the verdict, whether they had seen the videotape of the police officers hitting and kicking King, and whether the police officers were guilty of a crime. Those surveyed were also asked if the not-guilty verdict would do major damage to race relations in the United States, if they agreed that the verdict showed that Blacks could not get justice in this country, and if they agreed that the rioting after the King verdict would make whites less sympathetic to the problems of Blacks. In addition, respondents were asked if the United States Justice Department should charge the police officers with the crime of violating Rodney King's civil rights. Background information on respondents includes age, Hispanic origin, race, and sex. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within households, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was home at the time of the interview. The survey is national with a Black oversample.

Note: A weight variable with one implied decimal place has been included and must be used with any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
606 cases
28 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

ABC News/The Washington Post

ABC News/Washington Post poll,
January 1990
(ICPSR 9436)

Summary: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked to name the two most important problems facing the country; if they approved of the way George Bush was handling the nation's economy, the environment, the illegal drug problem, and foreign affairs; and if they trusted federal, state, and local governments to do what was right. Respondents also were questioned as to which political party they trusted to do a better job handling a variety of political, economic, and social problems; if they thought things would get better in the next ten years; and how they would rate the military and economic power of the United States vis-a-vis Japan and the Soviet Union over the past 20 years. Other topics covered include the United States' military action in Panama; Manuel Noriega; the illegal drug problem; and respondents' satisfaction with careers, marriage, children, and cultural life. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,518 cases

121 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

ABC News/The Washington Post

**ABC News/Washington Post poll,
February 1990**

(ICPSR 9438)

Summary: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way George Bush was handling the nation's economy, the illegal drug problem, foreign affairs, and relations with China, and if they approved of the way George Bush, Congress, and Dan Quayle were handling their jobs. In addition, respondents were questioned regarding Bush's State of the Union address and the leadership roles of Bush and Congress. Other topics covered include the capital gains tax, abortion, the Social Security system, defense spending, the upcoming international drug summit, and drug trafficking in Colombia. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,008 cases

90 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

ABC News/The Washington Post

**ABC News/Washington Post Souter
nomination poll, July 1990**

(ICPSR 9462)

Summary: This survey focuses on the nomination of David H. Souter to the United States Supreme Court. Respondents were asked if they favored the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that allowed abortion within the first three months of pregnancy, if a nominee's views on abortion should influence Senate confirmation, if they approved of Souter's nomination to the Supreme Court, and if they thought Bush should have appointed a minority or a woman to the Court. Respondents also were asked if the Senate should consider Souter's political views as well as his background and qualifications, if Bush should have ascertained Souter's political and legal views on major issues before nominating him, if the Senate Judiciary Committee should question Souter about his views on issues such as abortion, if they thought the nomination would become bogged down in politics in the Senate, and if Souter should be confirmed only if he said he would vote to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 ruling. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the

household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

778 cases

34 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

American Political Science Association/
Wesley G. Skogan and William Klecka

SETUPS: American politics: 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 module uses 27 variables from the Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys taken in 1973-1974. The data consist 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, the personal characteristics of the targets of those crimes, and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime. (See **National crime surveys: Cities attitude subsample, 1972-1975** [ICPSR 7663] for the full file.)

Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, and Frank M. Andrews

Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969

(ICPSR 3504)

This survey of attitudes of American men regarding violence was conducted in the summer of 1969 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The survey included responses from 1,374 men, aged 16-64, drawn from the Survey Research Center's national sample of dwellings. The investigators examined the level of violence that respondents viewed as justified to accomplish social control and social change, and emphasized the role of the respondents' personal values, their definitions of violence, and their identification with the groups involved in violence. To examine the degree of violence that American men felt could be justified for social control, the investigators asked respondents to react to situations involving protests and other disturbances. These situations included hoodlum gang disturbances, student protests, and Black protest demonstrations. The respondents were asked what police actions — from "letting it go" to "shooting to kill" — were appropriate as police control measures. Several such items were combined to form an index of "violence for social control." In questions dealing with the level of violence necessary to bring about social change, respondents were asked whether they agreed with the necessity of "protest in which some people will be killed" in order to bring about changes sought by Blacks, by student demonstrators, and in general. These items were combined into an index of "violence for social change." Class II

Related publication:

Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn, Frank M. Andrews, and Kendra B. Head

Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1972.

Blumenthal, Monica D., Robert L. Kahn,
and Frank M. Andrews

**ICPSR instructional subset: Justifying
violence: Attitudes of American men,
1969**

(ICPSR 7517)

This instructional subset of 62 variables from the original study on justifying violence includes an initial series of questions that ask whether respondents view actions such as protest demonstrations, police frisking, looting, burglary, and draft-card burning as violence. The study also inquires about possible causes of violence and motives of those who participate in violence. Another set of variables deals with relative views of property damage and personal injury, and respondents' agreement or disagreement with statements such as "it is often necessary to use violence to prevent violence," "many people learn only through violence," and "when a person harms you, you should turn the other cheek and forgive him." Respondents were also asked for their views on the roles of courts and police agencies in combating crime. Then, after a number of demographic and socioeconomic variables (education, age, region of the country), the subset concludes with a number of derived indices of violence attitudes that draw upon survey questions to form general patterns. These derived indices include attitudes toward retributive justice, self-defense, kindness, suspicion, and trust. Finally, several summary measures gauge respondents' general approval of violence for social control and social change purposes. (See *Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969* [ICPSR 3504] for the full file.)

CBS News

**CBS News "48 Hours" gun poll,
March 1989**

(ICPSR 9233)

Summary: This data collection consists of responses to a nationwide survey of issues surrounding assault weapons. Topics covered include legislation regulating the importation, sale, and manufacture of assault weapons; the sale and use of handguns; and the National Rifle Association. Respondents also were asked to rate the performance of George Bush as president and to specify what they thought was the most important

problem facing the country. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, sex, age, education, firearm ownership, and race. Class III

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

663 cases

43 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS News/New York Times abortion
poll, July 1989**

(ICPSR 9488)

Summary: In this nationwide survey on abortion issues, respondents were asked whether there were more advantages to being a man or woman in our society, whether abortion should be legal or illegal, whether they approved of the recent Supreme Court decision regarding abortion, and if they knew the effects of this decision. Respondents were asked under what circumstances they thought abortion should be legal (e.g., possibility of birth defects, rape, unmarried motherhood, health risk to the woman, age of the female, and whether the pregnancy would force a teenager to quit high school or a professional women to interrupt her career), and whether they favored or opposed possible restrictions on abortion, such as requiring parental consent and prohibiting public employees or hospitals from performing abortions. In addition, respondents' opinions were sought concerning government regulation of abortion, the reasonableness/extremism of pro- and anti-abortionists, whether abortion was murder, and the importance of the women's movement in the United States. Background information on respondents includes marital status, parental status, political party affilia-

tion, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class IV	tional Survey (Part 1). Background information on respondents includes registered voter status, 1988 presidential vote choice, political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class IV
Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.	Universe: Adults aged 18 and over.
Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.	Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.
Note: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.	Note: These files contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.
Extent of collection: 1 data file	Extent of collection: 7 data files
Card image data format	Card image data format
rectangular file structure 978 cases 77 variables 80-unit-long record 3 records per case	Part 1 National rectangular file structure 1,347 cases 100 variables 80-unit-long record 3 records per case
CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	Part 2 California rectangular file structure 747 cases 63 variables 80-unit-long record 2 records per case
CBS News/New York Times abortion polls, September–October 1989 (ICPSR 9491)	Part 3 Florida rectangular file structure 630 cases 63 variables 80-unit-long record 2 records per case
Summary: This data collection focuses on abortion issues. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the July Supreme Court decision in Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, whether abortion should be legal and under what circumstances (e.g., possibility of birth defects, rape, unmarried motherhood, health risk to the woman, age of the female, and whether the pregnancy would force a teenager to quit high school or a professional woman to interrupt her career), and whether they favored or opposed possible restrictions on abortion, such as requiring parental consent and prohibiting public employees or hospitals from performing abortions. In addition, respondents' opinions were sought concerning use of public funds for abortion, child care costs, adoption services for unwanted children, whether their vote choices were affected by a candidate's stand on abortion, government regulation of abortion, the reasonableness/extremism of pro- and anti-abortionists, whether abortion was murder, and abortion as a form of birth control. In all surveys, respondents were asked if they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency. A more detailed evaluation of Bush's performance in specific areas as well as Bush's relationship with Congress, important problems facing the nation, taxes, and United States aid to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union also were addressed in the Na-	Part 4 Illinois rectangular file structure 760 cases 63 variables 80-unit-long record 2 records per case
	Part 5 Ohio rectangular file structure 744 cases 63 variables 80-unit-long record 2 records per case

Part 6
Pennsylvania
rectangular file structure
879 cases
63 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 7
Texas
rectangular file structure
742 cases
63 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS News/New York Times drug poll,
September 1989**
(ICPSR 9489)

Summary: This data collection is a general survey of drug problems in the United States. Topics covered include national efforts to combat drug problems, neighborhood drug sales, testing students and workers for drugs, treatment of those convicted of drug offenses, sending troops to Colombia to fight drug trafficking, arrest policies for drug use and other crimes in inner cities, and treatment of individuals by the court system. The survey also asked about views on homeless people and spending for AIDS treatment. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, parental status, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in United States.

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
824 cases
80 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS News/New York Times monthly
poll, March-April 1990**
(ICPSR 9498)

Summary: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include foreign policy, the drug problem, the environment, the federal budget deficit, term limits for members of the House of Representatives, the political party most likely to promote prosperity, the political party that cares most about the needs and problems of Blacks, Bush's concern for the needs and problems of Blacks, the peace dividend, capital punishment, relations with the Soviet Union and Lithuania, financial assistance to Lithuania and to countries in Latin America that have turned toward democracy, the Cold War, German reunification, and troop levels in Western Europe. Additionally, respondents were questioned regarding government funding of day care services and long-term medical care, national health insurance, abortion, their party preferences in the 1990 election for House of Representatives and in the 1992 presidential election, and their opinions of George Bush, Dan Quayle, Ronald Reagan, Jesse Jackson, Louis Farrakhan, the Republican and Democratic parties, and Mikhail Gorbachev. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, voting behavior, recycling habits, day care enrollment, parental status, health insurance status, and labor union membership. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,515 cases
124 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research

**Reactions to crime project, 1977
[Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]:
Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior**
(ICPSR 8162)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0057.

Summary: This survey was conducted by the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research at Northwestern University to gather information for two projects that analyzed the impact of crime on the lives of city dwellers. These were the Reactions to Crime (RTC) Project, supported by the U.S. Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice as part of its Research Agreements Program, and the Rape Project, which was supported by the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, a subdivision of the National Institute of Mental Health. Both investigations were concerned with individual behavior and collective reactions to crime. The Rape Project was specifically concerned with sexual assault and its consequences for the lives of women. The three cities selected for study were Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. A total of ten neighborhoods were chosen from these cities along a number of dimensions — ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. In addition, a small city-wide sample was drawn from each city. Reactions to crime topics covered how individuals band together to deal with crime problems, individual responses to crime such as property-marking or the installation of locks and bars, and the impact of fear of crime on day-to-day behavior — for example, shopping and recreational patterns. Respondents were asked several questions that called for self-reports of behavior, including events and conditions in their home areas, their relationship to their neighbors, who they knew and visited around their homes, and what they watched on TV and read in the newspapers. Also included were a number of questions measuring respondents' perceptions of the extent of crime in their communities, whether they knew someone who had been a victim, and what they had done to reduce their own chances of being victimized. Questions on sexual assault/rape included whether the respondent thought this was a neighborhood problem, if the number of rapes in the neighborhood were increasing or decreasing, how many women

they thought had been sexually assaulted or raped in the neighborhood in the previous year, and how they felt about various rape prevention measures, such as increasing home security, women not going out alone at night, women dressing more modestly, learning self-defense techniques, carrying weapons, increasing men's respect of women, and newspapers publishing the names of known rapists. Female respondents were asked whether they thought it likely that they would be sexually assaulted in the next year, how much they feared sexual assault when going out alone after dark in the neighborhood, whether they knew a sexual assault victim, whether they had reported any sexual assaults to police, and where and when sexual assaults took place that they were aware of. Demographic information collected on respondents includes age, race, ethnicity, education, occupation, income, and whether the respondent owned or rented their home.

Universe: Adult Residents of Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Sampling: Random sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

5,121 cases

206 variables

267-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Lewis, Dan A., and Michael G. Maxfield

"Fear in the Neighborhoods: An Investigation of the Impact of Crime." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 17 (July 1980), 160-189.

Podolefsky, Aaron, and Fredric Dubow

Strategies for community crime prevention: Collective responses to crime in urban America. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publishing Co., 1981.

Riger, Stephanie, and Paul J. Lavrakas

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

Documentation machine-readable only

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (Cires)

**Center for research on social reality
[Spain] survey, April 1992: Justice and civic rights**

(ICPSR 9992)

Summary: This data collection is part of a continuing series of semimonthly surveys of individuals in Spain. Each survey consists of three sections. The first section collects information on respondents' attitudes regarding personal and national issues. This section includes questions on level of life satisfaction and frequency of relationships, as well as a rating of the importance of national issues. The second section varies according to the monthly topic, with this survey's topic focusing on justice and civic rights. Among the issues investigated are the respondent's personal experience with lawyers and police, evaluation of Spanish prisons and treatment accorded to those in prison, attitudes toward the death penalty, evaluation of the Spanish penal code and the "Corcuera Law," evaluation of government policy with respect to the administration of justice, and perceived image of judicial institutions and justice professionals. The third section collects demographic data such as sex, age, religion, income, and place of residence. Class IV

Universe: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.

Sampling: Random sample, stratified by autonomous regions and municipalities according to their size.

Note: Values containing decimal points have actual periods in the data. The codebook for this collection is partially in Spanish.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,200 cases
225 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Davis, James A., Tom W. Smith, and the National Opinion Research Center

General social survey series

The General Social Survey has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979, 1981, and 1992. Each year the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research prepares a cumulative dataset that merges previous years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Main areas covered in the GSS include socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, the family, race relations, sex relations, civil liberties, and morals. Topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1977.

Universe: All noninstitutionalized English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in the United States.

Sampling: A National Opinion Research Center national probability sample is employed. Block quota sampling was used in 1972–1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in the other half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and for the surveys thereafter.

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1972

(ICPSR 7309)

Information was obtained from 1,613 respondents in the form of 123 variables. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1973

(ICPSR 7315)

Additional questions were added dealing with ecology and social deviance. Information was obtained from 1,504 respondents in the form of 222 variables. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1974

(ICPSR 7341)

About two-thirds of the 1974 questionnaire probed for attitudes and opinions concerning the respondent's job, satisfaction with life, roles of women, birth control and abortion, sex relations, race relations, social control issues, and civil liberties. Information was obtained from 1,484 respondents in the form of 240 variables. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1975

(ICPSR 7367)

The 1975 survey covers such areas of interest as race relations, the family, social control, leisure activities, education, morals, violence, and pornography. Information was obtained from 1,490 respondents in the form of approximately 102 variables. Class I

National Opinion Research Center

General social survey, 1976

(ICPSR 7398)

Data on the respondents' partisan identifications and their 1972 presidential vote are included. Information was obtained from 1,499 respondents in the form of 240 variables. Class I

National Opinion Research Center

General social survey, 1977

(ICPSR 7573)

The content areas covered in this survey concern the family, socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, race relations, attitudes towards sex and sexual materials, and morals. The respondent's party identification and voting behavior are also included. Information was obtained from 1,530 respondents in the form of 257 variables. Class I

Davis, James A., and Tom W. Smith

General social surveys, 1972-1996:

[Cumulative file]

(ICPSR 6870)

Summary: The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges twenty-one years of the General Social Surveys. In effect, the two samples can be viewed as representing traditional GSS for two consecutive years, although they are fielded together.

In addition to the standard topic areas covered in every GSS, the cumulative file includes new information from topical modules each year. The topical modules for 1996 focused on the themes of gender, emotions, market exchange, giving and volunteering, and mental health. Other topics covered have included family mobility and multiculturalism (1994); cultural issues (1993); work organizations (1991); role of government (1990); work orientation (1989); religious socialization, behaviors, and beliefs (1988); sociopolitical participation (1987); the feminization of poverty (1986); social networks (1985); and the role of the military (1982 and 1984). The GSS also added a crossnational component in 1985 through participation in a multinational collaborative group called the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), which includes Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria. ISSP topics addressed the role of government (1985 and 1990); social support (1986); social inequality (1987); the impact on the family of the changing labor force participation of women (1988); work orientation (1989); the impact of religious background, behavior, and beliefs on social and political preferences (1991); environmental issues (1993); women, work, and the family (A sample, 1994); the environment (B sample, 1994), and the role of government and national identity (1996).

Universe: All noninstitutionalized English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in the United States.

Sampling: National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982-1991, 1993-1994, 1996, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

Note: In 1994, two major innovations were introduced into the GSS that are being carried forward to subsequent years. First, the traditional core set of questions was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules permit greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community. Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was instituted, consisting of two parallel subsamples of approximately 1,500 cases each, with identical cores and different topical ISSP modules.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR/MDATA.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR/CONCHK.PR

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
35,284 cases
2,999 variables
4,218-unit-long record
1 record per case

Flanagan, Timothy J., and Dennis R. Longmire

National opinion survey of crime and justice, 1995
(ICPSR 6720)

Summary: The purpose of this survey was to provide legislators, public officials, and Texas residents with a reliable source of information about citizens' opinions and attitudes concerning crime and criminal justice related-topics. The data collection consists of two distinctly different files, National Data (Part 2) and Texas Data (Part 1), which can be linked or used separately for analysis. The survey questions concern neighborhood atmosphere and presentation of crime in the media, worries regarding possible attacks — both robbery and physical attacks, confidence in and opinions of police and their effectiveness, problems dealing with courts, and attitudes regarding prisoners and prisons, drug laws and drug problems, and juvenile gangs. Other questions focused on attitudes concerning the death penalty, guns, and the availability of firearms. The National Data file contains additional information expanding on the respondent's sources of

crime news and gang-related questions. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, race, income, education, and religion.

Universe: Individuals in the continental United States with a telephone in their residence.

Sampling: The survey employed a random sampling design. The response rate from Texans is 64 percent and 65 percent from the rest of the nation.

Restrictions: In order to preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ RECODE/MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Texas data
rectangular file structure
501 cases
114 variables
184-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
National data
rectangular file structure
1,005 cases
103 variables
191-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Sims, Barbara

"The national opinion survey of crime and justice, 1995: Development and methods." In Timothy J. Flanagan and Dennis R. Longmire (ed.), *Americans view crime and justice: A national public opinion survey*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1996.

Longmire, D.R., and Barbara Sims
"1995 crime poll: Texas and the nation" (Executive Summary). Huntsville, TX:

Sam Houston State University, Survey Research Program, Criminal Justice Center, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Universe: Adults in the United States living in households with telephones in 1993.

Sampling: Proportionate sample stratified (by United States time zone) using random-digit dialing.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,004 cases

92 variables

100-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Miethe, Terance D.

"Predicting future litigiousness" (Unpublished). Paper No. 89154. Las Vegas, NV: University of Nevada, Dept. of Criminal Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

National Center for Health Statistics

Teenage attitudes and practices survey, 1989: [United States]

(ICPSR 9786)

Summary: In this follow-up to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), teenagers were interviewed to obtain information on tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. Respondents were asked if they smoked or used chewing tobacco or snuff, or had in the past. If so, they were questioned as to when they started; how much they smoked, chewed, or snuffed during the last month; where they bought cigarettes; which brand of cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or snuff they usually bought; how many times they tried to stop these habits; and what was the longest time they stopped smoking cigarettes since they started smoking regularly. Non-smokers were asked if they thought they might start smoking, if they had experimented with

Miethe, Terance D.

Public attitudes toward lawyers and legal disputes, 1993: [United States]

(ICPSR 6403)

Summary: This data collection examines public attitudes, opinions, and experiences with respect to lawyers and legal disputes and the effects that prior experiences have on the future likelihood of using the law to settle disputes. Variables refer to types and outcomes of legal disputes, selection of lawyers, gender and age of lawyers, number of contacts, size of legal firms, the extent of services the lawyers provided to clients, and the behavior of lawyers. The unit of analysis is the individual.

cigarette smoking, if they had ever been offered a cigarette, and how difficult it would be to obtain tobacco if they wanted to. The survey asked respondents if any of their household members, teachers, or friends smoked; if they had heard anything about the health risks of tobacco use on television, radio, or in newspapers or magazines; and if they believed that chewing tobacco or snuff causes cancer. Attitudes toward tobacco use were also probed with questions such as whether respondents disliked being around people who smoked; whether they believed it was safe to smoke for only a year or two; if they preferred to date people who didn't smoke; if they thought they could stop smoking anytime they wanted to; whether they thought their friends approved or disapproved of their smoking, chewing, or snuffing; and if they thought their parents would mind if they smoked when they were older. Respondents were also asked if they believed there was any harm in having an occasional cigarette, and if they believed smoking helps people to relax, to keep down their weight, and to reduce boredom and stress. In addition to questions about tobacco use, the survey queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seat belts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight; had been in a car with a drunk driver or ridden on a motorcycle; and how often they had trouble going to sleep, felt unhappy or depressed, felt hopeless about the future, felt nervous or tense, or worried too much. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in the data file includes respondent's race, education, and geographic region; reference person's race, education, occupation, and marital status; presence of parent(s) or other adult relative in household; family income; and education of the adult. Class IV

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized teenagers, aged 12–18, residing in the United States.

Sampling: A sample of 12,097 teenagers was drawn from the last two quarters of the 1988 NHIS and the first two quarters of the 1989 NHIS. NHIS households were selected by stratified multistage probability area sampling.

Note: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

Restrictions: In preparing the data file for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers

and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
9,965 cases
approx. 230 variables
371-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National Center for Health Statistics

Teenage attitudes and practices survey II, 1993: [United States]
(ICPSR 6375)

Summary: In this follow-up to **Teenage attitudes and practices survey, 1989: [United States]** (ICPSR 9786), a component of the National Health Interview Survey, teenagers were interviewed to obtain specific information on every aspect of tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. In addition to questions about tobacco use, the **Teenage attitudes and practices survey II (TAPS II)** queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seatbelts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight, had been in a car with a drunk driver, or had ridden on a motorcycle. Finally, respondents were asked about their physical condition and emotional state. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in

the data file includes respondents' race, education, geographic region, occupation, and marital status, as well as presence of parent(s) or other adult relatives in the household, family income, and education of the adults.

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons, aged 10-22, residing in the United States.

Sampling: A sample of 9,135 individuals, aged 15-22 years at the time of TAPS II, who responded by telephone to the first **Teenage attitudes and practices survey** (ICPSR 9786), and 5,590 additional persons aged 10-15 years who were drawn from quarters three and four of the 1991 NHIS and quarter one of the 1992 NHIS sample frames. NHIS households were selected by stratified multistage area probability sampling. In each TAPS II sample component, all persons eligible in a household were selected. Black persons were oversampled.

Note: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

Restrictions: In preparing data file for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to the identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director or NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

12,952 cases

approx. 600 variables

885-unit-long record

1 record per case

National Commission on Children

**Survey of parents and children, 1990:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 9595)

Summary: This data collection was designed to assess the well-being, attitudes, and life circumstances of American families. Interviews were conducted with a sample of parents and with their children between the ages of 10 and 17. Children were asked questions about their neighborhood and school, such as whether they thought their neighborhood was a good place for children to grow up, whether they liked school, and whether they experienced peer pressure to engage in various behaviors. They were also asked questions about how they spent their time during the summer, whether they could confide in their parents, and whether they often spent time in the house alone. Children who did not reside with their biological parents were asked about frequency and nature of contact with biological parents. Additional questions concerned weekend, after school, and family activities. Parents were asked similar questions about their children's activities and behavior, as well as questions about their own attitudes and concerns regarding parenting. Class IV

Universe: Parents in the continental United States living with their children.

Sampling: National sample of 1,738 parents in the continental United States living with their children. Households with children aged 10 and over were oversampled, as were households with Black and Hispanic children. A sample of 929 children aged 10-17 living in households selected for the study was also interviewed.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

1,738 cases

495 variables

579-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

The New York Times

**New York Times race relations survey,
March 1987: New York City
(ICPSR 9214)**

Summary: This survey examines the attitudes of New Yorkers toward race relations. Topics covered include the racial composition of the respondent's neighborhood and friends, the most important white and Black leaders in New York City, police brutality, discrimination on racial grounds for housing and jobs, crime, and important problems facing New York City such as drugs, transportation, the poor and homeless, corruption, and illegal aliens. Additional questions asked of respondents include if they approved or disapproved of the way Ed Koch handled his job as mayor, if New York City courts were tougher on Blacks or whites, if the level of racial discrimination had increased or decreased, and if a preference in hiring or promotion should be given to Blacks. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class III

Universe: Adults in New York City.

Sampling: Random sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,063 cases
81 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Related publication:

Freedman, Samuel G.

"New York race tension is rising despite gains." *The New York Times* (March 29, 1987).

Documentation machine-readable only

Richardson, Richard, 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 funded primarily by the North Carolina Bureau of Local Affairs, Division of Law and Order, with support from other agencies. The purpose of the study (conducted by means of a household survey) was to assist agencies in assessing public attitudes toward policies in effect or under consideration, and to measure crime in the state. 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 that are part of the legal justice system. A stratified random sample of the noninstitutional population of North Carolina was employed. There are 1,140 cases and approximately 455 variables in the file. Class IV

Sigel, Roberta S., and Cliff Zukin

**Sex discrimination as perceived by adult males and females, 1985:
[New Jersey]**

(ICPSR 9250)

Summary: This data collection provides information on the ways in which men and women perceive the existence or nonexistence of sex discrimination, how they react to it, and how they assign blame for it. The data measure "minority consciousness" among women and investigate how this group-shared consciousness affects women's orientation toward the political system as well as toward each other. Other questions explore attitudes toward recent changes in women's status, responsibility for both past and future changes in status, and the effect of such changes on the respondent's own life. Class IV

Universe: All adult residents 18 and older in the 21 counties of New Jersey.

Sampling: A modified random-digit dial sampling technique was employed to yield a sample that proportionately represents all 21 New Jersey counties. A quota sampling de-

sign also was used to disproportionately represent women by a 2 to 1 ratio over men. The data are weighted by sex, age and education.

Note: Some data fields were blanked for purposes of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

600 cases

142 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Related publications:

Sigel, Roberta S.

"Female gender perspectives and political socialization." *Political education for democracy* (O. Ichilov, ed.). New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Sigel, Roberta S., and Nancy L. Whelchel
"Assessing the past and looking toward the future: Perceptions of change in the status of women." Paper presented at the American Political Science Association Meetings, Washington, DC, 1987.

Sigel, Roberta S.

"Changing gender roles: Male and female reactions." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society for Political Philosophy, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 1986.

Thornton, Arland, and Deborah Freedman
Intergenerational study of parents and children, 1962-1985: [Detroit]
(ICPSR 9902)

Summary: This data collection provides information on family formation and dissolution among young adults. Families who had given birth to their first, second, or fourth child in 1961 comprised the group of Detroit-area Caucasian couples who were interviewed and surveyed over the period 1962-1985. The resulting longitudinal study encompasses six waves of data collected from mothers across the entire span of their offspring's childhood. Included are demographic, social, and economic information about the parental family; information about the attitudes, values, and behavior of both the mother and the father; and information about the mother's

desires and expectations for her child's education, career attainments, and marriage. The collection also offers two waves of interview data collected from the children at ages 18 through 23. These data describe the young adults' attitudes and values; their expectations for school, work, marriage, and childbearing; and their perceptions of their parents' willingness to be of assistance to them. A 1985 Life History Calendar file details the young adults' periods of cohabitation, marriage, separation, divorce, childbearing, living arrangements, education, paid employment, and military service. Class IV

Universe: Detroit-area Caucasian families who had given birth to their first, second, or fourth child.

Note: The first wave of these data are released by ICPSR under the title **Detroit area study, 1962: Family growth In Detroit** (ICPSR 7401).

Extent of collection: 6 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + data collection instruments + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format

Part 1

1962-1977 wave data

rectangular file structure

1,113 cases

827 variables

3,322-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1980 mothers' interview data

rectangular file structure

969 cases

approx. 211 variables

234-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

1980 children's interview data

rectangular file structure

935 cases

approx. 540 variables

626-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4
1985 mothers' interview data
rectangular file structure
929 cases
approx. 310 variables
375-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
1985 children's interview data
rectangular file structure
923 cases
approx. 565 variables
741-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Life history calendar data
rectangular file structure
929 cases
approx. 3,236 variables
3,479-unit-long record
1 record per case

Tittle, Charles R.

Public attitudes toward deviant behavior, 1972: Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon

(ICPSR 8480)

Summary: The specific purpose of this study was to gather data concerning individuals' perceptions of the likelihood of being caught and punished for committing various minor offenses. However, this study also provides data on several other topics ranging from the respondent's opinion on the importance of following social norms to self-reports of deviant behavior. Class IV

Universe: Individuals aged 15 and over from New Jersey, Iowa, and Oregon.

Sampling: Samples of the population aged 15 and over in New Jersey, Iowa, and Oregon were drawn by using area probability techniques to identify households. Individual respondents within identified households were then randomly selected for interviews, and two callbacks were used to maximize the possibility of including those specific individuals.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,993 cases
250 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/New York Daily News race relations poll, January 1988
(ICPSR 9187)

Summary: This data collection examines race relations in New York City. Respondents were asked to name the most important Black leader in New York City and to give their opinions on whether income and living conditions were getting better or worse for most Blacks and whether there was more or less anti-white/anti-Black feeling among members of the other race. In addition, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with these statements: (1) The police and the courts treat Blacks as fairly as they treat whites, (2) If Blacks tried harder they could be just as well off as whites, (3) Discrimination has unfairly held Blacks down but many problems today are brought on by Blacks themselves, and (4) Blacks have been held back because Jews control the educational system in the city. Additional topics covered include the Howard Beach incident in which several white youths were found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a Black youth, the selection of the Black educator Richard Green as chancellor of the city schools, and the respondent's opinion of several public figures. Background information on respondents includes religion, race, sex, and borough of residence. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York City.

Sampling: Random-digit dialing.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
505 cases
27 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

**WABC-TV/New York Daily News
subway shooting-vigilante poll,
January 1985**

(ICPSR 8555)

Summary: This survey was conducted following the New York City subway shooting incident involving Bernhard Goetz. Respondents were asked if they were regular subway riders, if they had ever been mugged, if they had heard anything about the case so far, and if they approved or disapproved of the shooter's actions and his being charged with attempted murder. They also were asked to indicate whether they agreed with several statements relating to the incident and to handguns, including the necessity for people to arm themselves for their own protection.

Class IV

Universe: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

515 cases

approx. 20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

**WABC-TV/New York Daily News
subway shooting follow-up poll,
March 1985**

(ICPSR 8562)

Summary: This survey is a follow-up poll on the subway shooting incident involving Bernhard Goetz. Respondents were queried for their opinions on Goetz's action and his claim of self-defense, whether their attitudes differed now from when they first heard of the case, the refusal of the grand jury to indict Goetz for attempted murder, the possibility of the District Attorney's office presenting new charges to a new grand jury, the characterization of Goetz as an innocent victim, and Mayor Koch's statements regarding the news media's handling of the case. Opinions on

training New Yorkers in the use of firearms were also elicited. Class IV

Universe: The population of New York City, aged 18 and over.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

505 cases

approx. 18 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

**WCBS-TV News/New York Times
New York City and suburban poll,
November 1991**

(ICPSR 9861)

Summary: This data collection consists of responses to a general survey of residents of New York City and surrounding suburbs and exurbs regarding relevant social and political issues. Respondents were asked to assess the job performance of New York governors Cuomo, Weicker, and Florio and of New York City Mayor David Dinkins; to rate the facilities and services available in their communities; and to identify whether juvenile delinquency and burglary were big problems in their communities. They were also asked whether they would approve of more tax money being spent on public schools, whether they favored or opposed growth in their communities, and whether their communities were more racially mixed than they were five years ago. Questions directed to respondents living in suburbs involved the frequency of and reasons for visits to New York City apart from work and the overall impact of events in New York City on their daily lives. Questions for New York City residents included whether the city's economy was better, worse, or about the same as it was five years ago and whether they would want to be living in the city four years from now. Other general topics addressed in the survey included the image of New York City, crime, race relations, immigrants, alcohol and drug abuse, homelessness, AIDS, and corruption in local government. Background information on respondents includes traveling time from home to

midtown Manhattan, readership of New York City newspapers, radio station listening habits, years lived in present community, social class, political party affiliation, political orientation, religious preference, marital status, age, race, and family income. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City and surrounding suburbs and exurbs (including New Jersey and Connecticut).

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: A weight variable has been included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
3,212 cases
179 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

WCBS-TV News/New York Times race relations poll, June 1988

(ICPSR 9106)

Summary: This data collection consists of responses to a survey regarding social issues in the New York City area. Part 1 covers a variety of topics including race relations, leadership among the Black community, treatment of individuals by courts and police, opinions of political leaders and public figures, and the ban on smoking in public places. In addition, respondents were asked a series of questions concerning the Tawana Brawley case, in which a Black teenager accused a group of white men of abducting and sexually molesting her in Dutchess County. In Part 2, respondents who had said they thought Brawley's advisers were lying about the incident were recontacted and again asked their opinions of these individuals. Part 3, asked of Dutchess County residents, replicated the Part 1 questionnaire, with the exception of several questions specific to New York City. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class III

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City and Dutchess County.

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: These files contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1
New York City, June 21-25
rectangular file structure
676 cases
78 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Call back, June 26
rectangular file structure
96 cases
83 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 3
Upstate New York, June 21-25
rectangular file structure
455 cases
71 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

WCBS-TV News/New York Times race relations poll, June 1990

(ICPSR 9502)

Summary: This data collection is a survey of social issues in the New York City area. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the quality of life in New York City, the job being done by Mario Cuomo as governor and David Dinkins as mayor, and the most important problem facing New York City that the mayor needed to address. Additional information was gathered from Black respondents concerning race relations. Items covered included quality of the city's economy, the mayor's handling of race relations in the city, leadership among the Black community, treatment of individuals by courts and police,

neighborhood safety of individuals, criminal victimization, media involvement in race relations, and specific incidents of racial insults. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, ethnicity, amount of media usage, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City.

Sampling: Stratified random-digit dialing.

Note: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,047 cases
90 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

The Washington Post

Washington Post Mayor Barry poll, January 1990

(ICPSR 9437)

Summary: This survey was conducted following the arrest of District of Columbia mayor Marion Barry on drug charges. Respondents were asked if they had read or heard anything about the arrest, if they thought Barry should resign, if federal investigators would or would not have tried harder to arrest Barry if he had been white, and if they thought Barry was or was not using drugs on the night in question. Respondents also were asked for whom they would vote if the mayoral primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, whether they would vote for Jesse Jackson if he were a candidate, and whether they would vote for Jesse Jackson or Maurice Turner if the general election were held that day. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, registered voter status, age, race, sex, and income. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the District.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the

household who last had a birthday, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
661 cases
34 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

The Washington Post

Washington Post Mayor Barry verdict poll, August 1990

(ICPSR 9555)

Summary: This data collection focuses on issues surrounding the verdict in the trial of District of Columbia's mayor, Marion Barry. Respondents were asked if they thought Barry had received a fair trial, if the jury had done a good job, and if the federal government's investigation of Barry that led to the indictments was racially motivated. Respondents also were asked if they thought news coverage of the Barry case was generally fair, if the trial increased or decreased racial tensions in the District, if Barry should have to serve some time in jail, if Barry should run for mayor or City Council, if Barry should be retried on some of the charges that the jury could not reach a verdict on, if United States Attorney Jay Stephens should resign, and if Mayor Marion Barry should resign. Background information on respondents includes registered voter status, section of residence in the District, age, education, race, sex, and income. Class IV

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over who were residents of the District of Columbia and were living in households with telephones.

Sampling: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

Note: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

603 cases

37 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

SEE ALSO...

The following data collections contain information related to topics covered in this chapter. For full descriptions of these studies, consult the chapters indicated.

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (Cires). Center for research on

social reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs (ICPSR 6303)
See XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime

Kenney, Dennis Jay. Fear of crime and the Guardian Angels: Attitudes of New York City subway riders, 1984 (ICPSR 8531)
See II. Community studies

Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087) *See IX. Police*

Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966 (ICPSR 9085) *See IX. Police*

II. Community studies

American Institutes for Research

National evaluation of the community anti-crime program, 1979-1981

(ICPSR 8704)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

Summary: This survey is part of the Community Anti-Crime (CAC) and Comprehensive Crime Prevention (CCP) projects developed by the Office of Community Anti-Crime as part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The survey was designed to identify the relationship between crime prevention and involvement by the community and law enforcement agencies. The data include information on program start-up, implementation, and the community itself, as well as information on the specific activities undertaken by the programs. Class IV

Universe: All community anti-crime programs in the United States.

Note: Variables are not numbered consecutively.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Global

rectangular file structure

128 cases

228 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Acts.1

rectangular file structure

128 cases

171 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 3

Acts.2

rectangular file structure

126 cases

246 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Sites

rectangular file structure

36 cases

241 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Fowler, Floyd J.

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

(ICPSR 7682)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 73-NI-99-0044, 75-NI-95-0026 and 79-NI-AX-0026.

Summary: The Hartford project, funded through the Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, began in 1973. The program was designed to reduce the rates of burglary and robbery or purse-snatching and the fear of those crimes. These victimization surveys provide a consistent measure of the rate at which such crimes occur over time. The surveys also provide critical measures of people's fears and concerns about crime. The project's most distinctive feature was its integrated approach. Physical design changes were planned, carried out, and coordinated with appropriate citizen and police efforts in a unique three-pronged program. As part of its extensive evaluation, the center collected resident survey data on four occasions over a five-year period: 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1979. One-half of the interviews were conducted by telephone and one-half in person. In each survey, except 1979, respondents reported on experiences during the

preceding 12-month period; in 1979 the time reference was the past two years. The survey questions are very similar from year to year, with 1973 being the most unique. Each year there are sections with questions on victimization, fear, perceived risk of being victims of the target crimes, perceptions of and attitudes toward police, neighborhood problems and neighbors and household and respondent characteristics. There are five files. The 1973 file contains 891 cases and approximately 300 variables. There are 556 cases and approximately 175 variables in the 1975 survey. The 1976 file contains 249 variables for 146 cases. This 1976 survey is not an independent sample as it was based on some of the same households interviewed in 1975. The 1977 file contains 358 variables for 885 cases, and the 1979 file contains 320 variables for 623 cases. Class II

clude ownership, type of land use, physical characteristics, characteristics of structures, and assessed value of each parcel of land within the six neighborhoods. This file was used in the data analysis to measure a number of physical characteristics of parcels and blocks in the study neighborhoods, and as the sampling frame for the household survey. The original data were collected by the City of Atlanta Planning Bureau. Part 2, Atlanta Survey File, contains the results of a household survey administered to a stratified random sample of households within each of the study neighborhoods. Variables include respondents' attitudes and behavior related to the neighborhood, fear of crime, avoidance and protective measures, and victimization experiences. Crime rates, land use, and housing characteristics of the block in which the respondent resided were coded onto each case record.

Greenberg, Stephanie

Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980

(ICPSR 7951)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0080.

Summary: This study examines the question of how some urban neighborhoods maintain a low crime rate despite their proximity and similarity to relatively high crime areas. The purpose of the study is to investigate differences in various dimensions of the concept of territoriality (spatial identity, local ties, social cohesion, informal social control) and physical characteristics (land use, housing, street type, boundary characteristics) in three pairs of neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia. The study neighborhoods were selected by locating pairs of adjacent neighborhoods with distinctly different crime levels. The criteria for selection, other than the difference in crime rates and physical adjacency, were comparable racial composition and comparable economic status. This data collection is divided into two files. Part 1, Atlanta Plan File, contains information on every parcel of land within the six neighborhoods in the study. The variables in-

Universe: Three pairs of adjacent neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia.

Sampling: Stratified random sample of Atlanta households.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Atlanta plan file
rectangular file structure
9,121 cases
40 variables
105-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Atlanta survey file
rectangular file structure
523 cases
683 variables
944-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Hakim, Simon

Impact of casino gambling on crime In the Atlantic City region, 1970–1984

(ICPSR 9237)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-P394.

Summary: The aim of this data collection was to gauge the impact of legalized casino gambling on the level and spatial distribution of crime in the Atlantic City region by comparing crime rates before and after the introduction of this type of gambling in the area. Data for the years 1972 through 1984 were collected from various New Jersey state publications for 64 localities and include information on population size and density; population characteristics of race, age, per capita income, education, and home ownership; real estate values; number of police employees and police expenditures; total city expenditure; and number of burglaries, larcenies, robberies, and vehicle thefts. Spatial variables include population attributes standardized by land area in square miles, and measures of accessibility, location, and distance from Atlantic City. For the 1970/1980 data file, additional variables pertaining to population characteristics were created from census data to match economic and crime attributes found in the 1972–1984 data. Data on eight additional locations are available in the 1970/1980 file. Class IV

Universe: Cities and towns in Atlantic County, Cape May County, and Ocean County in New Jersey.

Sampling: All cities and towns in Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean counties in New Jersey for which 1970 and 1980 census data were available (72 localities).

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

1972–1984 file

rectangular file structure

832 cases

20 variables

188-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1970/1980 file

rectangular file structure

144 cases

25 variables

208-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Hakim, S.

"The impact of casino gambling on crime in Atlantic City and its region" (Unpublished Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1985.

Kellerman, Arthur L., Frederick P. Rivara, Norman B. Rushforth, and Bela B. Hackman

**Home safety project, 1987–1992:
[Shelby County, Tennessee, King
County, Washington, Cuyahoga
County, Ohio]**

(ICPSR 6898)

Summary: The Home Safety Project was a population-based case control study of homicide in the home with control households matched to cases by victim age range, race, gender, and neighborhood (a proxy for socio-economic status). The study was conducted in the following locations: Shelby County, Tennessee (August 23, 1987–August 23, 1992), King County, Washington (August 23, 1987–August 23, 1992), and Cuyahoga County, Ohio (January 1, 1990–August 23, 1992). The purpose of the data collection was to study risk and protective factors for homicide in the home and to identify individual and household factors associated with homicide (both behavioral and environmental). Respondents were asked a series of questions related to alcohol consumption, such as whether drinking ever created problems between household members, whether any household members had had trouble at work because of drinking, whether any physical fights or other violence had occurred in the home or outside the home due to drinking, and whether any injuries or hospital stays had resulted from drinking/fighting episodes. Additional queries covered whether any adult in the household had ever been arrested for any reason, whether anyone in the household used illicit drugs, and, if so, which ones. Questions on home safety features included whether the home had a burglar alarm, bars on the windows, exterior door deadbolt, secu-

city door, dogs, and any restricted access to the residence. Items on gun ownership covered whether there were any guns in the home and, if so, what type. Information also was elicited on the homicide that had taken place in the home, including whether the suspect was intimate with the victim, whether there was evidence of forced entry or entry without consent, whether the victim attempted to resist, and the respondent's assumption of the method of death as well as the medical examiner's determination. Demographic information includes victims' age, sex, and race, and respondents' age and sex. The unit of analysis is individual cases of homicide.

Universe: All homicides in homes that involved residents of the three study counties (Shelby County, Tennessee, King County, Washington, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio) during the study interval. Any death that was ruled a homicide was included, regardless of method. Assaults were included if the victim died within three months due to injury.

Note: All individual identifiers were removed by the principal investigators to protect confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: SCAN/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Homicide data

rectangular file structure

776 cases

39 variables

42-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Reduced homicide data

rectangular file structure

420 cases

15 variables

24-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Kellerman, Arthur L., et al.

"Gun ownership as a risk factor for homicide in the home." *New England Journal of Medicine* 329 (1993), 1084-1091.

Documentation machine-readable only

Kenney, Dennis Jay

Fear of crime and the Guardian Angels: Attitudes of New York City subway riders, 1984

(ICPSR 8531)

Summary: These data focus on the potential effectiveness of the Guardian Angels in their attempts to combat fear and crime on the New York City subways. Respondents were asked about their perceived fear of crime while riding the subways, the likelihood of their becoming victims of crimes, their opinions about the crime problem on the subways, and their knowledge and observations of the Guardian Angels. Class IV

Universe: New York City subway riders.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1:

Interviews

rectangular file structure

2,696 cases

49 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2:

Refusals

rectangular file structure

776 cases

16 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Kenney, Dennis Jay

Crime, fear, and the New York City subways: The role of citizen action. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1987.

Kobrin, Solomon, and Leo A. Schuerman
**Interaction between neighborhood
change and criminal activity, 1950–
1976: Los Angeles County**

(ICPSR 9056)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0127.

Summary: This study was conducted in 1979 at the Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California. This study explores the relationship between neighborhood change and criminal activity during the years 1950 and 1976. The data were aggregated by unique and consistently defined spatial areas, referred to as dummy tracts or neighborhoods, within Los Angeles County. By combining U.S. Census data and administrative data from several state, county, and local agencies, the researchers were able to develop measures that tapped the changing structural and compositional aspects of each neighborhood and its interaction with the patterns of juvenile criminal activity. The Interaction Between Neighborhood Change and Criminal Activity data are available from ICPSR in two formats: a card image file and an OSIRIS dataset. The OSIRIS dataset consists of a single logical record for each case. There are 996 variables for each of 1,142 cases in the file. Class II

Documentation machine-readable only

Lavrakas, Paul J., and Wesley G. Skogan

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

(ICPSR 8086)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0111.

Summary: This survey was conducted as part of the Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention project at the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University. The project was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the wide range of activities in which the American public engages to be secure from crime. In

particular, this survey was designed to identify the scope of anti-crime activities and investigate the processes that facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities. The geographical area for the survey was defined by the "commuting basin" of Chicago, excluding several independent cities and their suburbs (e.g., Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet) on the northern and western fringes of that area, and excluding all areas in Indiana. Interviewing was carried out by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois during June through August 1979. Information was gathered on people's opinions toward safety, their involvement with crime prevention activities, and the quality of life in their neighborhoods. In addition, data were assembled from Census Bureau and police reports for each community area in which respondents lived in the years immediately preceding the survey.

Universe: Adults 18 years and older in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Sampling: A modified random-digit dialing with enrichment procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
1,803 cases
219 variables
471-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Loftin, Colin

**Detroit area study, 1979: A study of
metropolitan issues**

(ICPSR 9301)

Summary: Crime and other matters of criminal justice were the main focus of inquiry for this Detroit Area Study. Respondents were asked to report on incidents of crime against

themselves, relatives, and friends. They also were queried about their fears of being victimized by crime and about measures they had undertaken to protect themselves against crime. In addition, the survey elicited views on a wide range of criminal justice issues, such as the death penalty, the causes of crime and ways to reduce it, the salience of crime as a social problem, the legalization of marijuana use, handgun laws, the criminality of certain acts such as shooting a fleeing burglar, the construction of new prisons, the imposition of new taxes to improve law enforcement, the allocation of federal funds to police and other services, the activities of the police and courts including their fairness toward Blacks, and whether or not convicting the innocent was better than letting the guilty go free. The survey also sought respondents' views on other social issues, such as prayer in public schools, labor unions, the Equal Rights Amendment, defense spending, abortion, the quality of public schools, and affirmative action. Additional information gathered by the survey includes duration of residence in the tri-county area and at the current address, place of previous residence, moves planned for the future, television viewing habits, which newspapers were read, gun ownership, shopping habits, home and motor vehicle ownership, use of public transportation, travel to work, political and social class affiliation, satisfaction with neighborhoods and with the tri-county area, and information on age, sex, place of birth, marital status, education, employment, occupation, income, religion, race, ethnicity, and household composition. Class III

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne.

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample.

Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

OSIRIS data format

rectangular file structure
644 cases
473 variables
4,257-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Young, Robert L.

"Perceptions of crime, racial attitudes and firearms ownership." *Social Forces* 64 (1985), 473-486.

Young, Robert L., David McDowell, and Colin Loftin

"Collective security and the ownership of firearms for protection." *Criminology* 25 (1987), 47-62.

McPherson, Marlys, Glenn Pilloway, and David Frey

Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970-1982

(ICPSR 8167)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0073.

Summary: The major objective of this study was to examine how both commercial and residential characteristics contribute to crime and how these affect reactions to crime in mixed commercial-residential settings. The variables measured were designed to investigate how physical characteristics of commercial centers and demographic characteristics of residential areas interact with crime. The physical characteristics include type of businesses, store hours, arrangement of buildings, and defensive modifications in the area. The demographic variables include racial composition, average household size and income, and percent change of occupancy. The crime data include six types of crime: robbery, burglary, assault, rape, personal theft, and shoplifting. Class IV

Universe: All commercial and residential areas in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Sampling: Sampling was based on three criteria: percent minority change from 1970 to 1980, an observational measure of disorder in each commercial center, and person crime rates for the entire commercial and residential area.

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Commercial/residential data

rectangular file structure

93 cases

150 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 2

Area data

rectangular file structure

24 cases

183 variables

80-unit-long record

9 records per case

Part 3

Telephone survey data

rectangular file structure

870 cases

136 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Interview data

rectangular file structure

213 cases

138 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 5

Pedestrian activity data

rectangular file structure

7,110 cases

11 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Milder, N. David

Downtown safety, security, and development in New York City, 1984

(ICPSR 9326)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 84-IJ-CX-0006 and 85-IJ-CX-0070.

Summary: This data collection was designed to address the crime problem as a barrier to the economic health of three outlying com-

mercial centers of New York City: Brooklyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens. Included in the survey are variables concerning the respondent's age, race, gender, family income, length of residence, and personal victimization experience. Also included are variables pertaining to perceptions of safety, physical disorder in the area, and source of information about crime in the commercial center. Class IV

Universe: All residents in New York City commercial districts of downtown Brooklyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens.

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

Restrictions: For reasons of confidentiality, telephone numbers of respondents have been removed from the data file.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

610 cases

35 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Milder, N.D.

"Reducing the fear of downtown crime" (Unpublished Summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Citizens Crime Commission of New York City and Regional Plan Association

"Downtown safety, security, and economic development program" (Unpublished Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson

Guardian Angels: Citizen response to crime in selected cities of the United States, 1984

(ICPSR 8935)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0037.

Summary: This study was designed to assess the effects of the activities of the Guardian Angels on citizens' fear of crime, incidence of crime, and police officers' perceptions of the Guardian Angels. The data, which were collected in several large American cities, provide information useful for evaluating the activities of the Guardian Angels from the perspectives of transit riders, residents, merchants, and police officers. Respondents who were transit riders were asked to provide information on their knowledge of and contacts with the Angels, attitudes toward the group, opinions regarding the benefits and effectiveness of the group, and law enforcement experiences. Data for residents and merchants include demographic characteristics, general problems in the neighborhood, opinions regarding crime problems, crime prevention activities, fear of crime, knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, and victimization experiences. Class IV

Universe: Part 1: Transit riders in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City. Part 2: Patrol officers in Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York City, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Part 3: Housing units in an area of 86 city blocks in downtown San Diego. Part 4: Businesses in the downtown San Diego area that were open between 7 and 11 p.m.

Sampling: Part 1: Convenience sample of users of public transportation. Part 2: Convenience sample of patrol officers present for duty on date of survey. Part 3: Random sampling of housing units. Respondents were selected from within selected housing units. Part 4: Random selection of businesses.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Transit riders

rectangular file structure

286 cases

22 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police officers

rectangular file structure

444 cases

26 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Residents

rectangular file structure

130 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 4

Merchants

rectangular file structure

110 cases

115 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Rodgers, Willard L., Robert W. Marans, et al.

Quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area, 1975

(ICPSR 7986)

A sample of the residents of the Detroit metropolitan area evaluated their urban environment for this study of the quality of life. The study was begun in October 1974 and was completed in February 1975. This study was a part of an extensive research project, the purpose of which was to produce theoretically important and operationally useful research on the urban environment. The specific purpose of the Detroit area study was to develop valid indicators of the subjective quality of urban life and to examine the residents' evaluations of their environment. Respondents answered questions about the public transportation system; the schools; recreational opportunities; public safety; and housing, neighborhood, and population characteristics. The respondents were either the head of household or the spouse of the head and were part of a stratified sample of Detroit area residents. The sample provided adequate representation of both Detroit itself and of the surrounding area, and of racial and economic subgroups. The sample was taken from the geographic area defined as the 1971 Detroit SMSA, which includes Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. There were 1,194 respondents who answered questions in face-to-face interviews lasting approximately 75 minutes each. The data were made available by the principal investigators and the Survey Research Center, the Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. There are 1,477 variables. Class III

Related publications:

- Marans, Robert W., and J. Mark Fly
"Recreation and the quality of urban life: Recreation resources, behaviors and evaluation of people in the Detroit region." ISR Research Report Series. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1981.
- Rodgers, W.L.
"Density, crowding, and satisfaction with the residential environment." *Social Indicators Research* 10 (1981), 75-102.
- Rodgers, W.L.
"Residential satisfaction in relationship to size of place." ISR Working Paper Series. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1979.

Skogan, Wesley G.

Disorder and community decline in 40 neighborhoods of the United States, 1977-1983

(ICPSR 8944)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0074.

Summary: This data collection was designed to evaluate the effects of disorderly neighborhood conditions on community decline and residents' reactions toward crime. Data from five previously collected datasets were aggregated and merged to produce neighborhood-level data on disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factors in community decline. The 40 neighborhoods studied were located in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Variables in the data file include: (1) disorder characteristics such as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise, and gang activity, (2) demographic characteristics such as race, age, and unemployment rate, and (3) neighborhood crime problems such as burglary, robbery, assault, and rape. Information is also available on crime avoidance behaviors, fear of crime on an aggregated scale, neighborhood satisfaction on an aggregated scale, and cohesion and social interaction. Class IV

Sampling: The 40 neighborhoods are a convenience sample based on the availability of surveys with similar variables of interest. Each of the five data collections from which the

sample was drawn used different procedures for selecting respondents and different definitions of community. See detailed descriptions in Lewis and Skogan (ICPSR 8162), Greenberg (ICPSR 7951), Taub and Taylor (ICPSR 7952), Pate and Annan (ICPSR 8496), and Skogan's final report to the National Institute of Justice. Full titles are listed in the note below.

Note: Data in this collection were taken from the following datasets: (1) Reactions to crime project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]: Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior (ICPSR 8162), (2) Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980 (ICPSR 7951), (3) Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979 (ICPSR 7952), (4) Reducing fear of crime program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496), and (5) a survey of citizen participation in crime prevention in six Chicago neighborhoods conducted by Rosenbaum, Lewis, and Grans.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
40 cases
68 variables
80-unit-long record
12 records per case

Related publication:
Skogan, Wesley

"Disorder and community decline: Final report to the National Institute of Justice." Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research.

Spelman, William

Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979-1980

(ICPSR 8215)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0107.

Summary: Two previously released data collections from ICPSR are combined in this dataset. The first is **Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980** (ICPSR 7951), by Stephanie Greenberg. Information was obtained from 523 residents interviewed in six selected neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia. A research team from the Research Triangle Institute sampled and surveyed the residents. The second dataset is **Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979** (ICPSR 7952), by Richard Taub of the National Opinion Research Center. This collection contains 3,310 interviews of Chicago residents in eight selected neighborhoods. The Spelman data contain 156 variables including residents' demographics and socioeconomic status, personal crime rates, property crime rates, neighborhood crime rates, and neighborhood characteristics. There are three pieces of information for each variable: variable reference numbers for both the Atlanta and Chicago datasets and the complete wording of the coding schemes adopted by the researcher. The combined dataset contains 3,833 cases with three logical records per case. The logical record length of the files is 133 characters. Class IV

Taub, Richard, and D. Garth Taylor
Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979
(ICPSR 7952)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0131.

Summary: This study explores the relationship between crime and neighborhood deterioration in eight neighborhoods in Chicago. The neighborhoods were selected on the basis of slowly or rapidly appreciating real estate values, stable or changing racial composition, and high or low crime rates. These data provide the results of a telephone survey administered to approximately 400 heads of households in each study neighborhood for a total of 3,310 completed interviews. The survey was designed to measure victimization experience, fear and perceptions of crime, protective measures taken, attitudes toward neighborhood quality and resources, attitudes toward the neighborhood as an investment, and density of community involvement.

Each record includes appearance ratings for the block of the respondent's residence and aggregate figures on personal and property victimization for that city block. The aggregate appearance ratings were compiled from windshield surveys taken by trained personnel of the National Opinion Research Center. The criminal victimization figures came from Chicago City Police files.

Universe: Eight neighborhoods in Chicago.

Sampling: Eight Chicago neighborhoods were selected for the study on the basis of high or low crime rates, stable or changing racial composition, and slowly or rapidly appreciating property values. Respondents from each of the eight neighborhoods were selected on the basis of random-digit dialing and screened for street name and block number.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/DDEF/ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
3,310 cases
411 variables
562-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Thompson, James W.

Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979-1980

(ICPSR 8649)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0024.

Summary: The study was designed to explore the relationship between labor market participation and involvement with the criminal justice system. The data include information on labor market participation, arrests, periods of incarceration, and the respondents'

demographic characteristics. The labor market information, which was obtained through interviews at the time of the respondents' arrests, spans a two-year period prior to those arrests. Prior arrest history and other criminal justice data cover the two years prior to arrest and one year following the arrest. Additional variables include employment and occupational data, social and neighborhood characteristics, and information on perceptions of the risk of committing selected crimes. This study is valuable because it examines the empirical relationship between crime and employment at three points in time: two years prior to arrest, at the time of arrest, and a year following arrest. Class IV

Universe: All males arrested for felony offenses and residing in Brooklyn during July and August of 1979.

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

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

902 cases

541 variables

80-unit-long record

19 records per case

Related publications:

Sullivan, M., and J.W. Thompson

"Youth crime and employment patterns in three Brooklyn neighborhoods." New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 1984.

Sviridoff, M., and J. McElroy

"Employment and crime: A summary report." New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 1984.

SEE ALSO...

The following data collection contains information related to topics covered in this chapter. For a full description of this study, consult the chapter indicated.

Pate, Antony M., and Sampson O. Annan.
Community policing In Baltimore, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9401) See IX. Police

III. Corrections

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Capital punishment in the United States series

This series provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the years indicated. Information is supplied on basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is available for inmates removed from death row by yearend of the last year indicated and for inmates who were executed. Class II

Universe: All inmates on death row since 1972 in the United States.

Note: The inmate identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of Census and have no purpose outside these data collections.

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Correctional populations in the United States." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Capital punishment." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1987

(ICPSR 9210)

Note: (1) Information in this dataset collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. (2) Users should note that Part 1, the Combined File, contains duplicate identification numbers due to changes in the status of

some inmates. These identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside this dataset.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Combined file

rectangular file structure

3,842 cases

36 variables

65-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Historical file

rectangular file structure

1,743 cases

36 variables

65-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Current file

rectangular file structure

2,099 cases

36 variables

65-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1988

(ICPSR 9337)

Note: Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Part 2 Current file rectangular file structure 2,368 cases 37 variables 66-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Documentation machine-readable only
Part 1 Current file rectangular file structure 2,263 cases 36 variables 64-unit-long record 1 record per case	 Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1990 (ICPSR 9819)
Part 2 Historical file rectangular file structure 1,893 cases 36 variables 64-unit-long record 1 record per case	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1989 (ICPSR 9507) (Diskette D00299)	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure 4,689 cases 37 variables 67-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA	Documentation machine-readable only
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1 Historical file rectangular file structure 2,057 cases 37 variables 66-unit-long record 1 record per case	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1991 (ICPSR 6514) (Diskette D00221)
 	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument
 	Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
 	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
 	rectangular file structure 4,975 cases 37 variables 67-unit-long record 1 record per case
 	Documentation machine-readable only

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1992
(ICPSR 6513)
(Diskette D00220)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
5,255 cases
37 variables
67-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1994
(ICPSR 6691)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
5,886 cases
37 variables
67-unit long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1993
(ICPSR 6512)
(Diskette D00219)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
5,555 cases
37 variables
67-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1995
(ICPSR 6956)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
6,228 cases
37 variables
67-unit long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Census of state adult correctional facilities series

This series of studies contains a descriptive analysis of confinement facilities and state-operated community-based correctional facilities nationwide. The census included prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; and correctional drug and alcohol treatment facilities. Variables include physical security, age of facilities, functions of facilities, programs, inmate work assignments, staff employment, facilities under court order/consent decree for conditions of confinement, capital and operating expenditures, custody level of residents/inmates, one-day and average daily population counts, race/ethnicity of inmates, inmate work assignments, inmate deaths, special inmate counts, and assaults and incidents by inmates. The institution is the unit of analysis. Class II

Universe: All United States correctional facilities staffed and administered by state employees, primarily for state prisoners, and functionally distinct in a separate physical location under the administration of their own warden, superintendent, director, or other administrator.

Note: See also **Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974** (ICPSR 7811).

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Census of state correctional facilities, 1979: Advance report." NCJ-25642.
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Drug enforcement and treatment in prisons, 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1992.

Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979

(ICPSR 7852)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

791 cases

493 variables

1,333-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984

(ICPSR 8444)

Note: Limitations on capital expenditures, race, ethnicity, and population movement exist in the data and are documented thoroughly.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

903 cases

759 variables

2,154-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Census of state and federal adult correctional facilities, 1990

(ICPSR 9908)

(Diskette D00099)

Summary: An addendum on drug control activities in state and federal facilities was included for the first time in the 1990 census. Facilities were asked to provide information on the following: procedures used with inmates/residents, visitors, and staff to keep

out illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia; inmate/resident drug-testing practices, including the criteria for testing inmates/residents; the number of inmates/residents tested in total and by specific drug and the number positive; staff drug testing, including groups and basis for testing, number tested, and procedures when tests were positive and capacity and enrollment in various types of drug treatment and intervention programs.

Sampling: Data were collected from 957 state prison facilities, 250 state community-based facilities, and 80 federal prisons operating on June 29, 1990.

Note: When all prisons in the census did not provide data on particular variables, estimated figures were used where indicated. Total figures were estimated by multiplying the known or reported numbers by the ratio of the total relevant population to the reported population. All figures were estimated independently and total estimates were therefore larger than the sum of all subgroup estimates. The total population figure used in the projections varied, depending upon which figure was most appropriate. The two available population figures are the average daily population and the prison count on the reference day for the census, June 29, 1990. For drug testing, the basis for estimation was the average daily population, and for drug treatment capacity and enrollment, the basis was the one-day count.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: RECODE/MDATA/CONCHK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length and card image data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
1,287 cases
841 variables
2,218-unit-long record
30 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Children in custody series

The Juvenile detention and correctional facility census was designed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and was conducted by BJS during 1971-1975 using data from the United States Bureau of the Census. From 1977 on, the studies have been carried out by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). In 1993 the series name was changed to **Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities**. The census covers juvenile detention and correctional facilities operated by state or local governments. Each is classified into one of six categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes. Data include information such as 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; average length of stay; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex; resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents adjudged delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; number of full- and part-time staff and vacancies by type of position and payroll status; expenditures; age and capacity of facility; and programs and services available. For data from 1988 on, residential programs and group homes were included in the census if they housed three or more residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders constituted at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority Facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were nonresidential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or nonoffenders, and federal juvenile correctional facilities. 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." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

"Children in custody: Final report on the juvenile detention and correctional facility census." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971

(ICPSR 7637)

This data collection includes facilities that were in operation 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 percent juveniles. There are 722 records, one for each facility. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973

(ICPSR 7639)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format and card image with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
794 cases
225 variables
587-unit-long record
8 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974

(ICPSR 7706)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
829 cases
136 variables
581-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975

(ICPSR 7707)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
874 cases
152 variables
655-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982-1983
(ICPSR 7758)	(ICPSR 8205)
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure 987 cases 241 variables 708-unit-long record 1 record per case	rectangular file structure 1,023 cases 369 variables 1,113-unit-long record 1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Documentation machine-readable only
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984-1985
(ICPSR 7846)	(ICPSR 8495)
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	OSIRIS and card image (Part 1), and logical record length data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure 1,015 cases 238 variables 716-unit-long record 1 record per case	Part 1 Public facilities data rectangular file structure 1,040 cases 275 variables 624-unit-long record 9 records per case
Documentation machine-readable only	

Part 2	Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument
Private facilities data	
rectangular file structure	
1,996 cases	
241 variables	
479-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986–1987: [United States]	
(ICPSR 8973)	
Extent of collection: 2 data files	
Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1	Part 1
Public facilities data	Public facilities data
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
1,100 cases	1,100 cases
498 variables	498 variables
1,011-unit-long record	1,011-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Part 2
Private facilities data	Private facilities data
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
2,167 cases	2,167 cases
498 variables	498 variables
1,011-unit-long record	1,011-unit-long record
1 records per case	1 records per case
Documentation machine-readable only	
Part 1	
Public facilities data	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice
rectangular file structure	
1,107 cases	
627 variables	
1,206-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 2	Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990–1991: [United States]
Private facilities data	(ICPSR 9824)
rectangular file structure	
2,195 cases	
627 variables	
1,206-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1988–1989: [United States]	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
(ICPSR 9445)	

Note: This study was originally released as **Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1988–1989: Public facilities.**

Part 2	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Private facilities data	Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925-1986: [United States]
2,346 cases	(ICPSR 8912)
516 variables	(Diskette D00298)
1,082-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Summary: This data collection supplies annual data on the size of the prison population and the size of the general population in the United States for the period 1925 to 1986. These yearend counts include tabulations for prisons in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as the federal prisons, and are intended to provide a measure of the overall size of the prison population. The figures were derived from a voluntary reporting program in which each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported summary statistics as part of the statistical information on prison populations in the United States.
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1992-1993: [United States]	
(ICPSR 6491)	
Note: The data collection instruments are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.	
Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments	
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary
Public facilities data	
rectangular file structure	
1,037 cases	
520 variables	
1,173-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 2	
Private facilities data	
rectangular file structure	
2,126 cases	
520 variables	
1,173-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
	Related publications:
	Bureau of Justice Statistics "Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925-1986." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1988.
	Bureau of Justice Statistics "Historical corrections statistics in the United States, 1850-1984." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1986.
	Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**National corrections reporting
program series**

In 1983, the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) program, which compiled data on prisoner admissions and releases, and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). The NCRP evolved from the need to improve and consolidate data on corrections at the national level. Its objective was to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. In addition to the state prisons, the Federal Prison System and the California Youth Authority also began reporting data in 1984. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in the year cited. Variables include incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served. Background information on individuals includes year of birth, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment. Class II

**National corrections reporting
program, 1983: [United States]**

(ICPSR 8363)

Note: In 1983, 32 states from state prison systems reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Prison admissions

rectangular file structure

140,200 cases

95 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Prison releases

rectangular file structure

130,531 cases

95 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Parole releases

rectangular file structure

56,426 cases

95 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

**National corrections reporting
program, 1984: [United States]**

(ICPSR 8497)

Note: In 1984, 36 states from state prison systems and the Federal Prison System reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Prison admissions

rectangular file structure

183,514 cases

95 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Prison releases

rectangular file structure

165,856 cases

95 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
86,352 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States]
(ICPSR 8918)

Note: The records for Florida could not be verified. A total of 40 states reported in 1985.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Prisoner admissions
rectangular file structure
223,579 cases
103 variables
359-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
195,071 cases
103 variables
359-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
96,637 cases
103 variables
359-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National corrections reporting program, 1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 9276)

Note: In 1986, 36 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
262,862 cases
98 variables
324-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
231,593 cases
98 variables
324-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
106,652 cases
98 variables
324-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National corrections reporting program, 1987: [United States]

(ICPSR 9402)

Note: In 1987, 35 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1	Part 1
Prison admissions	Prison admissions
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
300,383 cases	380,136 cases
98 variables	98 variables
324-unit-long record	324-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Part 2
Prison releases	Prison releases
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
273,580 cases	341,117 cases
98 variables	98 variables
324-unit-long record	324-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 3	Part 3
Parole releases	Parole releases
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
131,389 cases	146,849 cases
98 variables	98 variables
324-unit-long record	324-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Documentation machine-readable only
Documentation machine-readable only	
National corrections reporting program, 1988: [United States]	National corrections reporting program, 1989: [United States]
(ICPSR 9450)	(ICPSR 9849)
Note: (1) In 1988, 36 states and 3 other jurisdictions (Federal Prison System, California Youth Authority, and District of Columbia) reported data. (2) Variables "V25," "V26," and "V58" through "V70" have been recoded and/or recalculated by ICPSR, and may have a format inconsistent with that of other years of National Crime Reporting Program datasets.	Note: In 1989, 36 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.
Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
415,877 cases
95 variables
306-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
363,567 cases
95 variables
306-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
174,906 cases
95 variables
306-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National corrections reporting program, 1990: [United States]
(ICPSR 6141)

Note: In 1990, 35 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
470,353 cases
98 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
382,276 cases
98 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
194,732 cases
98 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National corrections reporting program, 1991: [United States]
(ICPSR 6272)

Note: In 1991, 35 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
481,295 cases
98 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
399,720 cases
98 variables
297-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3	National corrections reporting program, 1993: [United States]
Parole releases	(ICPSR 6823)
rectangular file structure	
215,043 cases	
98 variables	
297-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
	Note: In 1993, 38 states plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.
	Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN
	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
	Part 1
	Prison admissions data
	rectangular file structure
	465,759 cases
	99 variables
	306-unit-long record
	1 record per case
	Part 2
	Prison releases data
	rectangular file structure
	417,944 cases
	99 variables
	306-unit-long record
	1 record per case
	Part 3
	Parole releases data
	rectangular file structure
	260,049 cases
	99 variables
	306-unit-long record
	1 record per case
	Documentation machine-readable only
Part 1	National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States]
Prison admissions	(ICPSR 6881)
rectangular file structure	
468,188 cases	
99 variables	
298-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 2	
Prison releases	
rectangular file structure	
381,672 cases	
99 variables	
298-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 3	
Parole releases	
rectangular file structure	
250,852 cases	
99 variables	
298-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
	Note: In 1994, 39 states plus the Federal Prison System, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia reported data.
	Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/
RECODE/REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Prison admissions data

rectangular file structure
473,901 cases
99 variables
306-unit long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Prison releases data

rectangular file structure
427,015 cases
99 variables
306-unit long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Parole releases data

rectangular file structure
297,901 cases
99 variables
306-unit long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National jail census series

The National Jail Census was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Excluded from the census were federal- or state-administered facilities, including the combined jail-prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Data include jail population by reason being held, age (juvenile or adult) and sex, maximum sentence that can be served in the facility, available services, type of security available, facility capacity, age, construction and renovation of the facility, employment, and operating expenditures. Class II

Universe: All locally administered county and municipal jails that had the authority to hold prisoners for 48 hours or more.

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Local jails: A report presenting data for individual county and city jails from the 1970 National Jail Census." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 2700-00178.

Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Justice Statistics

"1970 National Jail Census." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Dept. of Justice

The nation's jails. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 027-000-00326-5.

National jail census, 1970

(ICPSR 7641)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements, and
card image

rectangular file structure

4,037 cases
82 variables
201-unit-long record
3 records per case

National jail census, 1972

(ICPSR 7638)

This data collection was formerly titled
Survey of Inmates of local jails: Institutional data, 1972.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS data definition statements for each

rectangular file structure 3,580 cases 191 variables 476-unit-long record 6 records per case	National jail census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256) Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
National jail census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737) Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure 3,316 cases 575 variables 1,429-unit-long record 1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Documentation machine-readable only
National jail census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203) Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	National jail census, 1993 (ICPSR 6648) (Diskettes D00263 and D00264) Note: (1) Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were state-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally-operated jails in Alaska were included. (2) The data collection instrument is provided as an electronic file in Portable Document File (PDF) format.
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition	Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Advisory Committee. An additional nine variables regarding special policies or procedures for the supervision of inmates who have tested positive for AIDS were masked by the principal investigator and are not present in the original ICPSR data.
rectangular file structure 3,338 cases 452 variables 1,127-unit-long record 1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
3,511 cases
1,278 variables
5,201-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National survey of jails series

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the Sample Survey of Jails (here called the National Survey of Jails) as part of a series of statistical programs measuring the correctional population. A complete census of local jails is conducted every five years (see **National Jail census series**) and, in the intervening years, this Sample Survey series provides basic data about the national jail population. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3732), authorized the collection of this information. The Sample Survey meets BJS's need to analyze continuously the "spillover" effect on local jails of the growth in federal and state prison populations. The data are used in conjunction with statistics on federal and state prisoners to provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and to measure changes in that system. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Facility characteristics were collected regarding capacity, court orders, conditions of confinement, alternative programs, and average daily population. The questionnaires have changed since the 1992 edition. There is now only one form, CJ-5, but it has been broken down into two types: one for single-jurisdiction jails and the other for multijurisdiction

jails. These data were based on the questionnaire for single-jurisdiction jails.

Universe: All city and county jails in the United States.

Sampling: A stratified simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the most recent National Jail Census with allocation to the strata based on the ADP.

Related publication:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jail inmates. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1985

(ICPSR 8687)

Class IV

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Jail-level
rectangular file structure
1,142 cases
170 variables
1,820-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Jurisdiction-level
rectangular file structure
874 cases
170 variables
1,820-unit-long record
1 record per case

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1986

(ICPSR 8871)

Note: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and Card Image

Part 1

Jail-level data

rectangular file structure

1,137 cases

176 variables

740-unit-long record

12 records per case

Part 2

Jurisdiction-level data

rectangular file structure

868 cases

174 variables

695-unit-long record

11 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989

(ICPSR 9373)

Note: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DATA/DDEF.ICPSR/CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/FREQ.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE/CDBK.ICPSR/SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

809 cases

188 variables

470-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987

(ICPSR 9074)

Class II

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

rectangular file structure

866 cases

176 variables

1,660-unit-long record

21 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1990

(ICPSR 9569)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

804 cases

193 variables

475-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1991
(ICPSR 6511)

Note: The record layout for the Jail-Level Data differs slightly from the codebook and data definition statements. The "Census Use Box" variable and the "New Jail Opened Since 1988" were removed, and the variables concerning death from AIDS were shifted. Also, the Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Jail-level data
rectangular file structure
1,124 cases
198 variables
494-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Jurisdiction-level data
rectangular file structure
799 cases
196 variables
495-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1992
(ICPSR 6395)

Added in the 1992 survey were variables on citizenship, population movement, and total number of inmate deaths for inmates originally confined to the facility in question who died either at that facility or elsewhere. Also, the

1992 version included a more complete survey of jail programs and a supplemental questionnaire (CJ-5S), which dealt with AIDS-related questions. In addition, information was collected for the first time on drug testing, programs that treat or educate inmates, boot camps, work release, and alternatives to incarceration such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, and weekend or day reporting.

Note: (1) A "Census Use Only" variable is present in the Jurisdiction-Level Data file, but not in the Jail-Level Data file. (2) The data collection instruments are available only in hard-copy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Jail-level data
rectangular file structure
1,113 cases
254 variables
583-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Jurisdiction-level data
rectangular file structure
795 cases
253 variables
607-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1994
(ICPSR 6538)
(Diskette D00257)

Universe: All local jails in the United States listed in the **National Jail census, 1988** (ICPSR 9256) with allocation to the strata based on 1988 average daily population.

Sampling: A stratified random sample of county or city jurisdictions stratified by ADP as reported by the Census of Jails, 1993, and the Annual Survey of Jails, 1994.	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure 821 cases 78 variables 238-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR	Documentation machine-readable only
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
rectangular file structure 819 cases 54 variables 187-unit-long record 1 record per case	Recidivism among released prisoners, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8875)
Documentation machine-readable only	Summary: This data collection provides comprehensive criminal history data on prisoners released from custody in 1983. Precise estimates are supplied on recidivism among prisoners of all ages with all types of post-release supervision. Data cover recidivism both within and outside the states in which the prisoners were released. Variables include sociodemographic indices, type of sentence, length of sentence, offense, court action, and date of court action. Class II
<p>National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1995</p> <p>(ICPSR 6784) (Diskette D00306)</p> <p>Universe: All local jails in the United States listed in the National Jail census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256) with allocation to the strata based on 1988 average daily population.</p> <p>Sampling: A stratified random sample of county or city jurisdictions stratified by average daily population as reported by the Census of Jails, 1993, and the Annual Survey of Jails, 1995.</p> <p>Note: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail.</p> <p>Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)</p> <p>Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR</p>	<p>Universe: Prisoners released from prison in 1983 from the following states: California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas.</p> <p>Sampling: Systematic stratified sample.</p> <p>Note: This dataset has five levels. Level 1 contains 66 variables and one record per case for each of 16,355 identification segments. Level 2 contains 154 variables and one record per case for each of 126,620 arrests. Level 3 contains 119 variables and one record per case for each of 84,741 judicial contacts. Level 4 contains 144 variables and one record per case for each of 35,337 custody segments. Level 5 contains 139 variables and one record per case for 36,846 event segments.</p> <p>Extent of collection: 1 data file</p> <p>Logical record length data format</p> <p>hierarchical file structure 536-unit-long record</p>

Related publication: Beck, Allen J. "Bureau of justice statistics special report, recidivism of prisoners released in 1983." Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 1989.	SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Recidivism among young parolees: A study of inmates released from prison in 22 states, 1978 (ICPSR 8673)	hierarchical file structure 218-unit-long record
Summary: This study examines the criminal activities of a group of young offenders after their release from prison to parole supervision. Previous studies have examined recidivism using arrests as the principal measure, whereas this study examines a variety of factors, including length of incarceration, age, sex, race, prior arrest record, prosecutions, length of time between parole and rearrest, parolees not prosecuted for new offenses but having their parole revoked, rearrests in states other than the paroling states, and the nature and location of rearrest charges. Parolees in the 22 states covered in this study account for 50 percent of all state prisoners paroled in the United States in 1978.	Related publications: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority "The pace of recidivism in Illinois." <i>Research Bulletin</i> (Number 2, April 1986). Klein, S., and M. Caggiano "The prevalence, predictability, and policy implications of recidivism." Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1986.
Universe: Population of offenders aged 18 to 22, released from prison to parole supervision.	Delaware Statistical Analysis Center "Recidivism in Delaware — A study of re-arrest after release from incarceration." December 1984.
Sampling: Random selection, or stratified sampling, or all persons paroled, depending on the state, selected to ensure maximum coverage.	Documentation machine-readable only
Note: This data collection is hierarchically structured with two levels. The first level contains Uniform Parole Report data and has 4,002 records with one record per case. The second level contains record of arrest and prosecution and has 22,192 records with one record per case.	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked in order to maintain respondent confidentiality.	Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986-1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements +	Summary: This data collection provides an overview of how probation cases are processed in 32 urban and suburban jurisdictions in the United States and gauges the extent to which variations in probation patterns exist between jurisdictions. Data were collected on offenders who were sentenced in 1986 and who committed one or more of the following types of offenses: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, drug trafficking, and other felony crimes. Probation history questionnaires were completed during the last half of 1989. Information is available on number of conviction charges, race, age, sex, marital status, educational level, and ethnicity of the probationer. In addition, data on drug and alcohol use and treatment, sentencing, restitution, and offenses are provided.
	Universe: All probationers in the jurisdictions covered by the National Judicial reporting

program, 1986: [United States]
(ICPSR 9073).

Sampling: A representative sample for this data collection was based on the **National Judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States]** (ICPSR 9073), which profiled all sentences meted out in each participating jurisdiction for 1986. A stratified random sample of these sentences was taken, based on the most serious conviction offense.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
12,369 cases
149 variables
359-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Cunniff, Mark A., and Mary K. Shilton
Variations on felony probation: Persons under supervision in 32 urban and suburban counties. Washington, DC: The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, March 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Survey of inmates of local jails, 1983:
[United States]

(ICPSR 8274)

Summary: This survey provides data on inmates' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, previous military service, prior or criminal history, jail activities, drug and alcohol use, health care, and current offenses.

Universe: Persons confined to jails in the United States in 1983.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample.
Jails were stratified according to the number

and gender of inmates housed. Some large jails were included with certainty. Sample ratios of inmates within the selected jails vary by strata.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
5,785 cases
1,040 variables
1,850-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Survey of inmates of local jails, 1989:
[United States]

(ICPSR 9419)

Summary: This survey, conducted every five or six years since 1972, provides nationally representative data on persons held prior to trial and on convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to state prisons. Data cover demographic characteristics of jail inmates (sex, race, ethnicity, Hispanic origin, employment), current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, jail activities and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail.

Universe: Male and female inmates held in institutions listed in the **National Jail census, 1988**, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Sampling: The sample design was a stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage, six strata were formed on the basis of the size of the male and female inmate populations in each jail. All of the jails in strata 1 and 2 were in the sample with certainty. In the remaining four strata, a systematic sample of jails was selected. In the second stage of sampling,

separate systematic samples of male and female inmates were chosen from each jail.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

5,675 cases

919 variables

1,778-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Beck, Allen J.

"Profile of jail inmates, 1989. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report." Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities series

Designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census, these surveys are part of a series of data gathering efforts undertaken to assist policymakers in assessing and remedying deficiencies in the nation's correctional institutions. The surveys gathered extensive information on demographic, socioeconomic, and criminal history characteristics. Also obtained were details of inmates' military service records such as time of service and branch of service, eligibility for benefits, type of discharge, and contact with veterans' groups. Other variables include age, ethnicity, education, lifetime drug use, drinking pattern prior to arrest, prior incarceration record, and pre-arrest annual income.

Universe: All adult inmates housed in correctional facilities operated by a state government in the United States.

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Profile of state prison inmates, 1986."

BJS Special Report, NCJ-109926, 1988.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Drug use and crime." BJS Special Report, NCJ-111940, July 1988.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Women in prison." BJS Special Report, NCJ-127991, March 1990.

Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974

(ICPSR 7811)

Class II

Sampling: The survey sample totaled 10,000 inmates or approximately 1 in every 18 offenders under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. The census enumerated all state correctional facilities.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1

Survey of Inmates of state correctional facilities, 1974

rectangular file structure

9,040 cases

432 variables

746-unit-long record

11 records per case

Part 2

Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974

rectangular file structure

592 cases

388 variables

746-unit-long record

11 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979	definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
(ICPSR 7856)	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Sampling: Stratified two-stage selection with probabilities proportional to size measures.	rectangular file structure 14,649 cases 1,136 variables 2,239-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary	Documentation machine-readable only.
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
rectangular file structure 11,397 cases 993 variables 1,959-unit-long record 31 records per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986: [United States]	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1991: [United States]
(ICPSR 8711)	(ICPSR 6068)
Sampling: The sample design employed was a stratified two-stage selection with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. The sample was selected independently from two frames, one for males only and a second that allowed an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities were stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and drew a sample of inmates using predetermined sampling procedures. There were 275 facilities selected, yielding a sample of about 15,000 inmates. Of these, 14,649 were contacted and 13,711 were interviewed successfully.	Class II
Note: The codebook includes a summary of errors and omissions that have been identified as of this release. This list is not definitive and there may be other as yet unidentified inconsistencies in the dataset. Users are requested to notify ICPSR if they encounter serious data errors.	Sampling: The sample design used was a stratified, two-stage selection. In the first stage, correctional facilities were separated into two sampling frames: prisons with male inmates and prisons with female inmates. Prisons holding both sexes were included on both lists and treated independently in sample selection based on their population of male or female prisoners as relevant. Within each frame, facilities were stratified by census region and facility type (confinement and community-based). The male frame was further stratified by security level (maximum, medium, minimum, and unclassified). A systematic sample of prisons was then selected within strata on each frame with probabilities proportional to the size of each prison. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures, with the selection process allowing for an oversample of females. In 1991, 272 facilities were selected, yielding a sample size of 15,011 inmates. A total of 13,986 inmate interviews were completed.
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Extent of processing: MDATA/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure 13,986 cases 1,338 variables 2,515-unit-long record 1 record per case	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of jail inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751) Sampling: A random probability sample of 5,247 jail inmates was drawn nationally across the United States.
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of jail inmates, 1972 (ICPSR 7668)	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Summary: Formerly titled Survey of local jails: Inmate data, 1972 , this survey was conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service by the Demographic Survey Division, United States Bureau of the Census. The data were obtained in personal interviews from a sample of the inmates of local jails. There is information about 4,238 inmates, including basic demographic data, income and employment data, reasons for incarceration, bail status, dates of admission and sentencing, length and type of sentence, and previous incarceration history. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II	rectangular file structure 5,247 cases 579 variables 1,006-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)	Documentation machine-readable only
OSIRIS and card image data formats	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey of youths in custody, 1987: [United States]
rectangular data format 4,238 cases 116 variables 218-unit-long record 3 records per case	(ICPSR 8992) (Diskette D00230) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
Related publication: National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service "Survey of local jails" (Advance Report). National prisoner statistics special report.	Summary: This data collection, the first survey of youths confined to long-term, state-operated institutions, was undertaken to complement existing Children in Custody censuses. It also serves as a companion to the Surveys of State Prisons, allowing comparisons between adult and juvenile populations. The survey provides detailed information on the characteristics of youths held primarily in secure settings within the juvenile justice system. The data contain information on criminal histories, family situations, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities. For youths committed for violent acts, data are available on the victims of their crimes and on weapon use.
Documentation machine-readable only	Universe: All youths in long-term, state-operated juvenile institutional facilities.
	Sampling: Stratified systematic random sample.

Note: ICPSR makes available the Children in Custody census files under the titles **Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971** (ICPSR 7637), 1973 (ICPSR 7639), 1974 (ICPSR 7706), 1975 (ICPSR 7707), 1977 (ICPSR 7758), 1979 (ICPSR 7846), 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8205), 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8495), and **Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986-1987** (ICPSR 8973), 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9445), and 1990-1991 (ICPSR 9824). The Surveys of State Prisons are available under the titles **Survey of Inmates of state correctional facilities, 1974** (ICPSR 7811), 1979 (ICPSR 7856), 1986 (ICPSR 8711), and 1991 (ICPSR 6068).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
2,621 cases
277 variables
476-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice, and Inter-university
Consortium for Political and Social
Research

**Gender of prisoners admitted to
state and federal institutions in the
United States, 1926-1987**

(ICPSR 9517)

Summary: This data collection includes tabulations of annual adult admissions to federal and state correctional institutions by gender for the years 1926 through 1987. The two

data files have identical structures: Part 1 includes information on male admissions, and Part 2 includes information on female admissions. The 3,348 cases in each part include one case for each of the 62 years of the collection for each of the following 54 categories: the 50 states, the District of Columbia, federal institutional totals, state cumulative totals, and United States totals (the sum of the federal and state cumulative totals). The figures were drawn from a voluntary reporting program in which each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported summary and detailed statistics, as part of the National Prisoner Statistics reporting series. Each file also includes individual state and United States general population figures.

Universe: (1) All adult felons serving a sentence in a federal or state institution (prior to 1972) and (2) all persons sentenced as adults or youthful offenders and whose maximum sentence length was a year and a day or longer (1972 and after).

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and card image

Part 1
Male admissions, 1926-1987
rectangular file structure
3,348 cases
22 variables
119-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Female admissions, 1926-1987
rectangular file structure
3,348 cases
22 variables
119-unit-long record
2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice, and Inter-university
Consortium for Political and Social
Research

**Race of prisoners admitted to state
and federal institutions in the
United States, 1926-1986.**

(ICPSR 9165)
(Diskette D00040)

Summary: This data collection includes tabulations of annual adult admissions to federal and state correctional institutions by race. Data are provided for the years 1926 to 1986 and include tabulations for prisons in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as federal prison totals and United States totals. The figures were derived from a voluntary reporting program in which each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported summary and detailed statistics as a part of the National Prisoner Statistics series. Individual state and United States population figures according to racial categories also are provided.

Class II

Note: The 54 cases in this collection represent the 50 United States and the District of Columbia plus three additional categories, "United States totals," "federal totals," and "state totals." The "United States totals" are the sum of the federal and state categories.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

**OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS data definition statements for each**

rectangular file structure
54 cases
350 variables
3,276 unit-long record
47 records per case

Related publication:
Langan, Patrick

"Historical prisoner statistics on the race of persons admitted to state and federal institutions, 1926-1986." Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

**Conditions of confinement in juvenile
detention and correctional facilities:
[United States], 1991**

(ICPSR 6216)

Summary: This study was conducted for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to (1) collect and analyze data on conditions of confinement in public and private juvenile facilities, (2) determine the extent to which conditions were consistent with those required by nationally recognized standards for juvenile confinement facilities, (3) suggest explanations for variations in conformance to standards among facilities, and (4) assist OJJDP in formulating recommendations for improving conditions of confinement. In challenging the premise that high levels of conformance to nationally recognized standards result in improved conditions of confinement, this study examined client outcomes. Areas of concern for juvenile facilities usually center on living space, health care, security, and control of suicidal behavior. Key incident measures provided in this data collection include injuries, escapes, acts of suicidal behavior, incidents requiring emergency health care, and isolation incidents. Part 1, Mail Survey Data, collected information from facility administrators. Part 2, Site Visit Data, consists of questions answered by the juvenile inmates as well as by the independent observers who administered the on-site surveys. Additional variables in Part 2 that are not present in Part 1 include subjective measures such as the quality of the food, medical care, and recreation facilities, and whether various facility programs were effective. The study covered all 984 public and private juvenile detention centers, reception centers, training schools, and ranches, camps, and farms in the United States. Three types of facilities were excluded: (1) youth halfway houses, shelters, and group homes, (2) police lockups, adult jails, and prisons that held juveniles tried and convicted as adults, and (3) psychiatric and drug treatment programs.

Universe: All public and private juvenile detention centers, reception centers, training schools, and ranches, camps, and farms in the United States.

Sampling: Data from the mail survey were merged with data from the *Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990-1991: [United States]* (ICPSR 9824) to produce a single

mail-survey record for each facility. To gather the site visit data, a nationally-representative, randomly-selected sample of 30 detention centers, 30 training schools, 30 ranches, camps, and farms, and 5 reception centers was used.

Note: The data collection instruments are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Mail survey data

rectangular file structure

764 cases

1,004 variables

2,213-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Site visit data

rectangular file structure

95 cases

2,114 variables

3,206-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Abt Associates, Inc.

"Conditions of confinement: Juvenile detention and corrections facilities: Research report." Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, Inc., 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

National survey of AIDS in correctional facilities, 1985-1990, 1992

(ICPSR 6437)

(Diskette D00189)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and

United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The grant numbers are J-LEAA-011-81, OJP-86-C-002, and OJP-89-C-009.

Summary: In late 1985, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) began its first study of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in correctional facilities. The objective of the study was to report on the incidence and institutional management of AIDS within the federal and state prison systems, as well as in the nation's largest jails. The study was conducted annually from 1985-1990 and bi-annually thereafter. This collection contains data collected in 1985-1990 and 1992 via a mail questionnaire. Questionnaires were sent each year to the correctional departments of all 50 states, the federal prison system, and 33 to 37 large city and county jail systems. In addition, in 1987-1990, Canadian prison systems were surveyed. A different questionnaire was used in each of the seven years of data collection. However, each questionnaire addressed the same major topics: inmate population, numbers of inmate cases of AIDS and AIDS-Related Complex (ARC), aggregate results of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody testing programs, and major policies regarding AIDS (training and education, testing, medical and psycho-social services, housing, precautionary measures, confidentiality), as well as associated legal and cost issues. The 1992 questionnaire collected additional information on the prevalence of and policies toward inmates with tuberculosis.

Universe: The universe in each year consisted of the 50 state correctional departments in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 33 to 37 large city and county jails. In addition, for 1987-1990 the universe also included selected Canadian prison systems.

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1-7
1985-1990, 1992 data
rectangular file structure
82 to 96 cases per part
51 to 514 variables per part
135 to 943-unit-long record per part
1 record per case

Related publication:

National Institute of Justice

AIDS in correctional facilities: Issues and options. Annual editions or updates, 1985-1990, 1992. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Documentation machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979

(ICPSR 7899)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 77-NI-AX-C018.

Summary: The Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979 was conducted by Abt Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The data collection consists of two parts, a survey of state and federal adult correctional systems and a survey of community-based pre-release facilities. These surveys attempted to assess more precisely institutional conditions in state and federal prisons and halfway houses. Questionnaires were mailed to 558 federal and state prisons and 405 community-based pre-release facilities. The response rate was 100 percent. The variables include inmate counts by sex and security class; age of facility and rated capacity; spatial density; composition of inmate population according to race, age, and offense type; inmate labor and earnings; and race, age, and sex characteristics of prison staff. The federal state prison survey contains 291 variables for 558 cases. The community-based pre-release facility survey contains 208 variables for 405 cases. Class II

Documentation machine-readable only

Apao, William K.

Improving prison classification procedures in Vermont: Applying an interaction model, 1983-1985

(ICPSR 8933)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-00227.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to develop and test an interactive model for classifying prisoners. The model includes person variables, environmental or situation variables, and prison-environmental interaction variables in order to study the interactions between individuals and their environments and to predict offender behaviors such as escape, misconduct, and violence. The model was designed to enhance the predictive validity of the National Institute of Corrections' classification system that was being used in Vermont prisons. Included are scores from the National Institute of Corrections' custody classification and reclassification instruments, scores from a needs assessment, sentencing information, and characteristics of the prison in which the inmate was housed. Class IV

Universe: Inmates of state correctional facilities in Vermont.

Sampling: The sample consists of 92 inmates incarcerated in Vermont state correctional facilities who had at least 30 days to serve in the sentences. Median age of the sample was 25 years with a range of 15 to 69 years. Males constituted 97.5 percent of the sample and had a median-minimum sentence of one year and a median-maximum of three years.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
982 cases
617 variables
1,923-unit-long record
1 record per case

Austin, James

Prison crowding and forced releases in Illinois, 1979-1982

(ICPSR 8921)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K026.

Summary: These data were collected in the Illinois prison system where, in response to a prison overcrowding crisis, approximately two-thirds of the inmates released by the Illinois Dept. of Corrections (IDOC) were discharged prior to serving their expected sentences. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of an early release program on prisoners, prison populations, offense rates, local criminal justice systems, and the general public. The files contain extensive Federal Bureau of Investigation arrest history information and other personal and social indicators describing inmates released from the state prison system. Data are available for three comparison groups: (1) a sample of prisoners who served their regular sentences prior to the "forced release" program, (2) a group that served regular sentences after implementation of the program, and (3) a group of inmates who were released early under the program (i.e., before serving their full sentences). The "inmate jacket file," which is the comprehensive institutional file maintained for all inmates, contains variables for each inmate on social and personal characteristics, criminal conduct, prior release and return records, method of release, condition of supervision, and parole violation records. The arrest file includes variables that describe the type and number of charges at arrest, case disposition of each charge, probation length, incarceration length, admission and release dates, and release type.
Class IV

Universe: Inmates released from Illinois prisons between July 1979 and December 1982.

Sampling: A total of 1,600 inmates were randomly selected from the IDOC automatic information system's records of inmates released between July 1979 and December 1982. Of these, inmate jackets were located for 1,557 cases and arrest history information was available for 1,430 of the cases. Of the 1,557 inmates included in the study, 355 were released prior to June 1, 1980. The remaining 1,202 inmates were released during the operation of the program. Not all of these

were early releases. Some inmates served their normal expected sentences.

Note: The unit of observation for Part 1, the Inmate Jacket File, is the individual inmate, while the unit of observation for the Arrest Rap Sheet file is the arrest.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Inmate jacket

rectangular file structure
1,557 cases
94 variables
310-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Arrest rap sheet

rectangular file structure
17,361 cases
22 variables
70-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Kitsky

"Using early release to relieve prison crowding: A dilemma in public policy." *Crime and Delinquency* 32 (1984), 405-502.

Austin, James

Reducing prison violence by more effective inmate management: An experiment field test of the prisoner management classification (PMC) system in Washington State, 1987-1988

(ICPSR 9665)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0004.

Summary: The purpose of this collection was to measure the extent to which the Prisoner Management Classification (PMC) system in Washington State improved overall operations of prison facilities and reduced safety risks to inmates and staff. Four primary issues were addressed: (1) To what extent the PMC reduces rates of assaults on staff and inmates, (2) To what extent the PMC reduces

rates of other serious misconduct, (3) To what extent the PMC increases rates of inmate participation in work or vocational programs, and (4) To what extent the PMC enhances staff job satisfaction, morale, and staff performance. Information is included on outcome variables against which comparisons between the experimental and control groups can be made. For each correctional facility, figures were collected for the number of staff-inmate assaults, number of inmate-inmate assaults, number of suicides and suicide attempts, number of escapes and escape attempts, number of "serious" disciplinary incidents, number of total staff, number of inmates, number of security staff vacancies, rated capacity of the facility, number of staff transfers and reasons, and number of inmates involved in educational, vocational, and work programs. Demographic variables include date of birth, sex, and race. Additional information concerns the family structure of the inmates and conditions surrounding the inmates' lives prior to entering prison.

Class IV

Universe: All persons admitted to the Washington Department of Corrections in 1987 and 1988.

Sampling: A random sample of inmates admitted to the Washington Department of Corrections and classified as medium-security risks.

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format, and logical record length data format (Part 6)

Part 1

Inmate characteristics data

rectangular file structure

500 cases

14 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Work assignment data

rectangular file structure

840 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Disciplinary records data

rectangular file structure

759 cases

6 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Assignment records data

rectangular file structure

724 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Housing assignment data

rectangular file structure

1,384 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Long Interview data

rectangular file structure

310 cases

90 variables

106-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Short Interview form

rectangular file structure

317 cases

48 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Austin, James, Michael Jones, and
Melissa Bolyard

**Evaluation of the Los Angeles County
Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID)
program, 1990-1991**

(ICPSR 6236)

(Diskette D00159)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-DD-CX-0055.

Summary: This data collection documents an evaluation of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) program conducted with male inmates who were participants in the program during Septem-

ber 1990–August 1991. The evaluation was designed to determine whether county-operated boot camp programs for male inmates were feasible and cost-effective. An evaluation design entailing both process and impact components was undertaken to fully assess the overall effects of the RID program on offenders and on the county jail system. The process component documented how the RID program actually operated in terms of its selection criteria, delivery of programs, length of participation, and program completion rates. Variables include demographic/criminal data (e.g., race, date of birth, marital status, employment status, income, arrest charge, bail and amount, sentence days, certificates acquired), historical state and county arrest data (e.g., date of crime, charge, disposition, probation time, jail time, type of crime), boot camp data (e.g., entry into and exit from boot camp, reason for exit, probation dates, living conditions, restitution order), drug history data (e.g., drug used, frequency, method), data on drug tests, and serious incidence data. The impact data were collected on measures of recidivism, program costs, institutional behavior, and RID's effect on jail crowding.

Universe: Male inmates of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Regimented Inmate Diversions Program.

Sampling: Inmates admitted between September 1990 and June 1991 to the boot camp portion of the RID program comprised the experimental group of 544. A comparison control group consisted of 216 offenders who volunteered for RID and were screened and accepted into the program, but were not admitted into the program.

Note: In this hierarchical dataset, there are eight separate record types. The "I" level contains demographic/criminal data; the "BB" and "B" levels include state and county arrest data, respectively; the "K" level contains flag data for internal use; the "C" level contains the boot camp data; the "D" level is the drug history; the "W" level reflects the drug tests; and the "J" level is the serious incidence data. There are 28 variables and 760 cases for the "I" level, 10 variables and 4,353 cases for the "BB" level, 10 variables and 1,370 cases for the "B" level, 3 variables and 346 cases for the "K" level, 41 variables and 547 cases for the "C" level, 6 variables and 604 cases for the "D" level, 5 variables and 511 cases for the "W" level, and 4 variables and 157 cases for the "J" level.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

hierarchical file structure
75-unit-long record

Related publication:

Austin, James, Michael Jones, and Melissa Bolyard

"Assessing the impact of a county-operated boot camp: Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversions program" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg

Differential use of jail confinement in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo counties, 1981

(ICPSR 8920)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0068.

Summary: This study provides detailed information on inmate characteristics, length of time in jail, methods of release, conditions of release, disciplinary violations, and types of program participation while in jail. The file contains variables for each inmate, including information about inmates' demographic characteristics, current offenses, prior records, confinement conditions, disciplinary problems, and nature and time of disposition. Class IV

Universe: Sentenced and unsentenced inmates of jails in three California counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo, a representative county.

Sampling: Sampling procedures vary by group and location: (1) Unsentenced inmates — A systematic sample drawn at the point of booking at jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdiction. (2) Unsentenced inmates held more than 72 hours — Systematic samples

with sampling fractions that vary by jurisdiction were drawn at the point of booking. Those who had not been taken in the first sample and who met the 72-hour criterion were taken. (3) Sentenced sample — Inmates in the sentenced group were sampled at the time of release from jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdictions. A total of 700 inmates was selected at each site over a 12-month period. Each sampled group contained between 200 and 300 inmates.

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

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

2,103 cases

95 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publications:

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg

"Differential use of jail confinement in California" (Executive Summary). San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg

"Differential use of jail confinement in California" (Final Report). San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg

Supervised pretrial release programs, 1979-1982: Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland

(ICPSR 8919)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-K014.

Summary: This data collection effort was designed to assess the effects of different types

of supervised pretrial release (SPR). Four major types of effects were examined: (1) defendants' behaviors while awaiting trial (failure to appear and arrests for new offenses), (2) the costs of SPR to victims and the criminal justice system, (3) pretrial release practices, and (4) jail populations. This study provides detailed information for a selected group of defendants awaiting trial on criminal histories and arrests while awaiting trial. Data are also available on services provided between arrest and disposition. The study produced four different databases. The first, Supervised Release Information System (SRIS), contains intake information on current arrest, criminal record, socioeconomic status, ties with the community, contact with mental health and substance abuse facilities, and pretrial release decisions. The release section of this database contains information on program, personal characteristics at termination, criminal charges at disposition, and new charges resulting from arrests while under pretrial status. The Arrest Database includes variables on type and number of crimes committed by SPR defendants, property costs to victims, personal injury costs, and court disposition for each offense. The Retrospective Database supplies variables on charges filed and method of release, personal characteristics, length of pretrial incarceration, bail, whether the defendant was rebooked during the pretrial period, charge at disposition, sentence, total court appearances, and total failures to appear in court (FTAs). The Jail Population Database contains monthly counts of jail population and average daily population. The unit of observation for the Arrest Database is the arrest, and the unit of observation for the Jail Population Database is the month. Not all of the files provided by the principal investigators are completely documented. Also, the number of records for some files is greater than the number expected for unknown reasons. For three of the files, a separate file is provided with duplicate records only.

Extent of collection: 11 data files

Card image data format

Parts 1 and 2

Master Intake and duplicated Intake

rectangular file structure

3,232 and 8 cases

59 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Parts 3 and 4
Master release and duplicated release
rectangular file structure
1,699 and 2 cases
85 variables
80-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 5
Merged Intake and release
rectangular file structure
1,672 cases
141 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Part 6
Arrest data
rectangular file structure
245 cases
115 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Parts 7 and 8
Retrospective data and duplicated retrospective data
rectangular file structure
2,415 and 28 cases
52 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 9
Miami jail data
rectangular file structure
34 cases
9 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Milwaukee jail data
rectangular file structure
20 cases
4 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
Portland jail data
rectangular file structure
23 cases
2 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Litsky
"Evaluation of the field test of supervised pretrial release" (Final Report). San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.
Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Litsky
"Supervised pretrial release test design evaluation" (Executive Summary). San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.
Austin, James, and Paul Litsky
"Evaluation of pretrial supervised release program: Final evaluation design report." San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Baugh, Dennis G., et al.
National assessment of gangs in correctional facilities, 1992
(ICPSR 6147)
(Diskette D00268)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-0026.

Summary: This study sought to identify and examine current policies and strategies for controlling prison gangs and to determine the ways in which correctional facilities were dealing with gangs in their institutions. Respondents to the mail survey included 55 local jail systems and 52 state prison systems (the 50 state Departments of Corrections, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons). The survey question text used the term "security threat group" (STG), which was defined as "two or more inmates, acting together, who pose a threat to the security or safety of staff/inmates and/or are disruptive to programs and/or to the orderly management of the facility/system," rather than the generic term "gang." Data contain information on total inmate population; number of STGs; number of inmates identified as confirmed, suspected, associate, and drop-out members of STGs; total incidents of violence; number of violent incidents by STG members; management strategies to deal with gangs; and names of STGs known to be present within the system.

Universe: Federal, state, and local correctional facilities in the United States.

Sampling: Prison and local jail systems were identified through the American Jail Association's (AJA) 1991 directory, *Who's Who in Jail Management*. All 50 state prison systems, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and all 43 mega-jail systems identified through the AJA directory were included in the survey. For each of the small, medium, and large systems, 10 jail systems were randomly selected from each group.

Note: Seven on-site visits were also conducted as part of this study. Information collected from these on-site visits is provided in textual format in the study's Final Report to the National Institute of Justice.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
107 cases
148 variables
730-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publication:
American Correctional Association

"Gangs in correctional facilities: A national assessment" (Final Report). U.S. Dept. of Justice. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Baumer, Terry L., and Robert I.
Mendelsohn

Electronic monitoring of nonviolent convicted felons: An experiment in home detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986-1988
(ICPSR 9587)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0041.

Summary: The purpose of this collection was to provide information about home detention monitoring systems and to evaluate their effectiveness. The principal investigators sought to determine (1) whether electronic monitoring systems relieved some of the burdens associated with manual monitoring of home detention, such as making telephone calls and field visits; (2) how home detention affected the lifestyles of offenders; (3) whether the methods of monitoring influenced offender behavior during the program; (4) how electronic monitoring differed from manual monitoring in terms of supervision of the offenders; (5) how offenders reacted to electronic monitoring; (6) how offenders' families reacted to electronic monitoring; and (7) whether the method of monitoring influenced the probability of an arrest or subsequent contact with the criminal justice system after release from the program. Part 1 contains demographic information, such as age, race, marital status, number of children, living arrangements, employment, and education for each offender. Also included is information on the offense leading to the current case, including numbers and types of charges and convictions for both felonies and misdemeanors, recommendations and judicial disposition for the current case, and information on the criminal history of the offender. Part 2 contains data from the intake interview with the offender, such as information on the offender's family, living arrangements, education, employment, past alcohol and drug use, and expectations for the home detention program and monitoring procedures. Part 3 contains information collected in the exit interview and is similar in content to Part 2. Part 4 contains information on the program delivery (type of release from the program, violations of the program, results of tests for alcohol and drug use, errand time, payment, contacts with offenders, and the characteristics and results of the contacts with electronically monitored offenders). Part 5 is a check of criminal histories of offenders for at least one year after their release from the program. Class IV

Universe: Offenders on probation in Marion County, Indiana.

Sampling: This study employed a randomized field experiment design in which 154 offenders participated in a program of home detention as a condition of their probation. Offenders eligible for the experiment were those who had been charged with nonviolent suspensible felonies or misdemeanors, had a median length of sentence of 180 days, were clients of the Marion County Community Corrections Agency, had suspended sen-

tences assigned to home detention as a condition of probation, and had a telephone. The 154 offenders were randomly assigned to one of two methods of monitoring: half were monitored manually through a system of telephone calls and field contacts, and half were monitored electronically with a "programmed" system of contacts.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

Basic offender and offense data

rectangular file structure

154 cases

145 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 2

Offender intake interview

rectangular file structure

154 cases

78 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 3

Offender exit interview

rectangular file structure

154 cases

59 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 4

Program delivery information

rectangular file structure

154 cases

57 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 5

Criminal histories

rectangular file structure

154 cases

154 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Related publications:

Baumer, Terry L., and Robert I. Mendelsohn
"Correctional goals and home detention:
A preliminary empirical assessment." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, 1988.

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

Documentation machine-readable only

Bell, Raymond, et al.

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

(ICPSR 8359)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0014.

Summary: The National Institute of Justice sponsored this study of 1,065 prison inmates in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Respondents were administered an academic achievement test and an individual intelligence test. Two screening tests were also given to certain respondents. Testing was completed between January 1982 and January 1983. Specifically, the following seven groups of variables were examined: (1) Demographic variables: age, sex, race, employment history, physical condition; (2) Criminal justice variables: offenses committed, prior institutionalization, juvenile adjudication; (3) Educational background variables: years of formal education, academic and vocational participation while incarcerated, previous diagnoses, and prior test results; (4) Family background variables: childhood home situation, death of parents, number of siblings, childhood problems; (5) Academic achievement variables: as measured by the Tests of Basic Education; (6) Ability variables: as measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised; (7) Disability variables: as measured by the Mann-Suiter Disabilities Screening Test. The data are contained in one file that has a logical record length of 100 characters. Class IV

Bradshaw, Richard Alfred

Cross-validation of the Iowa offender risk assessment model in Michigan, 1980-1982

(ICPSR 9236)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0035.

Summary: These data were collected in an attempt to crossvalidate the 1984 and 1985 versions of the Iowa model for assessing risk of offending while on parole by applying the model to a Michigan sample of male parolees over a follow-up period of two and one-half years. Different measures of predictors such as prior criminal history, current offense, substance abuse history, age, and recidivism on parole are available. The first file contains information on parolees such as demographic characteristics, drug use history, prior criminal history, risk scores, and parole history. The second file includes parolees' detailed criminal histories including the total number of violent and nonviolent felony arrests and dates, and charges and dispositions of each arrest with a maximum of eight arrests.

Class IV

Universe: Male parolees in the state of Michigan in 1980.

Sampling: A random sample of 676 male parolees was selected from the population of 4,084 inmates released on parole by the Michigan Parole Department during calendar year 1980.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Parolees file

rectangular file structure

676 cases

38 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Crimes file

rectangular file structure

617 cases

112 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Related publication:

Bradshaw, R.A.

"Multivariate actuarial prediction of felonious recidivism of male parolees: Comparative cross-validation of two risk assessment models on a Michigan sample." Unpublished dissertation, Michigan State University, 1986.

Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Survey of inmates of federal correctional facilities, 1991

(ICPSR 6037)

Summary: This survey provides nationally representative data on persons held in federal prisons. The survey was designed to supply information on individual characteristics of prison inmates, such as their current offenses and sentences, criminal histories, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, gun possession and use, gang membership, and family background. Data on characteristics of victims and on prison activities, programs, and services are provided as well. Class IV

Universe: All adult inmates in the United States housed in correctional facilities segregated by sex and operated by the federal government.

Sampling: The sample was selected from a universe of 81 facilities for males with a total of 48,166 male inmates and 14 facilities for females with a total of 4,015 female inmates. The design consisted of two stages of sampling: (1) stratifying facilities and selecting one facility per stratum with probability proportional to size, and (2) systematically selecting the inmates within a chosen facility for inclusion in the sample.

Note: Part 1, Successful Interview Data, contains two variables, SC3870 and SC3885, that were improperly formatted. These variables are repeated at the end of the dataset with proper formats as variables SC3870R and SC3885R.

Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Successful interview data

rectangular file structure

6,572 cases

1,354 variables

2,730-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Unsuccessful interview data

rectangular file structure

475 cases

36 variables

160-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation partially machine-readable

Byrne, James M., and Linda M. Kelly

Evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts intensive probation supervision project, 1984–1985

(ICPSR 9970)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0036.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of an Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) program on high-risk offenders. The IPS program was characterized by four changes in usual procedures: (1) increased supervision, (2) risk/needs assessment for substance abuse, employment, and marital/family relationships, (3) stricter enforcement of probation, and (4) a four-stage revocation procedure for technical violations. The investigators also studied whether the additional caseload of the probation officers who implemented the IPS program reduced the number of supervision contacts with non-IPS probationers under normal minimum, moderate, and maximum supervision regimens. Offenders put on IPS probation in 1985 from 13 experimental

courts were compared to high-risk offenders put on regular probation in the experimental courts in 1984, and to high-risk offenders on regular probation from 13 control courts for both 1984 and 1985. Data were derived from risk assessment forms, needs/strengths assessment forms, probation supervision records, and criminal history data obtained from the state's probation central field. For each offender, a full range of data were collected on (1) offender risk characteristics at initial, four-month, ten-month, and termination assessments, (2) offender needs characteristics at the same intervals, (3) probation officer/offender contact chronologies for the entire one-year follow-up period, and (4) offender prior criminal history and recidivism during a one-year follow-up period. Class IV

Universe: All offenders placed on probation in Massachusetts in 1984 and 1985.

Sampling: Fifteen courts were originally selected for the experimental program, but two were subsequently dropped from the study. The 13 remaining pilot sites provided a cross-section of the state's probation system, including courts covering urban, suburban, rural, and mixed (urban/suburban/rural) areas of the state. IPS eligibility was determined by a score of less than 10 on the state's risk/needs assessment form. The experimental group comprised all offenders who met this criterion and were included in the IPS program between April 1 and December 31, 1985 (N = 277). All IPS-eligible offenders who were placed on regular probation between April 1 and December 31, 1984, were used for pre/post comparisons within the experimental courts (N = 242). The total population of IPS-eligible offenders in the 13 control courts for the periods of April 1 to December 31, 1984, and April 1 to December 31, 1985, were included in the control group (N = 365). Finally, a random sample of all other offenders in experimental and control courts who were placed on probation during the same time periods of 1984 and 1985 was drawn (N = 2,534).

Note: The two data files are identically structured and contain the same set of variables.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1
Pre-test group
rectangular file structure
1,581 cases
637 variables
80-unit-long record
19 records per case

Part 2
Post-test group
rectangular file structure
1,787 cases
637 variables
80-unit-long record
19 records per case

Related publication:
Byrne, J.M., and L.M. Kelly

"Restructuring probation as an intermediate sanction: An evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts intensive probation supervision program" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Downs, George W., and David M. Rocke
Validating prison security classification instruments in Hawaii, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 9921)
(Diskette D00088)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0029.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a reliable and accurate method for measuring the effectiveness of offender classification systems to improve the management of correctional facilities. In the early 1980s, the state of Hawaii began classifying its prisoners with a newly developed Federal Bureau of Prisons classification instrument. This study was designed to develop a method to evaluate this form. Two prediction models were used. The first, initial classification, used the sum of four variables to arrive at a security score, which was taken to be predictive of violence. The second, re-

classification, used the sum of seven different variables to obtain a custody total, which was then used as a major determinant of reclassification. Two groups of inmates were used: inmates who had committed infractions and inmates with no reported infractions. Research variables include (a) initial classification: offense (severity), expected length of incarceration (sentence), type of prior commitments, and history of violence, and (b) reclassification: percentage of time served, involvement with drugs/alcohol, mental/psychological stability, most serious disciplinary report, frequency of disciplinary reports, responsibility that the inmate demonstrated, and family/community ties. In addition, the collection supplies information on race and sex of inmates; sentence limitation; history of escapes or attempts; previous infractions; entry, reclassification, and termination dates (month and year); and custody level. There are demographic variables for sex and race. The unit of observation is the inmate. Class IV

Universe: All prison inmates in the Hawaii State Prison (now the Oahu Community Correctional Center).

Sampling: Two samples of prison inmates were used, one group of 57 inmates who had committed infractions and another group of 106 inmates who had no reported infractions.

Note: For further information users should refer to the final report, which is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the clearinghouse for the National Institute of Justice.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable codebook (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
300 cases
35 variables
85-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

English, Kim

Management of sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994

(ICPSR 6627)

(Diskette D00242)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 92-IJ-CX-K021.

Summary: This study examined various ways states approach and sanction sex crimes (i.e., child sexual abuse, incest, and sexual assault) and sex offenders. The aim of the study was to obtain basic information about policies and procedures of probation and parole agencies with respect to adult sex offender case management. State corrections administrators in 49 states and the District of Columbia were contacted to supply information on their states' probation and parole offices and the corresponding jurisdictions. From these offices, probation and parole supervisors at the office-management level were selected as survey respondents because of their familiarity with the day-to-day office operations. Respondents were asked about the usage of various supervision methods, such as electronic monitoring, requiring offenders on probation or parole to register with law enforcement agencies, and polygraph testing. Sanctions such as requiring the offenders to seek treatment and forbidding contact with the victim were discussed, as were various queries about the handling of the victim in the case (whether a written statement by the victim was routinely included in the offender's file, whether officers usually had contact with the victim, and whether there was a system for advising victims of status changes for the offender). Other questions focused on whether the office used specialized assessments, caseloads, programs, and policies for sex offenders that differed from those used for other offenders. Various issues regarding treatment for offenders were also examined: who chooses and pays the treatment provider, whether the agency or the court approves treatment providers, what criteria are involved in approval, and whether the office had an in-house sex offender treatment program.

Universe: Probation and parole agencies throughout the United States.

Sampling: The sample for the telephone survey covered 49 states and the District of Columbia. South Dakota was not included in the study because information about sampling units was not furnished upon request. The sample was stratified based on geography and population density. Each state was divided into four (generally equal) geographic quadrants and, using population figures from the 1990 Census, one respondent was selected per every 500,000 or fewer people in each quadrant. Due to administrative variations, the Arizona parole system, Nebraska probation and parole systems, New York State parole system, and Virginia probation and parole systems were only partially represented in the survey.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ CDBK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
732 cases
201 variables
437-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

English, Kim, Susan Chadwick, Suzanne Pullen, and Linda Jones

"Managing sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994" (Final Report). Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Espy, M. Watt, and John Ortiz Smykla

Executions in the United States, 1608-1991: The Espy file

(ICPSR 8451)

(Diskette D00173)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This collection furnishes data on executions performed under civil authority in the United States between 1608 and April 24, 1991. The dataset describes each individual

executed and the circumstances surrounding the crime for which the person was convicted. Variables include age, race, name, sex, and occupation of the offender; place, jurisdiction, date, and method of execution; and the crime for which the offender was executed. Also recorded is data on whether the only evidence for the execution was official records indicating that an individual (executioner or slave owner) was compensated for an execution.

Universe: Executions that occurred under civil authority in the United States or within territory which later became the United States.

Note: This dataset represents the most complete list of executions in the United States compiled to date. The dataset contains one alphabetic variable, "Name of Offender."

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/FREQ.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
14,634 cases
21 variables
64-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon

Use and effectiveness of fines, jail, and probation in municipal courts in Los Angeles County, 1981-1984
(ICPSR 9742)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0028.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to identify those attributes of offenders that are most often associated with receiving particular types of financial penalties along with probation, such as fines, restitution, and cost of probation. A further purpose was to estimate the relative effectiveness of these penalties in preventing recidivism. Variables

include descriptions of the type of offense and penalties received, the location of the court where sentencing took place, and information about the individual's race, age, gender, level of education, employment, living arrangements, and financial status. Prior arrests and convictions are included, as are arrests, convictions, and penalties subsequent to the original case under study. Also provided are six sets of variables that describe all offenders within each conviction category. These six groups provide additional information about the offender's background and behavior. The conviction categories include assault, burglary, drug crimes, driving under the influence, theft, and indecent exposure. Class IV

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
1,121 cases
331 variables
414-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon
"Profitable penalties for lower level courts." *Judicature* 73 (1990), 248-252.
Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon
"Exposing indecent exposure crimes: Offenses and their adjudication." *Sociology and Social Research* 74 (1990), 150-157.
Gordon, Margaret A., and Daniel Glaser
"Use and effects of financial penalties in municipal courts." *Criminology* 29, (1991), 651-656.

Documentation machine-readable only

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

Effects of determinant sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981-1983
(ICPSR 8278)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-NI-AX-0006.

Summary: The effects of determinant sentencing on prison climate and administration are examined in this data collection. Three data collection periods are included in the dataset, and there are nine files. The first three files contain data taken from a total random sample of offenders housed at five prisons. File 1 was taken from the first data collection period, File 2 from the second, and File 3 from the third data collection period. The fourth file is an additional sample from the state of Connecticut of those inmates serving determinate sentences, collected during the third period of data collection. The fifth file is indeterminate sample data from data collection periods one and two while the sixth file is indeterminate panel sample data taken from collection period three. The seventh and eighth files are determinate panel sample data from collection periods one and two, respectively. The ninth and final file is determinate panel sample data from collection period three. There were six questionnaires used in collecting these data: The following issues are covered in the questionnaires: inmates' feelings about their arrest, court case, and conviction, feelings about the law, physical problems developed during prison term, how time is spent in prison, family contacts outside prison, relationships with other prisoners and staff (guards), involvement in prison programs, and criminal history. Each file has 550 records. The logical record length of each file is 80. Class IV

on through 1988. Predictor variables include age, prior periods of arrest, history of drug use, seriousness of original offense, and number of arrests for nuisance, person, property, and fraud offenses.

Universe: Adult men released from California prisons between 1962 and 1988.

Sampling: The original sample was chosen to be representative of men in California prisons in the early 1960s. The follow-up sample is the original sample less those cases lost due to attrition.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and SPSS export file

rectangular file structure
4,897 cases
68 variables
119-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Gottfredson, Stephen D., and Don M.
Gottfredson

Criminal violence and Incapacitation in California, 1962-1988

(ICPSR 9922)
(Diskette D00174)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0002.

Summary: These data were gathered to investigate the usefulness of statistical methods, particularly multiple-regression analysis, in predicting repeat criminal activity subsequent to an individual's release from prison. The data collection consists of follow-up information, collected in 1988, on a sample of males released from California prisons. The follow-up study identified criminal activity subsequent to individuals' release from pris-

Harper, Dean

Crime and mental disorder, 1972

(ICPSR 9088)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-85-M-431.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to explore the relationship between crime and mental disorder among jail inmates. Three sample groups were studied: jail inmates who had psychiatric contacts, jail inmates who did not have psychiatric contacts, and a control group of psychiatric patients who were not in jail. Psychiatric diagnosis history for inmates and patients with psychiatric contacts spanning 18 years (1960-1977) is available along with each subject's crime record and sentencing history. Variables include demographic characteristics, type of offenses sentenced, and number of arrests. Also included are psychiatric

contact information including date of contact, diagnosis, type of service given, date of treatment termination, and reason for termination. Class IV

Universe: Prisoners who served time in a county jail in the United States in 1972.

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

Note: The file has a variable number of records per case because it is hierarchically structured at two levels: the individual level and the psychiatric contact level. For each individual there are at least two 80-column records of data. For each prisoner with psychiatric contacts and for each control group patient, there are one or more additional 80-column records, each representing a separate entry in the Psychiatric Case Register. At the least, a case would have 58 variables describing it and, at most, 1,103.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

Hierarchical file structure
80-unit-long record

Related publication:

Harper, D.

"Crime and mental disorder" (Final Report). National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Hartigan, Richard

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

(ICPSR 8259)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0083.

Summary: This research was designed to determine whether or not the supervision of misdemeanant probationers was cost-effective for increasing the level of successful probation completions in Hamilton County, Ohio. The primary objective was to examine the relationships among these factors: supervision costs, the collection of court costs, fines, and restitution, types of supervision, risk assessment, and probationer conduct for the population of probationers. Probationers were initially classified according to risk assessment and then randomly assigned to a supervision category. Probationer's risk potential was a numerical score derived from demographic background variables, prior record, and history of substance use. The DSCP (Degree of Successful Completion of Probation) was developed specifically to measure probationer conduct and to compare trends and relationships. Data were collected on 2,756 misdemeanant probation experiences between January 1, 1981, and December 31, 1982. The variables examined in the study include: risk assessment at intake, supervision level assigned, number of times the probationer was assigned to probation, start and planned termination dates, date of last status change, status at termination, degree of successful completion of probation achieved, costs incurred in administering probation, and amounts collected from each probationer for court costs, restitution, and fines. The data are contained in three files. Although data were collected on 7,072 misdemeanant probation experiences, there are only 2,756 probationers included in the study. The remaining 4,316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or for other reasons that did not meet the research criteria. For these 2,756 probationers, there are 6,618 records of actual misdemeanant experience in the data file. Each record represents one experience, so it is possible for an individual probationer to have multiple records. There are 16 variables per case. All three files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Holeman, Herbert, and Barbara J.
Krepps-Hess

**Women correctional officers in
California, 1979**

(ICPSR 8684)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0096.

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

Universe: Male and female correctional officers and felons in 11 California male inmate institutions.

Sampling: Three different samples were collected: (1) A department-wide census that included every female correctional officer working in the 11 California male inmate institutions. This includes baseline data for 386 female correctional officers. (2) Job performance data from 168 female correctional officers was matched (using age and job tenure) with 168 male correctional officers. Only 7 of the 11 institutions were used since 4 of the institutions employed less than 24 female officers. For this reason, 24 women and 24 men were selected from each of these 7 institutions. For those institutions employing more than 24 women officers, a random-digit table was used to select 24 women. (3) Survey responses were gathered from structured attitude questionnaires given to 182 male and 59 female correctional officers and 400 inmates from 7 institutions. For the officer sample, a proportionate stratified random sample was conducted, using the seniority listing of correctional officers. The sample was stratified by sex and institution so it would be representative of all correctional officers in California. Within each strata, 10 percent of the officers were selected. For the inmate sample, the selection was made from 75 percent of the mainline inmates out of a population of 25,838 male felons.

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Study Information

80-unit-long record

Part 2

Census

rectangular file structure

386 cases

31 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Staff

rectangular file structure

241 cases

49 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Inmate

rectangular file structure

400 cases

41 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Profile

rectangular file structure

252 cases

32 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Female

rectangular file structure

168 cases

53 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Male

rectangular file structure

168 cases

53 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Horney, Julie, and Ineke Haen Marshall

**Crime commission rates among
Incarcerated felons in Nebraska,
1986-1990**

(ICPSR 9916)

(Diskette D00085)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0030.

Summary: These data focus on rates of criminal offending obtained through the use of self-report surveys. Specifically, the study investigates whether two different types of self-report surveys produce different estimates of lambda, an individual's frequency of criminal offending. The surveys, which were administered during personal interviews with inmates in Nebraska prisons, differed in how respondents were asked about their frequency of criminal offending. The more detailed survey asked respondents to indicate their offenses on a month-by-month basis for the reporting period. The less detailed survey only asked respondents to indicate their offending for the entire reporting period. These data also provide information on the relationship between race and offending frequencies, the rates of offending over time and by crime category, and the individual's subjective probability of punishment and offending frequency. The specific crimes targeted in this collection include burglary, business robbery, personal robbery, assault, theft, forgery, fraud, drug dealing, and rape. All respondents were asked questions on criminal history, substance abuse, attitudes about crime and the judicial system, predictions of future criminal behavior, and demographic information, including age, race, education, and marital status. Class III

Universe: Criminal offenders in Nebraska.

Sampling: Cohort sample consisting of 700 inmates admitted to the Diagnostic and Evaluation Unit of the Nebraska Dept. of Corrections during a nine-month period.

Note: The column positions indicated on the data collection instruments are not the column positions in the raw data file.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ RECODE

Logical record length and card image data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements for each, and SPSS export file

rectangular file structure

700 cases

1,936 variables

4,430-unit-long record

56 records per case

Related publication:

Horney, Julie, and Ineke Haen Marshall

"An experimental comparison of two self-report methods for measuring lambda." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 29, 1 (February 1992), 102-121.

Documentation machine-readable only

Lattimore, Pamela K.

**Sandhills [North Carolina] vocational
delivery system evaluation project,
1983-1987**

(ICPSR 9224)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: This data collection was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a vocational training program on post-release vocational skills, employment, and recidivism of youthful male inmates 18 to 21 years old. The study used an experimental design to examine the differences in post-release activities among three inmate groups. A comprehensive inmate database was created to describe inmates' confinement history, employment history, and their criminal records. The contextual data files provide additional information relevant to inmates' post-release activities. Class IV

Universe: Youthful inmates 18-21 years old in North Carolina.

Sampling: Three study groups were formed in two stages of the study: an external comparison group, an internal control group, and an internal experimental group. A random sample was internally selected from two diagnostic centers: Polk and Harnett Youth Centers for Youthful Inmates ages 18 to 21 in

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

Note: Some variables in this collection have undocumented codes. Also, the data for several variables are inconsistent with formats or code descriptions provided in the documentation. Variables presented in this collection include: (1) Inmate Activity File: type of activity received, amount of time spent in activity, scores at beginning and completion of activity, reason for ending activity, vocational and academic programs, drug and alcohol counseling, and in-prison work assignments. (2) Sandhills Inmate Enrollment File: enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length, highest grade completed at confinement, and date and rule violation. (3) Polk/Hamett Inmate Enrollment File: enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, and sentence length. (4) Inmate Post Release File: current activity, present job, job satisfaction rating, number of hours worked, length of job search, other job in last period, and why left previous activities. (5) Inmate Unemployment File: monthly county unemployment rates during June 1983–December 1985. (6) County Crime Rate File: county crime rates for five semiannual periods, July 1983–December 1985. (7) County Population File: monthly population in Sandhills Youth Center and Cameron Morrison Youth Center between June 1983 and March 1987. (8) Inmate Confinement File: date of admission, type of conditional release, custody level, gain time rate, parole records, type of offense committed, type of offender classified, sentence results, type of work release, and work rating. (9) Inmate Recidivism File: date of admission, time from enrollment to new admission, type of new offense, number of prior sentences, and total consecutive maximum-minimum sentence. (10) Inmate Probation Record File: supervision level assigned, supervision costs charged, type of assessment, total needs score, type of conviction, sentence type, type of release, probation status, attitude of pa-

role, social identification, and risk items verified. (11) Inmate Jail Education File: date and type of training, education completed in prison, and complete scores. (12) Inmate Arrest File: arrest sequence number, date and location of arrest, offenses charged, and disposition of arrest. (13) Inmate Wage File: date released, number of employers in each quarter during 1983–1987, and wages paid in each quarter during 1983–1987.

Extent of collection: 13 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Inmate activity file

rectangular file structure

8,978 cases

18 variables

111-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Sandhills inmate enrollment

rectangular file structure

591 cases

153 variables

1,085-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Polk/Hamett inmate enrollment file

rectangular file structure

236 cases

88 variables

590-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Inmate post release file

rectangular file structure

925 cases

60 variables

445-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Inmate unemployment file

rectangular file structure

31 cases

102 variables

415-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

County crime rate file

rectangular file structure

100 cases

7 variables

56-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7
County population file
rectangular file structure
50 cases
7 variables
64-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Inmate confinement file
rectangular file structure
815 cases
436 variables
3,041-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
Inmate recidivism file
rectangular file structure
157 cases
80 variables
595-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Inmate probation record file
rectangular file structure
1,108 cases
752 variables
2,948-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
Inmate jail education file
rectangular file structure
815 cases
130 variables
936-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
Inmate arrest file
rectangular file structure
6,012 cases
10 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
Inmate wage data file
rectangular file structure
533 cases
45 variables
336-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Lattimore, P.K., A.D. Wite, and J.K. Baker
"The Sandhills vocational delivery system experiment: An experimentation of correctional program implementation and effec-

tiveness" (Final Report). Washington, DC:
National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Laub, John H., and Robert J. Sampson

**Criminal careers and crime control
In Massachusetts [The Glueck study]:
A matched-sample longitudinal
research design, Phase I, 1939-1963**

(ICPSR 9735)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0022.

Summary: The relationship between crime control policies and fundamental parameters of the criminal career, such as career length, participation in offenses, and frequency and seriousness of offenses committed, is examined in this data collection. The investigators coded, recoded, and computerized parts of the raw data from Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's three-wave, matched sample study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior, extracting the criminal histories of the 500 delinquents (officially defined) from the Glueck study. Data were originally collected by the Gluecks in 1940 through psychiatric interviews with subjects, parent and teacher reports, and official records obtained from police, court, and correctional files. The subjects were subsequently interviewed again between 1949 to 1965 at or near the age of 25, and again at or near the age of 32. The data coded by Laub and Sampson include only information collected from official records. The data address in part: (1) what effects probation, incarceration, and parole have on the length of criminal career and frequency of criminal incidents of an offender; (2) how the effects of criminal control policies vary in relation to the length of sentence, type of offense, and age of the offender; (3) which factors in criminal control policy correlate with criminal career termination; (4) how well age of first offense predicts the length of criminal career; and (5) how age of offender relates to type of offense committed. Every incident of arrest up to the age of 32 for each respondent (ranging from 1 to 51 arrests) is recorded in the data file. Variables include the dates of arrest, up to three charges associated with the arrest, court disposition, and starting and ending dates of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest.

Universe: All delinquent boys in correctional schools in the state of Massachusetts in 1940.

Sampling: A two-stage, clustered sample, with delinquents as the first stage and record of arrest as the second stage.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

5,828 cases

84 variables

165-unit-long record

1 records per case

Related publications:

Davis, K.F.

"Patterns of specialization and escalation in crime" (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Illinois (1991).

Laub, John H., and Robert J. Sampson

"Criminal careers and crime control: A matched sample longitudinal research design, Phase I" (Final Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1990.

Glueck, Sheldon, and Eleanor Glueck
Delinquents and nondelinquents in perspective. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1968.

Documentation machine-readable only

MacKenzie, Doris L., James W. Shaw, and Vонcile B. Gowdy

Shock Incarceration in Louisiana, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 9926)
(Diskette D00089)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0020.

Summary: These data describe the results of one component of an evaluation of the "shock

incarceration" program in the Louisiana Dept. of Public Safety and Corrections (LDPSC). This program, formally called IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment), began in 1987 and consisted of two phases. In the first phase offenders spent 90 to 180 days in a medium security prison participating in a rigorous boot camp-type program. Offenders who successfully completed the program were released from prison and placed under intensive supervision in the community, the second phase of the program. Changes in offender behavior and attitudes during the prison and community supervision phases of the shock program were examined in a quasi-experimental design to determine the impact of the program on the individual offenders. Comparisons were made with similar offenders who were not in the shock program who had been sentenced to prison and parole/probation. Shock and nonshock incarcerated offenders were asked to complete self-report questionnaires. Information was also collected from LDPSC records and from monthly parole performance evaluations completed by parole and probation officers. Information collected from LDPSC records included demographics, sentence characteristics, release date, offense, criminal history, I.Q. (Beta II) and MMPI scores, and diagnostic personnel evaluations of mental health, substance abuse, general attitude, adjustment, and violence potential. Part 1 of the collection consists of inmate data collected from the incarcerated shock program participants (N = 208) and the incarcerated nonshock offenders (N = 98, with partial records for an additional 46). Information includes police record data, clinical diagnostic data, offender's self-reported demographic data, scales for self-reported attitudes and personality measures, and offender's self-reported criminal and substance abuse history. Part 2 contains demographic data collected for all samples, including police record data and clinical diagnostic data. Part 3 consists of parole and probation data for all inmates. Offenders were followed for 12 months after leaving prison or until they failed community supervision (by absconding, being jailed for a lengthy period of time, or having their parole/probation revoked). Consequently, there is monthly data for between 1 to 12 months for each offender. Information includes items relating to parolees' performance at work and school, personal adjustment, employment, substance abuse counseling, interpersonal relations, compliance with intensive supervision program requirements, and contacts with the criminal justice system. Class III

Universe: Male offenders in six probation and parole districts in Louisiana.

Sampling: Five offender samples were selected: (1) shock completers ($N = 116$), (2) shock dropouts ($N = 92$), (3) nonshock probationers ($N = 108$), (4) nonshock parolees ($N = 74$), and (5) nonshock incarcerated ($N = 98$, with partial records for an additional 46). All inmates who entered the shock program from October 1987 until October 1988 who were willing to participate in the study were included in the shock samples. The three nonshock samples were matched as closely as possible to the shock samples by only selecting subjects who would have been legally eligible to enter the shock program. The nonshock probation and parole samples were selected from six probation and parole districts in the state of Louisiana: Natchitoches, East Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, Thibodaux, and Amite. The probation sample was selected from offenders who had been given primary recommendation for the shock program by a probation agent but who were sentenced to probation instead. The parole sample was selected from first offenders being paroled from the LDPSC. Parolees' records were examined for any data which would have disqualified them from participating in the shock program. For the nonshock incarcerated sample, priority was given to offenders who received a primary recommendation for the shock program from a probation agent but were not recommended to the program by their sentencing judge. Of these, 46 were not available for the entire study, resulting in a completed sample of 98.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA

Card image and logical record length data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Inmate impact data

rectangular file structure
351 cases
569 variables
80-unit-long record
9 record per case

Part 2

Demographic data for all samples rectangular file structure

515 cases
47 variables
76-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Community supervision performance data for all samples

rectangular file structure
2,621 cases
77 variables
79-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publications:

MacKenzie, Doris L.

"The parole performance of offenders released from shock incarceration (boot camp prisons): A survival time analysis." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 7 (1991), 213-216.

MacKenzie, Doris L., and Dale G. Parent "Shock incarceration and prison crowding in Louisiana." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 19 (1991), 225-237.

Shaw, James W., and Doris L. MacKenzie "Shock incarceration and its impact on the lives of problem drinkers." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* XVI (1991), 63-96.

Documentation machine-readable only

Mande, Mary J.

Validation of the RAND selective incapacitation survey and the Iowa risk assessment scale in Colorado, 1982 and 1986

(ICPSR 9292)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0034.

Summary: This data collection was designed to replicate the RAND Selective Incapacitation Survey and the Iowa Risk Assessment Scale using a group of Colorado offenders. The Iowa model provides two assessments of offender risk: (1) a measure of general risk to society and (2) a measure of the risk of new violence. The Iowa dataset includes crime information from defendants' self-reports and from official crime records. Both files contain important self-report items such

as perceived probability of being caught, weapon used in the offense committed, months free on the street during the reference period, and detailed activity description during the free period. Other items covered include employment history, plans, reasons for committing the crime, and attitudes toward life, law, prisons, and police. Class IV

Universe: Incoming male inmates and released inmates in Colorado.

Sampling: The sample for replicating the RAND study was an incoming cohort of 313 males sentenced to the Colorado Department of Corrections in 1986. Inmates housed at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit were selected first from an alphabetical list and later by location of cell block. Inmates backlogged at county jails were systematically selected from a list. The sample for validation of the Iowa model was selected from all inmates released from prison in 1982 who had been sentenced in the districts of Denver, Jefferson, El Paso, or Mesa. These districts were selected because of their well-maintained criminal records.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format:

Part 1

RAND data

rectangular file structure
313 cases
584 variables
931-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Iowa data

rectangular file structure
1,069 cases
157 variables
129-unit-long record
4 records per case

Related publications:

Mande, Mary J., and Kim English

"Estimating individual offending rates in Colorado" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Mande, Mary J., and Kim English

"Validation of the Iowa assessment scale on a 1982 release cohort of Colorado in-

mates" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Marsden, Mary Ellen, and Thomas Orsagh

**Matching treatment and offender:
North Carolina, 1980-1982**

(ICPSR 8515)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0061.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to evaluate the implications of rational choice theory for offender rehabilitation. The hypothesis of the research was that income-enhancing prison rehabilitation programs are most effective for the economically motivated offender. The offender was characterized by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal history and behavior, and work activities during incarceration. Information was also collected on type of release and postrelease recidivistic and labor market measures. Recidivism was measured by arrests, convictions, and reincarcerations after release, length of time until first arrest after release, and seriousness of offense leading to incarceration. Class IV

Sampling: Males who had been in prison at least six months, who had not been out of prison for significant periods of time during their recent incarcerations, and who had been released into North Carolina.

Universe: Male inmates released from the North Carolina Prison System during the first six months of 1980.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format:

rectangular file structure
1,425 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer
Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: An evaluation in Marion County, Indiana, 1988-1989
(ICPSR 9734)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0025.

Summary: For this data collection a pretrial home detention program in Marion County, Indiana, that relied on electronic monitoring of clients was subjected to a nonexperimental evaluation. The data address whether the pretrial electronic monitoring program was effective in ensuring that clients appeared at their court hearings, whether the pretrial electronic monitoring program was effective in ensuring public safety, and the extent to which field contact officers experienced difficulties in attempting to contact clients. To gauge the success of the program, investigators compared the number of successful terminations (i.e., home detention followed by a court appearance) to the number of unsuccessful terminations (technical violations and absconding). Each client in the pretrial program was fitted with a coded wristlet that matched a base unit receptacle. A successful contact between the coded wristlet and the base unit verified the client's presence. Defendants on home detention were monitored by a field contact officer. Variables in this collection include charged offense, prior criminal history, living arrangements, employment status, number of telephone calls, summary of program violations, reason for program termination, program entry and termination dates, and disposition after program release. The unit of observation is the individual program client. Class IV

Universe: All nonviolent offenders in Marion County, Indiana, during 1988-1989.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
224 cases
83 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Related publications:
Maxfield, Michael G.
"The fallible electronic jailer." *The New York Times* (May 16, 1991).
Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer
"Electronic monitoring in Marion County, Indiana." *Overcrowded Times* (September, 1991).
Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer
"Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: A nonexperimental salvage evaluation." *Evaluation Review*.

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

Effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior in New Jersey, 1976-1977

(ICPSR 8986)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0005.

Summary: This data collection examines the effects of sentencing on offenders' subsequent criminal behaviors. The data address the following questions: (1) At what point in the criminal career is the criminal career interrupted or halted by the criminal justice system because the offender is "taken off the streets?" (2) How long is the criminal career interrupted as a result of intervention from the criminal justice system? (3) How significant are the effects of past criminal behavior, as opposed to offender characteristics, such as education, employment history, or drug use, on criminal behavior subsequent to sentencing? (4) How do the effects of sentencing differ among offenders according to background, criminal history, and offense? Special characteristics of the collection include detailed information on the demographic and psychological background of defendants, a description of the offenses and the victims, and criminal recidivism information for adult defendants. More specifically, the sentence file contains data on the defendant's family, educational background, psychological condition, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance abuse, prior and follow-up criminal records, sentence and correctional histories, and other disposition information. The event file provides data on arrest and court appearances as well as data on incarcerations, escapes,

transfers, releases, paroles, and furloughs.
Class IV

Universe: All court cases heard in the New Jersey State Court from October 1976 to September 1977.

Sampling: Court cases involving robbery, burglary, or drug offenses were selected for the sample.

Extent of collection: 2 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image and logical record length data formats

Part 1

Sentence file

rectangular file structure
14,329 cases
1,377 variables
80-unit-long record
34 records per case

Part 2

Event file

rectangular file structure
349,775 cases
41 variables
135-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

McCarthy, Jack

"The effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior" (Unpublished Research Proposal). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Documentation machine-readable only

Messinger, Sheldon

Characteristics and movement of felons in California prisons, 1851–1964
(ICPSR 7971)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NJ-AX-0093.

Summary: Felons in the California prison system are documented in this data collection. Information is provided for each felon who was committed to the Department of Corrections, returned to prison as a parole vi-

olator, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole, discharged, or who died or was executed from January 1, 1851, through December 31, 1964. The data are arranged by year and type of movement. Each record contains information on certain characteristics of the person involved, such as age at admission, race, marital status, education, military history, occupation, number of prior arrests, escape record, date and type of releases, and parole violations. Class IV

Note: All files are rectangular, with logical record lengths of 50 characters, and one record per case. There are approximately 55 variables in each file. Prisoner serial numbers have been extracted for reasons of confidentiality. Parts 1 through 129 are documented by a hardcopy codebook, while Parts 130 through 136 have an electronic codebook.

Extent of collection: 136 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length and card image data formats

Admissions to prison

17 female (1945–1954, 1959–1964), 3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
87–368 female, 1,950–5,010 male cases

Parole releases

16 female (1945–1955, 1959–1964), 3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
50–560 female, 1,560–7,230 male cases

Suspension of parole

16 female (1945–1955, 1959–1961, 1963–1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
1–487 female, 1,170–4,230 male cases

Reinstatement of parole

2 female (1963–1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
150–167 female, 270–600 male cases

Parole violator returned

17 female (1945–1955, 1958–1961, 1963–1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
15–285 female, 1,380–3,300 male cases

Institutional termination to prison	Part 135
18 female (1945-1955, 1958-1964), 2 male (1957, 1964) files	1926-1935 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,154 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case
2-25 female, 960-1,050 male cases	
Active parole termination	Part 136
17 female (1945-1955, 1959-1964), 1 male (1964) file	1936-1944 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,437 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case
296 female, 2,580 male cases	
Inactive parole termination	Documentation: Parts 1-129, printed; Parts 130-136, machine-readable
18 female (1946-1947, 1953-1955, 1959, 1961, 1963-1964), 1 male (1964) file	
1-55 female, 210 male cases	
Part 130	Milkman, Raymond H.
1851-1865 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,444 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case	Employment services for ex-offenders, 1981-1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego (ICPSR 8619)
Part 131	
1866-1880 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,558 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-K013.
Part 132	Summary: This study was conducted to test whether job counseling and placement services, accompanied by intensive follow-up after placement, would significantly increase the effectiveness of employment programs for recent prison releases. Data were collected on personal, criminal, and employment backgrounds. Information is also included on the type, duration, and pay of previous employment, living arrangements, marital status, criminal history, and characteristics of the employment placement. Class IV
1881-1895 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,594 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case	
Part 133	Universe: Offenders released from federal, state, or local adult correctional facilities in Massachusetts, California, and Illinois.
1896-1910 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,613 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case	Sampling: Random sample.
Part 134	Extent of collection: 3 data files
1911-1925 California prison sample rectangular file structure 1,749 cases 274 variables 80-unit-long record 10 records per case	Card image data format

Part 1
Boston data
rectangular file structure
381 cases
183 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 2
Chicago data
rectangular file structure
529 cases
191 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 3
San Diego data
rectangular file structure
305 cases
191 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Related publications:
Milkman, Raymond H.

Codebook for the employment services for ex-offenders field test. The Lazar Institute, 1985.

Timrots, Anita D.
"An evaluation of employment services for ex-offenders" (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Maryland.

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

Implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut, [1981]

(ICPSR 8407)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-15-CU-K015.

Summary: Data were collected from three states to evaluate the success of community corrections programs and to identify the conditions that underlie these successes. Personal field interviews and mail questionnaires were used on state, county, and district levels. The variables in the study were designed to examine the kind of people who implement and maintain these programs, the level of commitment by judicial and prison officials to these programs, community support, and the goals of cost reduction, work training, and re-

habilitation. The data for this collection are contained in eight files. Three files of SPSS data definition statements document the eight data files. There are 920 cases in Connecticut, 317 in Colorado, and 444 in Oregon. The logical record length of all the files is 80 characters. Class IV

Pearson, Frank S.

Intensive supervision program in New Jersey, 1983-1986

(ICPSR 9291)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K027.

Summary: These data evaluate the New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), a program implemented by the New Jersey Department of Corrections in 1983-1986. The central premise of ISP is that certain felony offenders sentenced to prison can be resentenced to a program of intensive supervision in which they are successfully supervised in the community. The data collection evaluates the impact of ISP on recidivism rates, prison space availability, and cost-effectiveness and also assesses the opinions of criminal justice professionals toward the program. In the first file data collected on four types of sentenced felons include education, psychological condition, financial status, substance abuse, prior and follow-up criminal records, earning and payment records, sentence and correctional histories, and case characteristics including sentences, offenses, and other dispositions. The second file presents data on type of criminal justice professional interviewed, opinion scale scores on aspects of ISP, and suggestions for ISP. Class IV

Universe: All sentenced felons in New Jersey from 1983 to 1985, and criminal justice professionals in New Jersey.

Sampling: A computer program for random sampling was used to select both ISP experimental groups and members of a comparison/ control group. A purposive sampling of criminal justice professionals was used to select persons who had knowledge of the ISP program.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Felons	
rectangular file structure	
1,990 cases	
167 variables	
80-unit-long record	
6 records per case	
Part 2	Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA
Survey	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure	
60 cases	
11 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Related publication:	
Pearson, Frank S.	
"Research on New Jersey's intensive supervision program." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.	
Related publication:	
Peterson, Mark A., and Harriet B. Braiker, with Suzanne Polich	
Doing crime: A survey of California prison inmates. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1980.	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Peterson, Mark A., Suzanne Polich, and Jan Michael Chaiken	
Survey of California prison inmates, 1976	
(ICPSR 7797)	
(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0006.	
Summary: This survey of inmates in five California prisons was conducted by RAND with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. Researchers distributed an anonymous self-administered questionnaire to groups of 10-20 inmates at a time. Using the self-report technique, the survey obtained detailed information about the crimes committed by these prisoners prior to their incarceration. Variables were calculated to examine the characteristics of repeatedly arrested or convicted offenders (recidivists) as well as offenders reporting the greatest number of serious crimes (habitual criminals). The variables include crimes committed leading to incarceration, rates of criminal activity, and social-psychological scales for analyzing motivations to commit crimes, as well as self-reports of age, race, education, marital status, employment, income, and drug use.	
Universe: Male prisoners who were incarcerated in five California state adult correctional institutions in July and August of 1976.	
Prentky, Robert A., and Raymond A. Knight	
Classification of rapists in Massachusetts, 1980-1990	
(ICPSR 9976)	
(Diskette D00175)	
(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0021.	
Summary: The purpose of this study was to apply the latest version of a typological system for rapists (MTC:R3) developed at the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons (MTC) to a large sample of offenders currently or previously incarcerated at MTC and to examine the system's reliability and concurrent and predictive validity. Data are available from two of the project's components. In the first component, 201 rapists who were committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981 were classified. This sample was used to revise the previous classification system (R2), upon which the development of the current system rests. Of these 201 men, 94 were in residence at the time of the study and 107 had been released. The second component classified a sample of 54 rapists who were committed after 1981. This sample was not used to develop the criteria for the ty-	

pology. As an overview, this project had two missions: (1) to subtype about 250 rapists using MTC:R3 criteria, and (2) to utilize an archivally derived database to examine the concurrent and predictive validity of the system. In addition to the subtype assignments, the primary source of data was the detailed institutional files that were used to code a 1,500-variable questionnaire.

Universe: Male rapists committed to the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons.

Sampling: The first sample consisted of 201 rapists committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981. Of these 201 offenders, 107 had been discharged at the time of the study. In addition, this study included a generalization sample of 54 rapists committed after 1981.

Note: (1) One record, which was determined to be a duplicate, was removed from the data file. (2) Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for information on the development of the MTC:R3 typological system.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
254 cases
1,592 variables
841-unit-long record
4 records per case

Related publications:

Prentky, Robert A., Raymond A. Knight, and Ruth Rosenberg

"Classification of rapists: Implementation and validation" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Prentky, Robert A., and Raymond A. Knight "Identifying critical dimensions for discriminating among rapists." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 59 (1991), 643-661.

Knight, Raymond A., and Robert A. Prentky "Classifying sexual offenders: The development and corroboration of taxonomic models." In W.L. Marshall, D.R. Laws, and

H.E. Barbaree (eds.), *The handbook of sexual assault: Issues, theories, and treatment of the offender*. New York, NY: Plenum, 1990.

Documentation machine-readable only

Prentky, Robert, and Raymond Knight

Dangerous sex offenders: Classifying, predicting, and evaluating outcomes of clinical treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982-1985

(ICPSR 8985)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0058.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to validate two classification systems, one for rapists and one for child molesters, used in a Massachusetts treatment center for sexually aggressive offenders. Rapists and child molesters were classified as two types of sex offenders and then clinically classified into different subtypes based on criteria for the two taxonomies being tested. Variables include type of traffic offenses, criminal offenses, and sex offenses charged. Data on dispositions of cases are also provided along with parole and discharge information. Offenders' post-release offenses were categorized into traffic offenses, nontraffic offenses and sex offenses. Class IV

Universe: All sex offender cases referred to a treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for intensive observation and then released.

Sampling: Of the 1,500 sex offender cases that were referred to the treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for intensive observation during 1982-1985, 500 were committed and became treatment patients. Of these patients, 270 were released after varying lengths of treatment and were selected as the sample in the study.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
270 cases
332 variables
2,197-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Prentky, R.A., and R.A. Knight

"Impulsivity in the lifestyle and criminal behavior of sexual offenders." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 13 (1986), 141-164.

Knight, R.A., R. Rosenberg, and B. Schneider

Classification of sexual assault: A research handbook. New York, NY: Garland, 1985.

Rafter, Nicole Hahn

**Women In prison, 1800-1935:
Tennessee, New York, and Ohio**

(ICPSR 8481)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0039.

Summary: This data collection focuses on problems in the women's correctional system and examines specifically the origins and development of prisoner and sentencing characteristics in three states. Information is included on parents' place of birth, occupation, marital status, offense, sentence, prior commitments, method of release from prison, and presence of crime partners. Class IV.

Sampling: Cases were identified from official prison records that included a time span of ten years before and after the opening of separate women's state prisons.

Universe: All women housed in state prisons from 1800 to 1935.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

4,609 cases

30 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publication:

Rafter, Nicole Hahn

Partial Justice: Women in state prisons, 1800-1935. Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 1985.

RAND

Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980-1982

(ICPSR 8700)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0002.

Summary: This study was divided into two phases. The first assessed the effects of different sanctions on separate criminal populations, focusing on probation as a sentencing alternative for felons. The second phase used a quasi-experimental design to address how imprisonment affects criminal behavior when criminals are released. Specific issues included (a) the effect that imprisonment (vs. probation) and length of time served have on recidivism, (b) the amount of crime prevented by imprisoning offenders rather than placing them on probation, and (c) costs to the system for achieving that reduction in crime. Class IV

Universe: Convicted offenders.

Sampling: Statewide file covers convictions in the 17 largest counties in California. Prisoner and Probationer files cover Los Angeles and Alameda counties.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, individual identifiers and dates have been deleted.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + SAS data definition statements

Card image data format with SAS data definition statements

Part 1

Statewide database

rectangular file structure

12,324 cases

56 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 3

Probationer sample

rectangular file structure

511 cases

120 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 5
Prisoner sample
rectangular file structure
511 cases
122 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Related publications:
Petersilia, J.

"Research in brief: Probation and felony offenders." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1985.

Petersilia, J., S. Turner, and J. Kahan
"Granting felons probation: Public risks and alternatives." Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1985.

Petersilia, J., S. Turner, and J. Peterson
"Prison versus probation In California: Implications for crime and offender recidivism." Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1986.

RAND

Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978
(ICPSR 8169)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0006.

Summary: This survey was conducted as part of RAND's research program on career criminals. RAND's Second Inmate Survey was administered in late 1978 and early 1979 to convicted male inmates at 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan and Texas. The purpose of the study was to provide detailed information about the criminal behavior of offenders and their associated characteristics. Emphasis was placed on investigating other major areas of interest such as the quality of prisoner self-reports, varieties of criminal behavior, selective incapacitation, and prison treatment programs. Class IV

Part 1: Primary survey from Modules A-E for all inmates
Part 2: Retest survey from Modules A-E
Part 3: Primary survey from Module F
Part 4: Retest survey from Module F
Part 5: Official record data for California prisoners

Part 6: Official record data for Michigan prisoners
Part 7: Official record data for Texas prisoners
Part 8: Primary survey from Modules A-E for Texas prisoner replacements
Part 9: Primary survey from Module F for Texas prisoner replacements
Part 10: Official records data for Texas prisoner replacements
Part 11: Survey from Modules A-E for Texas jail respondents
Part 12: Primary survey from Modules A-E for all inmates
Part 13: Retest survey from Modules A-E (frequencies)
Part 14: Primary survey from Module F (frequencies)
Part 15: Retest survey from Module F (frequencies)
Part 16: Official record data for California prisoners (frequencies)
Part 17: Official record data for Michigan prisoners (frequencies)
Part 18: Official record data for Texas prisoners (frequencies)
Part 19: Primary survey from Modules A-E for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)
Part 20: Primary survey from Module F for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)
Part 21: Official records data for Texas prisoner replacements (frequencies)
Part 22: Survey from Modules A-E for Texas jail respondents (frequencies)
Part 25: Follow-up data, California 1
Part 26: Follow-up data, California 2
Part 27: Follow-up data, California 3
Part 28: Follow-up data, California 4
Part 29: Follow-up data, Michigan 1
Part 30: Follow-up data, Michigan 2
Part 31: Follow-up data, Michigan 3
Part 32: Follow-up data, Michigan 4
Part 33: Follow-up data, Texas 1
Part 34: Follow-up data, Texas 2
Part 35: Follow-up data, Texas 3
Part 36: Follow-up data, Texas 4

rectangular file structure
68 to 6,883 cases per part
8 to 455 variables per part
43- to 133-unit-long record per part
1 to 10 records per case per part

Rauch, W. Hardy, et al. and the American Correctional Association

**Management of death row inmates,
1986-1987: [United States]**

(ICPSR 9917)

(Diskette D00066)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0065.

Summary: These data offer objective and subjective information about current death row inmates and the management policies and procedures related to their incarceration. The major objectives of the study were to gather data about the inmate population and current management policies and procedures, to identify issues facing correctional administrators in supervising the growing number of condemned inmates, and to offer options for improved management. Four survey instruments were developed: (1) a form for the Department of Corrections in each of the 37 states that had a capital punishment statute as of March 1986, (2) a form for each warden of an institution that housed death-sentenced inmates, (3) a form for staff members who worked with such inmates, and (4) a form for a sample of the inmates. The surveys included questions about inmate demographics (e.g., date of birth, sex, race, Hispanic origin, level of education, marital status, and number of children); the institutional facilities available to death row inmates; state laws pertaining to them; training for staff who deal with them; the usefulness of various counseling, medical, and recreational programs; whether the inmates expected to be executed; and the challenges in managing the death row population. The surveys did not probe legal, moral, or political arguments about the death penalty itself. Class IV

Universe: Directors of state Departments of Corrections, wardens and staff who dealt with death-sentenced inmates, and death-sentenced inmates in the United States.

Sampling: Surveys were sent to directors of the Departments of Corrections in the 37 states that had a death penalty as of March 31, 1986. Subsequently, the other three types of survey forms were packaged for 40 of the 50 United States institutions that housed death row inmates. Five to 10 staff surveys were sent to

each institution. In institutions housing 20 or fewer death row inmates, surveys were sent to all inmates. For those institutions with larger death row populations, male death row inmates were randomly sampled, but all female death-sentenced inmates were surveyed.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Department of corrections data
rectangular file structure

36 cases

95 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Warden data

rectangular file structure

40 cases

134 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 3

Staff data

rectangular file structure

254 cases

68 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 4

Inmate data

rectangular file structure

237 cases

179 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Related publication:

American Correctional Association

*Managing death-sentenced inmates:
A survey of practices.* Washington, DC:
St. Mary's Press, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Romm, Joseph

Evaluation of intensive probation in Milwaukee, 1980-1981

(ICPSR 8276)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is J-LEAA-027-78.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the results and impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After being classified according to the Wisconsin risk and needs assessment scale, individuals who had been sentenced to probation between January 2, 1980, and June 30, 1981, and had reported to the probation department for intake were randomly assigned to one of eight experimental and control groups. The experiment was limited to adult residents of Milwaukee County who were not already on probation, were not judged to be severe psychotic or severe sex-deviant cases, and were not assigned to jail work-release sentences of more than ten days followed by probation (Huber cases). There are three files in this data collection: the Reassessment file, the Admissions/Terminations file, and the Chronological file. Each case in the Reassessment and Admissions/Terminations files represents data on an individual probationer. There are 84 variables for 1,343 cases in the Reassessment file and 218 variables for 1,922 cases in the Admissions/Terminations file; both files have logical record lengths of 100 characters. Of the 1,922 cases for which admissions data were collected (about 133 variables), 397 cases also have termination data available (an additional 85 variables). Cases in the Chronological file are records of probation agent contacts with probationers over the course of the study. There are 17 variables for 47,169 cases (contacts) in this file which includes information on 1,781 probationers. As many as 270 contacts with a single probationer are recorded. This file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Rossi, Peter

Transitional aid research project (TARP), 1976-1977

(ICPSR 7874)

The Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP) was an experiment conducted in

Texas and Georgia in 1976-1977. Stratified random samples of inmates were assigned, at the time of release from prison, to experimental and control groups. The groups varied in the amount of money and job placement services they received upon their release. Originally, the data were recorded in nine files for each state, corresponding to each of the nine different sources of information for each TARP case. These files included each inmate's prison history, data from four interviews, state arrest data, record of TARP payments, social security wages, and parole records. The ICPSR dataset has combined these into one file for each state. There are 1,590 variables for each of 1,975 cases in the Texas file and 1,921 variables for each of 2,007 cases in the Georgia file. Class II

Schmidt, Peter, and Ann D. Witte

Predicting recidivism in North Carolina, 1978 and 1980

(ICPSR 8987)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0021.

Summary: This data collection examines the relationship between individual characteristics and recidivism for two cohorts of inmates released from North Carolina prisons in 1987 and 1980. The survey contains questions on the backgrounds of the offenders, including their involvement in drugs or alcohol, level of schooling, nature of the crime resulting in the sample conviction, number of prior incarcerations, and recidivism following release from the sample incarceration. The data collection also contains information on the length of time until recidivism occurs. Class IV

Universe: All individuals released from North Carolina prisons during the periods of July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1978, and July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980.

Note: For 1978 data, 4,709 individual records were missing one or more variables and placed in a missing data file. The other 4,618 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an estimation sample of 1,540 observations and a validation sample of 3,078. For 1980 data, 3,810 individual records were missing information on one or more variables and were placed in a missing data file. The other 5,739 observations, which contained complete information, were

randomly split into an estimation sample of 1,435 observations and a validation sample of 4,304 observations.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

1978 data

rectangular file structure

9,327 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1980 data

9,549 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Schmidt, P., and A.D. Witte

Predicting recidivism using survival models. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1988.

Documentation machine-readable only

Schneider, Anne L., Zoann Snyder-Joy,
and Laurie H. Ervin

Implementation of quantitative decision aids in the Oklahoma probation and parole system, 1989-1990

(ICPSR 9963)

(Diskette D00080)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0012.

Summary: These data were collected to examine the use of quantitative decision aids in making probation and parole decisions in Oklahoma. The quantitative aids implemented in Oklahoma are modifications of the Wisconsin risks/needs assessment instruments. To determine the uses of and attitudes towards such instruments, Oklahoma probation and parole officers were queried regarding the appropriateness of the instruments in making probation and parole decisions, the specific circumstances in which the instruments were useful, the reasons why the instruments were used, and the extent to which

the instruments were manipulated. In addition, data were collected from the officers on job satisfaction and age, length of employment, sex, education, and race. Class III

Universe: Probation and parole officers in the state of Oklahoma.

Sampling: The sample consists of 180 probation and parole officers who returned completed questionnaires. A total of 296 surveys were distributed.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

rectangular file structure

180 cases

167 variables

326-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Wright, James, and Peter Rossi

Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983

(ICPSR 8357)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-001.

Summary: The data for this study were collected using self-administered questionnaires given to a nonprobability sample of incarcerated felons in ten states. Information in the data include socioeconomic status of the inmate, prior criminal record, drug use, weapon usage, family history, and demographic information.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/
FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN

**Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements**

rectangular file structure

1,874 cases

597 variables

682-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Wright, Kevin

**Improving correctional classification,
New York, 1981-1983**

(ICPSR 8437)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0011.

Summary: There were three specific goals of this research. The first was to evaluate three procedures currently available for the classification of correctional inmates: the Risk Analysis method, Megargee's MMPR Typology, and Toch's Prison Preference Inventory. Second, the research devised and tested a post-dictive model of adjustment to prison life. Third, a new classification scheme was developed for predicting inmate adjustment to prison life that considers individual and organizational (contextual) level factors and various interactions between the two. These data were collected from a sample of 942 volunteer inmates from ten New York state correctional facilities, five of which were maximum security, five of which were medium security facilities. Only one-half of the original 942 inmates completed the MMPI. Background and questionnaire data were collected during the summer and fall of 1983. Outcome data on each inmate infraction were collected for a three-year period prior to that time. Each case in the first file represents survey response data from an individual inmate. There are 172 variables for 882 cases in this file. Of the 172 variables, 56 are from the Prison Preference Questionnaire (PPQ), 86 are from the Prison Environment Inventory (PEI), and the remaining 30 are from the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ). Cases in the second file are records of medical contacts and diagnoses of inmates' illnesses. There are five variables for the 12,502 cases. Class IV

**Young, Thomas M., Donnell M.
Pappenfort, and Christine R. Marlow**

**National survey of residential group care
facilities for children and youth, 1981**

(ICPSR 6229)

Summary: This survey covers facilities for children and youth who are considered to be dependent and neglected, delinquent, emotionally disturbed, mentally ill, in detention or under supervision (status offenders), and/or in need of temporary shelter or emergency care, or in need of services due to pregnancy or use of an illegal substance. The survey was designed to gather information about programs and services that most types of residential care facilities provide, regardless of function, rather than about those specific to a single type of residential care. Information provided about each facility includes the problems, conditions, and patterns of behavior of their residents; the treatment programs for them; and the extent of their participation in community activities. Questionnaires were sent to the directors of all qualifying facilities. Telephone interviews were conducted with those directors who did not respond to the questionnaire.

Universe: All residential group care facilities for children and youth in the United States.

Sampling: All eligible facilities known to be operating in 1980 with a capacity to serve seven or more residents were included. Eligible facilities were considered to be administratively more complex than a foster family home and organizationally at least as distinct as a physically separate section of a larger facility. Specifically excluded were medical facilities for short-term care, summer camps, and purely educational boarding schools. Also excluded were facilities for the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the chronically ill.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/
DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

**Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements**

rectangular file structure

3,914 cases

944 variables

1,482-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

SEE ALSO...

The following data collection contains information related to topics covered in this chapter.

For a full description of this study, consult the chapter indicated.

Cohen, Jacqueline, Sherwood Zimmerman, and Stephen King. **Techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales, 1960–1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles counties, and the state of California]** (ICPSR 9988) *See VII. Crime and delinquency*

IV. Court case processing

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Federal justice statistics program data,
1978–1994: [United States]**

(ICPSR 9296)

Summary: Data in this collection examine the processing of federal offenders. The Cases Terminated files (Parts 1–3 and 25–28) contain information about defendants in criminal cases filed in the United States Federal District Court and terminated in the calendar years indicated. Defendants in criminal cases may either be individuals or corporations, and there is one record for each defendant in each case terminated. Information on court proceedings, date the case was filed, date the case was terminated, most serious charge, and reason for termination are included. The Docket and Reporting System files (Parts 4–7, 31–34, and 42) include information on suspects in investigative matters that took an hour or more of a United States Attorney's time with one of the following outcomes: (1) the United States Attorney declined to prosecute, (2) the case was filed in Federal District Court, or (3) the matter was disposed by a United States magistrate. Codes for each disposition and change of status are also provided. The Pretrial Services data (Parts 8, 22, 43, and 47) present variables on the circuit, district, and office where the defendant was charged, type of action, year of birth and sex of the defendant, major offense charge, and results of initial and detention hearings. The Parole Decisions data (Part 9) contain information from various parole hearings such as court date, appeal action, reopening decision, sentence, severity, offense, and race and ethnicity of the defendant. The Offenders Under Supervision files (Parts 15–16 and 37–40) focus on convicted offenders sentenced to probation supervision and federal prisoners released to parole supervision. The Federal Prisoner files (Parts 18 and 20) supply data on when an offender entered and was released from confinement, as well as the amount of time served for any given offense. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts data files (Parts 44, 52, and 53) contain records of defendants in criminal cases filed in Federal District Court and terminated in the calendar years indicated.

There is one record for each defendant in each case. Variables include case filed date, offense level, AO (Administrative Office) codes, and disposition date. The Bureau of Prisons data (both the Master and Detail files, Parts 45, 46, and 54–57 — formerly known as the Federal Prisoner files) contain records of sentenced prisoners admitted to or released from federal prison during 1993 and 1994. These files consist of separate records for each prisoner's commitments to federal prison, and for each sentence imposed on a prisoner for a given commitment to federal prison. The Central System (CS) and Central Charge (CC) files of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) include information about suspects in criminal matters and defendants in criminal cases in 1993 and 1994. Each defendant in a criminal matter has a master Central System record (Parts 50 and 51) and may have one or more Central Charge records (Parts 48 and 49). The Federal Probation/Supervision Data files (Parts 58 and 59) provide information on supervision procedures and the sequence of events and proceedings in 1993 and 1994 from the time a case was opened for supervision until the case was terminated. These include reports of parole violations, transfers of supervision to other districts, and case removals due to, for example, rearrest or hospitalization. The Sentencing Commission data (Parts 60 and 61) contain information on federal criminal cases sentenced in 1993 and 1994 under the Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

Universe: For the Docket and Reporting System data files, the universe is all suspects in federal offenses on whose case the United States Attorney spent one hour or more. For the Pretrial Services data, the universe is all federal arrestees interviewed for or granted pretrial release. For the Parole Decisions data the universe is all offenders convicted, sentenced to prison, and eligible for parole. For the Offenders Under Supervision files, the universe is all offenders convicted and sentenced to probation and those released from prison to parole supervision. For the Bureau of Prisons data, the universe is all federal prisoners entering the federal prison system. For the Ad-

ministrative Office data, the universe is all defendants in criminal cases filed in the United States Federal District Court and terminated in the calendar years indicated. For the Central System and Central Charge data files, the universe is suspects in criminal matters and defendants in criminal cases. Suspects in criminal matters are limited to those suspects whose matters were not declined immediately by United States attorneys. Defendants in criminal cases are limited to those handled by United States attorneys. For the Federal Probation/Supervision data, the universe consists of the offenders who are entering, leaving, or on federal supervision, including probation, parole, or supervised release. For the Sentencing Commission data, the universe is all federal criminal court cases entering the court system between 1987 and 1994.

Note: (1) For users who wish to follow particular defendants as they progress through various federal agencies, a Match Index File (Part 10) is included. To track particular defendants, one must match records from two or more data files. The Match Index File contains the sequential record numbers and case identification numbers for all individual cases. The codebook provides further information on using the Match Index File with SAS and SPSS commercial software packages. (2) The part numbers are not in consecutive order. (3) There are undocumented codes found in each data file. (4) The codebook for the 1993 and 1994 data is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. (5) The Bureau of Prison files (Parts 45, 46, and 54–57) comprise two types of records, Inmate Master records and Inmate Detail records. Each prisoner has one or more Inmate Master record, containing summary information about the individual's term of incarceration. A prisoner with more than one commitment to prison (e.g., a returned parole violator) will have more than one Inmate Master record. One or more Inmate Detail records, containing detailed information about individual sentence counts, is associated with each Inmate Master record. (6) Parts 45 and 46 (Inmate Master and Detail files) cover 1992 and a portion of 1993, thus overlapping with the data covered in Parts 54, Bureau of Prisons Data: Inmate Detail File, 1993, and 56, Bureau of Prisons Data: Inmate Master File, 1993. (7) The data in Parts 60 and 61, Sentencing Commission Data for 1993 and 1994, can also be found in **Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987–1995** (ICPSR 9317).

Restrictions: Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research.

Extent of collection: 47 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1–3, 25–28

Federal cases terminated, 1984–1990

rectangular file structure

50,795 to 61,413 cases per part

49 variables

142-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 4–7, 31–34, 42

Federal docket and reporting system data, 1983–1990, 1992

rectangular file structure

49,220 to 267,417 cases per part

84 to 89 variables per part

278 to 340-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 8, 22, 43, 47

Federal pretrial services data, 1983–1990, 1992–1993

rectangular file structure

101,831 and 152,334 cases

approx. 175 and 228 variables

444- and 487-unit-long records

1 record per case

Part 9

Federal parole decisions data, 1978–1986

rectangular file structure

259,191 cases

43 variables

158-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 10

Match Index file

rectangular file structure

411,401 cases

9 variables

29-unit-long record

1 record per case

- Part 15, 37–40**
- Offenders on supervision for calendar years 1984–1990**
- rectangular file structure
 - 176,366 to 223,847 cases per part
 - 149 to 290 variables per part
 - 796-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Part 16**
- Offenders who terminated supervision during calendar years 1984–1986**
- rectangular file structure
 - 76,612 cases
 - 149 variables
 - 796-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 18, 20**
- Federal prisoner data, 1984–1991,**
- Parts 1–2**
- rectangular file structure
 - 316,310 and 360,226 cases per part
 - 94 variables
 - 277-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 44, 52, 53**
- Administrative office of the United States courts data, calendar years 1992–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 64,336 to 114,263 cases per part
 - 182 variables
 - 755 to 763-unit-long record per part
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 45, 56, 57**
- Bureau of prisons data: Inmate master file, 1992–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 219,770 to 322,557 cases per part
 - 47 variables
 - 196 to 210-unit-long record per part
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 46, 54, 55**
- Bureau of prisons data: Inmate detail file, 1992–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 258,638 to 371,419 cases per part
 - 37 variables
 - 157 to 195-unit-long record per part
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 48–49**
- Central charge data, 1993–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 364,166 and 377,582 cases
 - 14 variables
 - 62-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 50–51**
- Central system data, 1993–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 221,650 and 230,069 cases
 - 104 variables
 - 345-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 58–59**
- Federal probation/supervision data, 1993–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 154,340 and 155,523 cases
 - 246 variables
 - 644 and 652-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Parts 60–61**
- Sentencing commission data, 1993–1994**
- rectangular file structure
 - 39,971 and 42,107 cases
 - 249 and 252 variables
 - 734 and 743-unit-long record
 - 1 record per case
- Related publications:**
- Bureau of Justice Statistics**
- “Federal criminal cases, 1980–1987: Federal offenses and offenders.” Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1989.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics**
- “Drug law violators, 1980–1986: Federal offenses and offenders.” Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 1988.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics**
- “Pretrial release and detention: The bail reform act of 1984.” Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, February 1988.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice**
- National judicial reporting program series**
- This series tabulates the number of persons convicted of felonies in state courts and describes their sentences. Data were collected from state courts and state prosecutors in 100 counties of the United States. The collection contains sociodemographic information such as age, race, and sex of the felon. Types of offenses committed include homicide, rape, and robbery. Adjudication variables referring to the process between arrest and sentencing are also included. Data can be analyzed at the national level or by the individual counties.

Universe: Sentenced felons in the United States.

Sampling: A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed. At the first stage, 300 counties were selected from the 3,109 total counties in the nation. At the second stage, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses were selected from each county's official records.

Related publications:

- Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson
"Felony sentences in state courts, 1988."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1990.
Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson
"Felony sentences in state courts, 1990."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1993.

National judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]

(ICPSR 9449)

(Diskettes D00289-D00292)

Note: Users wishing to reconstruct figures in the Bureau of Justice Statistics report based on these data will need to use **Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988** (ICPSR 9470).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

80,930 cases

71 variables

300-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 9073)

(Diskettes D00295-D00296)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

55,966 cases

72 variables

294-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National judicial reporting program, 1990: [United States]

(ICPSR 6038)

(Diskettes D00144-D00147)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

106,237 cases

71 variables

267-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National judicial reporting program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6509) (Diskettes D00285-D00288)	rectangular file structure 85,191 cases 73 variables 263-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements+ data collection instrument	Documentation partially machine-readable
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS) series
rectangular file structure 105,657 cases 70 variables 281-unit-long record 1 record per case	The Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) series was designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to collect information tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest), through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. Collected by individual states from existing data, the datasets include all cases that reached disposition during the calendar year. Using the individual adult offender as the unit for analysis, selected information is provided about the offender and his or her arrest, prosecution, and court disposition. Examples of variables included are arrest and level of arrest charge, date of arrest, charge filed by the prosecutor, prosecutor or grand jury disposition, type of counsel, type of trial, court disposition, sentence type, and minimum and maximum sentence length. Dates of disposition of each stage of the process allow for tracking of time spent at each stage. The studies are Class II except for 1979 (ICPSR 8042), which is Class IV.
Documentation machine-readable only	
National judicial reporting program, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6855) (Diskettes D00312-D00314)	
Note: The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR. It is identical to the data collection instrument for the National judicial reporting program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6509).	
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument	
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
	Universe: Persons in the United States who have achieved adult status (as specified by individual state laws) and who have been processed for felonies by the police, prosecutors, or courts whether or not there is a final determination of guilt.
	Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked by ICPSR to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents. The original unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Advisory Committee.
	Logical record length data format, some with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii (ICPSR 8042)	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virgin Islands, Virginia (ICPSR 8408)
Extent of collection: 1 data file	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure 4,253 cases 49 variables 99-unit-long record 1 record per case	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980: California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah (ICPSR 8248)	rectangular file structure 457,190 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Documentation machine-readable only
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia (ICPSR 8449)
rectangular file structure 360,676 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements
Documentation machine-readable only	rectangular file structure 458,902 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virginia (ICPSR 8277)	Documentation machine-readable only
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 8675)
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure 440,036 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1987: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia
rectangular file structure 531,896 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case	(ICPSR 9287)
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 8911)	rectangular file structure 642,127 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements	Documentation machine-readable only
rectangular file structure 548,852 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1988: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia (ICPSR 9523)
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 9130)	Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure 678,168 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case
rectangular file structure 587,237 cases 60 variables 152-unit-long record 1 record per case	Documentation machine-readable only
Documentation machine-readable only	

**Offender based transaction statistics
(OBTS), 1989: Alabama, Alaska,
California, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota,
Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey,
New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont,
and Virginia**

(ICPSR 6190)

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, the actual day of arrest has been deleted from the data. Consequently the day of police disposition, the day of prosecutor/grand jury disposition, and the day of final court disposition have been replaced by the elapsed time since the day of arrest. Means and frequencies are included in the codebook with the respective variables.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/
FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

rectangular file structure
715,255 cases
60 variables
146-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

**Offender based transaction statistics
(OBTS), 1990: Alabama, Alaska,
California, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri,
Nebraska, New Jersey, New York,
Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia**

(ICPSR 6191)

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, the actual day of arrest has been deleted from the data. Consequently the day of police disposition, the day of prosecutor/grand jury disposition, and the day of final court disposition have been replaced by the elapsed time since the day of arrest. Means and frequencies are included in the codebook with the respective variables.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/
FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

rectangular file structure
736,846 cases
60 variables
146-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Abrahamse, Allan F., Patricia A. Ebener,
and Stephen P. Klein

**Criminal justice outcomes of male
offenders in 14 jurisdictions in the
United States, 1985-1988**

(ICPSR 9671)

Summary: This data collection provides information on multiple prosecutions for individual offenders. The data are intended for use in the exploration and description of relationships among the various elements of the adjudication process (characteristics of the offender and offense and decisions made by various actors in the prosecution and sentencing of the offenders). The sampled incidents were drawn from two types of offenses: residential burglary and armed robbery. The collection includes only those incidents involving male offenders who were previously unknown to their victims and who were facing adjudication in adult court. The data collection instrument probed five areas for each offender and incident sampled: (1) Related incidents (information to identify all other incidents for which processing overlapped that of the sampled incident); (2) Incident description (information about the criminal incident itself, such as date and location of the incident, date of arrest, victims, weapons, accomplices, witnesses, and evidence); (3) Adjudication process (information such as bond amount, legal representation, adjudication events and outcomes, date of sentencing, and type and length of incarceration); (4) Defendant (information about the defendant himself, including date of birth, race/descent, and employment status); and (5) Prior record (information about the defendant's record, such as his age at first arrest and first incarceration, the number of times he was incarcerated, and history of drug and/or alcohol abuse).

Universe: Criminal cases presented to a prosecutor and involving armed robbery or residential burglary.

Sampling: The jurisdictions to be surveyed were selected according to three criteria: (1) the inclusion of at least one site in each of the four major census regions, (2) the inclusion of approximately two sites per state, and (3) the inclusion of at least one site in New York City. Within each site, a random sample of armed robbery and residential burglary cases was selected.

Note: In this hierarchical dataset, an offender may have up to three record types. The first-level record type (present for every offender) includes data taken from sections A through E of the main survey form. A single case may have supplementary B and C records. For first-level records, there are 661 variables and a maximum record length of 1,596. For second-level B records, there are 88 variables and a maximum record length of 147. For third-level C records, there are 235 variables and a maximum record length of 556.

Extent of collection: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/MDATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: **Montgomery, MD (Washington, DC)**
Part 2: **Baltimore City, MD**
Part 3: **San Diego, CA**
Part 4: **Sacramento, CA**
Part 5: **Los Angeles, CA**
Part 6: **Tarrant, TX (Fort Worth)**
Part 7: **Dallas, TX**
Part 8: **Manhattan, NY**
Part 9: **Queens, NY**
Part 10: **Wayne, MI (Detroit)**
Part 11: **Cook, IL (Chicago)**
Part 12: **Jackson, MO (Kansas City)**
Part 13: **St. Louis City, MO**
Part 14: **Fulton, GA (Atlanta)**

hierarchical file structure

Documentation machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: Portland, Oregon and Washington, DC
(ICPSR 8717)

Summary: This study provides data on how prosecutors and the courts disposed of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes in two individual urban jurisdictions, Portland, Oregon, and Washington, DC. Cases in the data files were initiated or filed in 1982. Both the Washington, DC, file and the Portland file contain information on all felony arrests (which include arrests declined as well as those filed), cases filed, and cases indicted. Sentencing information is provided in the Portland file but is not available for Washington, DC, Class IV

Universe: All information stored on a jurisdiction's management system for felony cases initiated in 1982, cases initiated in 1981, and cases initiated in the two or more years after 1982.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, the police department identification number, the individual's true name, and the circuit attorney's manual case file number have been blanked. This is part of a larger three-part study.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Washington, DC
rectangular file structure
11,185 cases
18 variables
108-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Portland
rectangular file structure
6,146 cases
30 variables
180-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Brosi, Kathleen

"A cross-city comparison of felony case processing." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Boland, Barbara, and Elizabeth Brady

"The prosecution of felony arrests, 1980." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Boland, Barbara, and Ronald Stones
"The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Abt Associates, Inc.

**Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982:
St. Louis**

(ICPSR 8705)

Summary: This data collection provides data on how prosecutors and the courts disposed of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes in an individual urban jurisdiction, St. Louis. The cases in the data file represent cases initiated in 1982, defined as screened, or filed in 1982. The collection includes disposition data on felonies for which an initial court charge was filed (cases filed) and for those felony arrests that were ultimately indicted or bound over to the felony court for disposition (cases indicted). It does not include information on all felony arrests declined for prosecution. It is, with a few exceptions, extracted from the defendant, case, charge, and sentence records. Class IV

Universe: All information stored on a jurisdiction's management system for felony cases initiated in 1982, cases initiated in 1981, and for two or more years after 1982.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, the police department identification number (PDID), the individual's true name (NAME), and the circuit attorney's manual case file number (CASEJACK) have been blanked. (See also **Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986: Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC** [ICPSR 9094].)

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
3,617 cases
30 variables
173-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Brosi, Kathleen

"A cross-city comparison of felony case processing." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Boland, Barbara, and Elizabeth Brady
"The prosecution of felony arrests, 1980."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Boland, Barbara, and Ronald Stones
"The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Baldus, David C., George Woodworth,
and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.

**Charging and sentencing of murder and
voluntary manslaughter cases in
Georgia, 1973-1979**

(ICPSR 9264)

Summary: These data were collected to assess the levels of racial discrimination and arbitrariness occurring at different levels within Georgia's capital charging and sentencing system. Data cover approximately 1,000 murder and voluntary manslaughter cases. Information was obtained for all known penalty trial cases and for certain cases stratified by case type (voluntary manslaughter conviction, nonpenalty trial life sentence, and penalty trial) and by state judicial circuit. Numerous measures of defendant blameworthiness were developed as a basis for assessing levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in the capital charging and sentencing system. Variables include race, sex, and socioeconomic class as well as crime codes, jury/bench decisions, final plea, term, and number of counts convicted. Class IV

Universe: Defendants convicted of murder or voluntary manslaughter in Georgia between March 1973 and December 1979.

Sampling: Stratified probability sample including all known sentence and penalty trial cases.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format with SAS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
1,081 cases
689 variables
80-unit-long record
48 records per case

Related publications:

- Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski
Equal justice and the death penalty: A legal and empirical analysis. Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 1990.
- Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski
"Law and statistics in conflict: Reflections on *Mccleskey v. Kemp*." In D. Kagehiro and W. Laufer (eds.), *Handbook of Psychology and Law*. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1992.
- Woodworth, G.
"Analysis of a y-stratified sample: The Georgia charging and sentencing study." In *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Law and Justice Statistics*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1983.

Boland, Barbara

**Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986:
Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans,
Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC**

(ICPSR 9094)

Summary: This data collection represents the sixth in a series of statistical reports sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The purpose of the series is to provide statistical information on how prosecutors and the courts dispose of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes. The 1986 report provides data on cases that originated as felony arrests and were disposed in 1986 for these six jurisdictions: St. Louis, MO, Washington, DC, Portland, OR, Indianapolis, IN, Los Angeles, CA, and New Orleans, LA. Class II

Universe: All felony arrests disposed in 1986 in Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC.

Note: See also Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: St. Louis (ICPSR 8705).

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Card image data format

- Part 1**
Indianapolis
rectangular file structure
3,579 cases
31 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Part 2**
Los Angeles
rectangular file structure
50,491 cases
31 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Part 3**
New Orleans
rectangular file structure
3,957 cases
25 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Part 4**
Portland
rectangular file structure
6,583 cases
18 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Part 5**
St. Louis
rectangular file structure
4,050 cases
31 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Part 6**
Washington, DC
rectangular file structure
14,694 cases
27 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case
- Documentation machine-readable only

Canan, Penelope, and George W. Pring

Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), 1987-1990: [United States]

(ICPSR 9485)

Summary: The objectives of this data collection were to capture the histories of complex, multiparty, political legal disputes, to measure political "chill," and to test a model of cross-institutional disputing. A "Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation" (SLAPP) was defined as a lawsuit filed against citizens or groups exercising the right to petition the government. Each case violated the First Amendment's right "to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The Petition Clause, as it is called, is a fundamental civil right, guaranteeing and encouraging citizen involvement in all aspects of American political decision-making and governance. The use of SLAPPs as a means of civil litigation has increased dramatically in the past several decades. The collection includes information on the petition action, political context, amount of award or settlement, specific damages requested (no money vs. a specified amount), attorney status, amount of court costs, attorney fees, interest, and number of individuals and organizations involved in the suit. Also included are several sociodemographic variables describing the parties to the litigation, such as marital status, employment, occupation, county and state of residence, political party orientation and membership, and interest group membership.

Class IV

Universe: Private citizens or groups that have contacted an agent or agency of the American government to express opinions or register complaints, and private citizens or groups that have filed civil lawsuits in response to the actions of the former.

Sampling: A convenience sample of four groups were surveyed: (1) 50 filers — parties who had filed one of the SLAPPs in the study cases, (2) 104 targets — parties who had spoken out to the government and were then sued in one of the study cases, (3) 56 ripples — parties (often named by targets) who had spoken out to the government in the early part of one of the study disputes but were not named in the subsequent lawsuit, (4) 58 un-touchables — people named by targets as very politically active in their communities and screened for having no knowledge of SLAPPs.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Politic data

rectangular file structure
268 cases
560 variables
78-unit-long record
16 records per case

Part 2

Phase B data

rectangular file structure
241 cases
342 variables
95-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 3

FIPS data

rectangular file structure
205 cases
4 variables
9-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Vignette data

rectangular file structure
6,195 cases
14 variables
55-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Clarke, Stevens H.

Alaska plea bargaining study, 1974-1976

(ICPSR 7714)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 76-NI-10-0001.

Summary: This study examines the characteristics of criminal offenders as they affect the primary outcomes of their court cases, particularly plea bargaining decisions. The study was conducted in Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks, Alaska, over a two-year peri-

od from August 1974 to August 1976. The data were collected from police booking sheets, public fingerprint files, and court dockets. The unit of observation is the felony case, i.e., a single felony charge against a single defendant. Each unit of data contains information about both the defendant and the charge. The variables include demographic and social characteristics of the offender, criminal history of the offender, nature of the offense, evidence, victim characteristics, and administrative factors related to the disposition of the case.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

3,586 cases

192 variables

422-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Clarke, Stevens H.

Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina, 1981-1982

(ICPSR 8307)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0004.

Summary: This research was designed to assess the impact of a determinant sentencing law, the Fair Sentencing Act, which became effective July 1, 1981, in North Carolina. Statewide data from 12 counties were collected on felony prosecution and sentencing from police departments, arrest reports, police investigation reports, and District and Superior Court files during a three-month period in 1979 and again in 1981. The 12 counties reflect a purposive sample of North Carolina counties and were selected on the basis of region, urbanization, and workload of the court. Variables in the dataset include information from official court records on witness testimony and quality of evidence, informa-

tion from prison staff and probation/parole officers, and social, demographic, and criminal history data for defendants. In this dataset it is possible to trace defendants through the criminal justice system from arrest to disposition. The data include information on the defendant's entry point in the system, charge and charge reduction information, arraignment status, and mode and type of disposition. There is a total of four files, two data files and two containing SAS data definition statements. Each case in the 1979 and the 1981 data files represents data on an individual defendant. There are 279 variables for 1,378 cases in the 1979 data file and 322 variables for 1,280 cases in the 1981 data file. Both data files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Court Statistics and Information Management Project, National Center for State Courts

State court statistics, 1978-1980

(ICSPR 8280)

The State Court Statistics are the product of the National Center for State Court Statistics. The study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The data were collected from annual reports supplied by the individual states as well as unpublished materials provided by different state court administrators and appellate court clerks. Follow-up correspondence and telephone contacts were utilized to collect any missing data and to verify the accuracy of the data. The Bureau of the Census population estimates published in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* were used for the population figures for the data. The unit of analysis for the study is statewide data on courts with the same jurisdiction. The years 1979-1980 are covered, and five file types of data are included. (See also *State court statistics, 1987-1992: [United States]* [ICSPR 9266].) Class II

State court caseload inventory: This dataset includes the number of begin-pending, filed, disposed, and end-pending cases for criminal, civil, traffic, and juvenile cases. There are 268 variables.

Criminal disposition in state trial courts: These variables include number of trials, guilty pleas, convictions, acquittals, dismissals, nolle prosses, bail forfeitures, bound-

overs, transfers, and dispositions for bench and jury trials for criminal cases. There are approximately 370 variables.

Civil disposition in state trial courts: The data have information on the number of trials, uncontested/default cases, dismissals, withdrawn/settled cases, transfers, arbitrated cases, and other type civil bench and jury trials. There are a total of 258 variables in this file.

Traffic disposition in state trial courts: The data include the number of trials, convictions, guilty pleas, acquittals, dismissals, bail forfeitures, fines, transfers, and other traffic dispositions for bench and jury trials. This file contains 145 variables.

State appellate court caseload inventory: These data have variables on the number of begin-ending, filed, disposed, end-pending, and "certiorari granted" cases for various appeals, original proceedings, requests to appeal cases, and other appellate-level case types. Each file of this study has information on state population; number of judges; court's jurisdiction; court's reporting year; court's jury and bench trial definitions; and court's civil and criminal units of court. The data are for the 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. There are 15 files each with a logical record length of 80 characters.

Documentation machine-readable only

Dunworth, Terence, and Nicholas Pace

Jury verdicts database for Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in California, 1960-1984

(ICPSR 6232)

Summary: This data collection contains information on jury verdict civil cases in Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in California. The RAND Corporation's Institute for Criminal Justice began this study in the early 1980s in response to widespread public interest in the magnitude of dollar verdicts returned in civil cases. The goal was to record salient information found in court reporter publications to allow for a wide range of future research. Two such publications were chosen because of their favorable reputations and because they both dated back to 1960: the *Cook County Jury Verdict Reporter* of Chicago, Illinois, and *Jury Verdicts Weekly* of Santa

Rosa, California. The collection of data for this study was conducted in two phases. Phase I included cases from 1960-1979, and Phase II coded cases from 1980-1984, including a small number of cases from 1985. In both phases, only cases in which a jury reached a definitive outcome (including deadlocked or hung juries) were included. In Phase I, only San Francisco County cases from the California reporter publication were included. In Phase II, all California counties were included. For all cases in Phase I, a Main Form was completed that included jurisdiction, court type, dates of incidents and trial, information about parties involved, trial occurrences, outcome of trial, awards, and fees. In addition to this Main Form, at least one of nine different case-type forms was completed: Common Carrier-Passenger Form, Dram Shop Form, Injuries on Property/Attractive Nuisance Form, Malpractice Form, Miscellaneous Form, Products Liability Form, Street Hazards/Highway Construction Form, Traffic/Pedestrian/Rider Form, and Work Injuries and FELA Form. These forms contained questions regarding the behavior of each party in the case and other characteristics and facts relevant to the case. A Jury Verdicts Form was completed for all cases in Phase II. This form picked up general case-level and defendant-specific data such as dates and length of trial, case outcome, original number of parties involved, and collapsing of multiple defendants into one case. For each plaintiff, a Plaintiff Information Form was filled out containing general plaintiff information such as losses claimed and the coder's assessment of the degree of the plaintiff's comparative negligence. This form also indicated which of the loss forms was coded for this plaintiff (only one loss form was completed for each plaintiff): Death Action, Personal Injuries, or Money Damages. Each form contained basic information about the outcome of the case, specific damages claimed by the plaintiff, and loss-specific data. Additionally, an Ancillary Action Form was completed for any associated claims that were adjudicated at the time of the main case, such as counter-suits by defendants. The questions on this form were the same as those on the main Jury Verdicts Form. Finally, this study includes an Integrated Jury Verdicts Database (Part 33) containing data from both phases to permit easier analysis of data from all years. This database contains five sections: (1) the basic trial information, which includes the trial dates and lengths, reporter source, and jurisdiction, (2) the main case information, which includes more detailed data about the case such as number of parties involved, case type, types

of losses claimed, and total compensatory and punitive awards, (3) information about the first ancillary action, (4) information about the second ancillary action, and (5) a listing of all the forms used.

Universe: All civil cases ending with trial by jury in Cook County, Illinois, or California.

Sampling: San Francisco cases found in *Jury Verdicts Weekly* published from 1960 to 1979, and all cases published from 1980 to mid-1985; one out of every four traffic, pedestrian, or common carrier cases in the *Cook County Jury Verdicts Reporter* published from 1960 to 1979, plus all other cases in those issues; and one out of every four traffic or common carrier cases in the *Cook County Jury Verdicts Reporter* published from 1980 to mid-1985, plus all other cases in those issues.

Extent of collection: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Phase I main form data

Part 3: Phase I common carrier-passenger form data

Part 5: Phase I dram shop form data

Part 7: Phase I injuries on property/ attractive nuisance form data

Part 9: Phase I malpractice form data

Part 11: Phase I miscellaneous form data

Part 13: Phase I products liability form data

Part 15: Phase I street hazards/highway construction form data

Part 17: Phase I traffic/pedestrian/rider form data

Part 19: Phase I work injuries and FELA form data

Part 21: Phase II jury verdicts form data

Part 23: Phase II plaintiff information form data

Part 25: Phase II personal injury form data

Part 27: Phase II death action form data

Part 29: Phase II money damages form data

Part 30: Phase II ancillary action form data

Part 33: Integrated database

rectangular file structure
385 to 26,676 cases per part
46 to 1,629 variables per part
112 to 2,784-unit-long record per part
1 record per case

Related publications:

Peterson, M.A., and G.L. Priest

"The civil jury: Trends in trials and verdicts, Cook County, Illinois, 1960-1979." Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

Shanley, M.G., and M.A. Peterson

"Comparative justice: Civil jury verdicts in San Francisco and Cook counties, 1959-1980." Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

Documentation machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

Federal court cases: Integrated data base, 1970-1995

(ICPSR 8429)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection is to provide an official public record of the business of the federal courts. The data originate from 100 court offices throughout the United States. Information was obtained at two points in the life of a case: filing and termination. The termination data contain information on both filing and terminations, while the pending data contain only filing information. For the appellate and civil data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for the criminal data is a single defendant.

Note: (1) Several, but not all, of these record counts include a final blank record. The researcher may want to detect this occurrence and eliminate this record before analysis. (2) In July 1984, a major change in the recording and disposition of an appeal occurred, and several data fields dealing with disposition were restructured or replaced. The new structure more clearly delineates mutually exclusive dispositions. The researcher must exercise care in using these fields for comparisons. (3) In 1992, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts changed the reporting period for statistical data. Up to 1992, the reporting period, or "statistical year," went from July through June (e.g., statistical year 1990 covered the period July 1989 through June 1990). In 1992, the statistical reporting period was changed to conform to the federal govern-

ment's standard fiscal year, October through September (e.g., fiscal year 1993 covered the period October 1992 through September 1993). The 1970–1991 files, Parts 1–56 and 58–75, conform to the old statistical year (SY70–SY91). The 1992 data files, Parts 82 and 86, cover a 15-month time span (July 1991 through September 1992) to accommodate this conversion period. Subsequent files conform to the new fiscal year (October through September). (4) In fiscal year 1993, there was a change in the policy regarding the counting of defendants who had been fugitive for more than one year. Instead of remaining in the Pending file for that year, these cases are put into a separate "Criminal (Fugitive) Pending" file after the year has expired. This change is reflected beginning with the 1995 data. (5) Undocumented codes are present in the data. (6) The part numbers are not consecutive. (7) It is recommended by the principal investigators that only the most recent "Pending" files be used in analysis.

Universe: All federal court cases, 1970–1995.

Extent of collection: 92 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/
DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length, with SAS and SPSS
data definition statements

Parts 1–14, 29–32, 58–59, 67–68, 76–79

Criminal terminations, 1970–1995

rectangular file structure

39,382 to 77,819 cases per part

39 variables

122-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 15–28, 34–36, 61–62, 70–71, 82–84, 96

Appellate terminations, 1971–1995

rectangular file structure

12,428 to 54,563 cases per part

55 to 80 variables per part

202- to 218-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 33, 60, 69, 80

Criminal pending, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995

rectangular file structure

37,401 to 58,393 cases per part

39 variables

122-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 37, 63, 72, 85, 97

**Appellate pending, 1987, 1989, 1991,
1994–1995**

rectangular file structure

26,008 to 37,536 cases per part

55 to 80 variables per part

206- to 218-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 38–55, 64–65, 73–74, 86–88, 98

Civil terminations, 1970–1995

rectangular file structure

80,436 to 303,207 cases per part

30 to 42 variables per part

134- to 147-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 56, 66, 75, 89, 99

Civil pending, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1994–1995

rectangular file structure

226,071 to 243,159 cases per part

30 to 42 variables per part

134- to 147-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Part 81

Criminal (fugitive) pending, 1995

rectangular file structure

19,303 cases

39 variables

122-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Feeney, Floyd

**Arrests without conviction: How often
they occur and why, 1979–1980:**

Jacksonville and San Diego

(ICPSR 8180)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept.
of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The
grant number is 78-NI-AX-0116.

Summary: This data collection includes information on robberies and burglaries in two cities, Jacksonville, Florida, and San Diego, California. The unit of analysis is defendants of felony cases. There are five files in the

dataset: Jacksonville robberies ($N = 200$), San Diego robberies ($N = 200$), San Diego burglaries ($N = 219$), Jacksonville burglaries I ($N = 200$), and Jacksonville burglaries II ($N = 200$). The Jacksonville burglaries are divided into two separate files that, after merging, form the complete dataset. Information on each defendant includes demographics, socioeconomic status, criminal history, weapon usage, relationship to victim, trial procedures, and disposition. The logical record length of each file varies: Jacksonville robberies, 1,355; San Diego robberies, 1,392; San Diego burglaries, 1,332; Jacksonville burglaries I, 660; and Jacksonville burglaries II, 915. Class IV

Forst, Brian, and William Rhodes

Sentencing in eight United States District Courts, 1973–1978

(ICPSR 8622)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is J-42723.

Summary: This data collection provides information about sentencing patterns established by the United States District Courts for federal offenses. Eleven types of crime were included: bank robbery, embezzlement, income tax, mail theft, forgery, drugs, random other, false claims, homicide, bribery of a public official, and mail fraud. There are three kinds of data files which pertain to the eleven types of crimes: psi files, offense files, and AO files. The psi files describe defendant demographic background and criminal history. The offense files contain questions tailored to a particular type of offense committed by a defendant and the results of conviction and sentencing. The AO files provide additional information on defendants' background characteristics, court records, and dates of court entry and exit. This collection is one of only a few studies that have examined federal sentencing patterns, court involvement, sentencing, and criminal histories. Class IV

Universe: All defendants sentenced in Federal District Courts from 1973–1978 for 11 selected offenses.

Sampling: The eight districts were selected to represent some degree of geographic spread and variation in size. The most recent 120 presentence investigation reports per offense from each of the five largest districts were selected and the most recent 40 presentence investigation reports were chosen.

Extent of collection: 27 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1–11

PSI files

rectangular file structure
154 to 751 cases per part
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 12–23

Offense files

rectangular file structure
154 to 751 cases per part
6 to 115 variables per part
15- to 494-unit-long records per part
1 record per case

Parts 24–27

AO files

rectangular file structure
744 to 4,728 cases per part
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Bartolomeo, John

"Judicial reactions to sentencing guidelines." Washington, DC: Dept. of Justice, 1981.

Bartolomeo, John, et al.

"Sentencing decision making: The logic of sentence decisions and the extent and sources of sentence decisions." Washington, DC: Dept. of Justice, 1981.

Campbell, Davidson, Janet McKernan, and Mary Laing-McKernan

"Data documentation for the analysis of federal sentencing decisions." Washington, DC: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1980.

Hindus, Michael S.

Slave trials in Anderson and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, 1818-1861
(ICPSR 8674)

Summary: This dataset is part of a larger data collection effort conducted by the principal investigator to study crime, justice, and penal reform in Massachusetts and South Carolina from 1760 to 1880. Data are presented in this file on over 600 slave trials in two counties of antebellum South Carolina from 1818-1861. The data were obtained from the Anderson and Spartanburg counties surviving public records of the Courts of Magistrates and Freeholders. Included are variables documenting the accused crime, verdict, punishment, and item stolen (if applicable), as well as the defendant's name, sex, status, owner, and date of the trial. Class IV

Universe: Male and female slaves tried for accused crimes in Spartanburg and Anderson counties, South Carolina.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,086 cases

16 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

tion of each case. The 1974 data have only sentencing information.

Sampling: All cases and defendants brought to the Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and card image

Part 1

1974 data

rectangular file structure

17,534 cases

340 variables

936-unit-long record

14 records per case

Part 2

1975 data

rectangular file structure

18,893 cases

338 variables

931-unit-long record

14 records per case

Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.

**Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.
Prosecutors management and
Information system (PROMIS) data,
Washington, DC, 1974-1975**

(ICPSR 7643)

Summary: These data were generated by the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), a computer-based management information system for public prosecution agencies, and contain 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, DC. The data contain selected variables, including type and gravity of the crime, a score reflecting the defendant's past record, and detailed records of the administra-

**Prosecutors management and
Information system (PROMIS),
New Orleans, 1979**

(ICPSR 8219)

**Prosecutors management and
Information system (PROMIS),
Rhode Island, 1979**

(ICPSR 8288)

**Prosecutors management and
Information system (PROMIS),
St. Louis, 1979**

(ICPSR 8225)

The Prosecutors Management and Information System (PROMIS) is a computer-based management information system for public prosecution agencies. PROMIS was initially developed with funds from the U.S. Dept. of

Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to cope with the problems of a large, urban prosecution agency where mass production operations have superseded the traditional practice of a single attorney preparing and prosecuting a given case from inception to final disposition. The combination of massive volumes of cases and the assembly line fragmentation of responsibility and control have created a situation where one case is indistinguishable from another and where the effects of problems at various points or stages in the assembly line on ultimate case disposition go undetected and uncorrected. One unique feature of PROMIS which addresses these problems is the automated evaluation of cases. Through the application of a uniform set of criteria, PROMIS assigns two numerical ratings to each case: one signifying the gravity of the crime through a measurement of the amount of harm done to society, and the other signifying the gravity of the prior criminal record of the accused. These ratings make it possible to select the more important cases for intensive, pretrial preparation and to assure even-handed treatment of cases of like gravity. A complementary feature of PROMIS is the automation of reasons for decisions made or actions taken along the assembly line. Reasons for dismissing cases prior to trial on their merits can be related to earlier cycles of postponements for various reasons and to the reasoning behind intake and screening decisions. The PROMIS dataset also includes information about the defendant; case characteristics and processes; charge, sentencing, and continuance processes; and the witnesses/victims involved with a case. PROMIS was first used in 1971 in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. To enhance the ability to transfer the PROMIS concepts and software to other communities, LEAA awarded a grant to the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) in Washington, DC.

The New Orleans PROMIS dataset is one product of this grant. The New Orleans PROMIS dataset is organized in a hierarchical data structure with over 88,000 records and a total of six records per case. Each record includes data about a particular aspect of a case including data about the (1) defendant (about 12 variables); (2) case (about 72 variables); (3) charges (about 26 variables); (4) sentencing (about 18 variables); (5) continuances (about 16 variables); and (6) witnesses/victims (about 18 variables).

The St. Louis and Rhode Island data structures also are organized into hierarchical

data structures and have over 109,000 and 98,000 records, respectively. There are six records per case. Each record includes data about a particular aspect of a case including data about the (1) defendant (14 variables for Rhode Island; 16 variables for St. Louis); (2) case (about 131 variables for Rhode Island; 80 variables for St. Louis); (3) charges (about 32 variables for Rhode Island and St. Louis); (4) sentencing (about 24 variables for Rhode Island and St. Louis); (5) continuance (about 27 variables for Rhode Island; 21 for St. Louis); and (6) witness/victims (about 17 variables for Rhode Island; 15 for St. Louis). The data for both collections are variably blocked. Class II

Documentation machine-readable only

Kritzer, Herbert M., David M. Trubek, William L.F. Felstiner, Joel B. Grossman, and Austin Sarat

Civil litigation in the United States, 1977-1979

(ICPSR 7994)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0003.

Summary: The Civil Litigation Research Project, based at the University of Wisconsin Law School, was organized in 1979. The major goals of the project were the development of a large database on dispute processing and litigation and the collection of information on the costs of civil litigation. Data were gathered on topics such as negotiation proceedings, relationship between the lawyer and the client, and organizations' influence on the outcome of a dispute. Class IV

Note: The unit of analysis is the "dispute" or "case". The data collection consists of five files, the first two of which are hierarchical and variably blocked and the last three of which are rectangular. In Part 1, there are 75,996 records generated from data gathered on approximately 4,050 disputes. The number of records per case varies depending upon the characteristics of the dispute. There are 40 possible record types that may describe a dispute. Examples include (1) "institutional" records, which record the basic events that transpired during a case, (2) "appeals" records, which document the events surrounding the appeal of a case, and

(3) the "relations with opponent" records, which provide data on the nature of the relationship between the opposing parties in a dispute. The average record length for Part 1 is 142 characters, and the maximum record length is 1,029 characters. In Part 2, the microcomputer version of the dataset described above, there are 89,607 records generated from the same 4,050 disputes. The average record length is 112 characteristics with the maximum length being 249 characters. Parts 1 and 2 are documented by the same codebook. Column locations for the first record of the twelfth record type in the microcomputer data should be increased by 13 to match the data. The other records in this group are correctly documented.

Sampling: A random-digit dialing scheme was employed for the screener surveys, and varying types of sampling designs were used for courts and institutions. See pages 0-7 through 0-11 of the Comprehensive Data file codebook for complete details of sampling procedures.

Universe: Disputes processed in the United States by courts and by alternative third party institutions, and those processed bilaterally, i.e., without the involvement of a third party.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Comprehensive civil litigation reports for mainframe computers
hierarchical file structure
(variable blocked format)
2,000 variables

Part 2
Comprehensive civil litigation reports for micro computers
hierarchical file structure
(variable blocked format)
2,000 variables

Part 3
Household screener
rectangular file structure
5,202 cases
1,874 variables
4,371-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Organizational screener
rectangular file structure
1,516 cases
742 variables
160-unit-long-record
1 record per case

Part 5
Dispute survey open-ended questions
20,402 cases
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Lind, Allan E., Deborah R. Hensler et al.

Survey of tort litigants in three state courts, 1989-1990: [United States]

(ICPSR 9699)

Summary: This survey examines the experiences of tort litigants in three state courts: (1) Bucks County, Pennsylvania, (2) Prince George's County, Maryland, and (3) Fairfax County, Virginia. The survey was administered using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. The most critical aspect of the CATI skip logic is that respondents were interviewed using different modules depending on their role in the dispute (plaintiff vs. defendant), the state/county, and the mode of resolution of their lawsuit. Questions were asked about the nature of the dispute, the plaintiff's financial losses, the defendant's report of damages claimed, events leading up to the lawsuit and finding a lawyer, arbitration cases, settlement conference cases, trial cases, bilateral settlement cases, costs of the lawsuit, social background, and overall evaluation of the experience. Class IV

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA

Card image (Part 2) and logical record length (Part 3) data formats

Part 1
Variable list for litigant survey
66-unit-long record

Part 2
Litigant survey CATI Items
rectangular file structure
406 cases
approx. 602 variables
77-unit-long record
16 records per case

Part 3
Special derived variables
rectangular file structure
286 cases
8 variables
17-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Lind, Allan E., et al.

"The perception of justice: Tort litigants' views of trials, court-annexed arbitration, and judicial settlement conferences."

Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1989.

Lind, Allan E., et al.

"In the eye of the beholder: Tort litigants' evaluations of their experiences in the civil justice system." *Law and Society Review* 24 (1990), 953-996.

Documentation machine-readable only

Loftin, Colin, and Milton Heumann

Firearms violence and the Michigan Felony Firearm Law: Detroit, 1976-1978
(ICPSR 8509)

This study was sponsored by the United States Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 78-NI-AX-0021 and 79-NI-AX-0094.

Summary: This study gauges the impact of the Michigan Firearm Law on the processing of defendants in Detroit's Recorder's Court. Most variables in the study focus on the defendant and court processing decisions made at different stages. Special attention was given to determining the presence and use of firearms and other weapons in each offense. Variables include gender of the defendant, race of the defendant, original charges, type of counsel, amount of bail, felony firearm charges, number of convictions, race of victim, firearm used, judge, and sentence. Class III

Universe: All defendants listed in Recorder's Court Docket Control records who were arraigned for a violent felony.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

OSIRIS and card image data formats

rectangular file structure
8,414 cases
73 variables
175-unit-long record
3 records per case

Related publications:

Heumann, Milton, and Colin Loftin

"Mandatory sentencing and the abolition of plea bargaining." *Law and Society Review* 13 (1979), 393-430.

Loftin, Colin, Milton Heumann, and David McDowell

"Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence: Evaluating an alternative to gun control." *Law and Society Review* 17 (1983), 287-318.

Mirsky, Chester L., and Edelle Ortease

Dynamics of change in the criminal case plea bargaining system: New York City, 1800-1890

(ICSPR 6501)

Summary: This study analyzes the ascendancy of a single form of dispute processing — the guilty plea — in New York City's principal indictment court, and its connection to law enforcement, judges, and lawyers. A major component of the study is a statistical analysis of data presented in the Minute Book of the Court of General Sessions and maintained at the New York City Archives. A second data source is the New York City district attorney's case files, also maintained at the New York City Archives. Part 1, District Attorney Case File Data, contains a sample of cases throughout the century taken from the district attorney's files. Variables cover charge filed; method of arrest; nature of testimony; presence of the lawyers; role of police, private prosecutor, and magistrate; and demographic information about the defendant and victim. Part 2, Lawyer Data, records the frequency of the appearance of individual lawyers, the charges in the cases in which they appeared, the lawyering activities they undertook, and the method of case disposition. Part 3, Minute Book Data, reflects the

workday of the Court of General Sessions, including the number of cases processed in court on any given day, the number of defendants tried, the details of charges, joinder, witness examinations, outcome and sentence, and the number pleading guilty. Part 4, Cases Tried Data, not only records cases tried but also includes the top count, legal representation, result, and sentence, and, for cases pleading guilty, the top count charged, top count accepted, and sentence imposed. District Attorney Reference Data, Part 5, contains cases in which copies of the district attorney's papers were not found. These cases occurred on the same day as cases for which copies of the district attorney's papers were recorded. This data served as a control group for the District Attorney Case File Data.

Universe: Nineteenth-century criminal cases that originated in New York City's Special Sessions Court and proceeded to indictment in the Court of General Sessions.

Sampling: Sampling varied with each dataset. For the District Attorney Case File Data and District Attorney Reference Data, data were drawn from sources every fifth year, beginning in 1800 and continuing until 1879, at 30-day intervals. For the Lawyer Data, data were sampled every five years beginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890. For the Minute Book Data and the Cases Tried Data, the interval used was every ten years beginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1:

District attorney case file data
rectangular file structure

2,385 cases
67 variables
81-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2:

Lawyer data
rectangular file structure
8,078 cases
23 variables
33-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3:

Minute book data
rectangular file structure
797 cases
11 variables
22-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4:

Cases tried data
rectangular file structure
301 cases
250 variables
345-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5:

District attorney reference data
rectangular file structure
584 cases
6 variables
11-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Nagel, Stuart S.

Federal court cases, 1962-1963

(ICPSR 7245)

The data for this study were taken from both civil and criminal cases for the fiscal years 1962-1963. The data include procedural, jurisdictional, and other legal information, including the disposition of each case. Requests may be made for the criminal and/or civil cases for one or both years. These are approximately 100,000 cards of data per fiscal year with one card per case. Class IV

Related publication:

Nagel, Stuart S.

"Disparities in criminal procedure." *UCLA Law Review* 2 (1967), 1272.

Nardulli, Peter, James Eisenstein, and Roy B. Fleming

Comparing court case processing in nine courts, 1979-1980

(ICPSR 8621)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0027.

Summary: This study looks at the characteristics of officials who are involved in court case processing. Data were collected on cases and defendants, the officials involved in the cases, personality characteristics of officials, and the perceptions that these officials have of each other. Class IV

Universe: Defendants in Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Sampling: Three counties in three states with populations between 100,000 and 1,000,000 in Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

7,475 cases

264 variables

80-unit-long record

27 records per case

Related publications:

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

"Sentencing as a sociopolitical process: Environmental, contextual, and individual level dimensions" (Unpublished Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, June 30, 1983.

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

"Interim report: Explaining and assessing criminal case disposition: A comparative study of nine counties." Unpublished report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, August 31, 1982.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics series

These data collections describe in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases dis-

posed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this series is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth by juvenile courts. It is the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases, number of status offense cases, number of dependency cases, and total number of cases. The data distinguish cases with and without the filing of a petition.

Universe: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in the years cited by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters in all states and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: A nonrandom sample of available data for all delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed in the years cited.

Logical record length data format

Related publications:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile court statistics. Annual volumes, 1929 to present.

Snyder, Howard N., et al.

"Appendix C: Reported cases." *Juvenile court statistics*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, annual.

Butts, Jeffrey A., et al.

"Appendix: Reported juvenile court cases disposed in 1993 by county." *Juvenile court statistics*, 1993. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

***Juvenile court statistics, 1982:
[United States]***

(ICPSR 8440)

The data are contained in one file and there are 3,085 cases, one record for each case. The logical record length of the file is 144 characters.

Juvenile court statistics, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8656)	rectangular file structure 3,094 cases 33 variables 207-unit-long record 1 record per case
Note: The "unit of count" varies across sources. Review of the data notes for each source is necessary before attempting to combine data across sources. Data contain nonnumerical codes.	
Extent of collection: 1 data file	
rectangular file structure 3,087 cases 26 variables 140-unit-long record 1 record per case	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)
Juvenile court statistics, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8940)	Extent of processing: MDATA
Extent of collection: 1 data file	rectangular file structure 3,022 cases per collection 33 variables 207-unit-long record 1 record per case
rectangular file structure 3,093 cases 26 variables 139-unit-long record 1 record per case	Documentation machine-readable only
Juvenile court statistics, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9297)	Juvenile court statistics, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 6120)
Extent of collection: 1 data file	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)
rectangular file structure 3,094 cases 26 variables 139-unit-long record 1 record per case	Extent of processing: MDATA
Juvenile court statistics, 1986: Reported cases in calendar year data base (ICPSR 9691)	rectangular file structure 3,022 cases per collection 33 variables 207-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file	Documentation machine-readable only
Extent of processing: MDATA	Juvenile court statistics, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 6121)
	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)
	Extent of processing: MDATA

rectangular file structure 3,022 cases per collection 33 variables 207-unit-long record 1 record per case	definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Documentation machine-readable only.	Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Juvenile court statistics, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6508)	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure 2,878 cases 12 variables 79-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR	Documentation machine-readable only
rectangular file structure 2,988 cases 12 variables 79-unit-long record 1 record per case	Juvenile court statistics, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6882)
Documentation machine-readable only	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Juvenile court statistics, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6582)	Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR	rectangular file structure 2,877 cases 12 variables 79-unit long record 1 record per case
rectangular file structure 2,990 cases 12 variables 79-unit-long record 1 record per case	National Center for Juvenile Justice
Documentation machine-readable only	State juvenile court records series
Juvenile court statistics, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6715)	This data series describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases) at the state level. The data include a record of each case processed formally with petition for each delinquency, dependent/neglect, or family in need of services case disposed. Most of the datasets consist of a census of petitioned and nonpetitioned court case records.
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data	

Related publications:	National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts
Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts "Annual report of the judiciary of Arkansas, statistical supplement of all Arkansas counties." Little Rock, AR: Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts.	
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention <i>Juvenile court statistics</i> . Annual volumes. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.	Arkansas Juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6883)
Missouri Division of Youth Services <i>Missouri juvenile court statistics, 1994</i> . Jefferson City, MO: Department of Social Services.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice "Juvenile court report." Nebraska Clearinghouse #L2500S002. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, annual.	Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DATA/ RECODE
	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
	rectangular file structure 15,452 cases 57 variables 120-unit-long record 1 record per case
National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts	National Center for Juvenile Justice and Minnesota State Court Administration
Arkansas Juvenile court records, 1991–1993 (ICPSR 6808)	Minnesota Juvenile court records, 1984–1987 (ICPSR 9447)
Summary: Inaugurated in 1983, the Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts began to collect data from intake and probation departments on each case disposed during the previous calendar year. Information is provided on county, case type, date of filing, reason for referral to the courts, and the court action.	Summary: Data are included on all cases petitioned before the juvenile courts and supply information on sex, race, and birth date of juveniles, court referral date, major allegation, number of law violations, number of prior referrals, detention status, court action, and placement status. Class IV
Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)
Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DATA/ RECODE	Logical record length data format
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Parts 1–4
Parts 1–3 1991–1993 data files rectangular file structure 12,130 to 14,083 cases per part 56 variables 137-unit long record 1 record per case	Minnesota Juvenile court data, 1984–1987 rectangular file structure 17,777 to 32,584 cases per part 56 variables 154- to 164-unit-long record per part 1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Missouri Division of Youth Services

**Missouri juvenile court records,
1984–1987**

(ICPSR 9448)

Summary: Variables include sex, race, and birth date of the juveniles, court referral date, major allegation, number of law violations, number of prior referrals, detention status, jail status, court orders, placement status, and final court action. Class IV

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Parts 1–4

Missouri juvenile court data, 1984–1987

rectangular file structure

48,418 to 57,963 cases per part

49 variables

105-unit-long record

1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Missouri Division of Youth Services

Missouri juvenile court records, 1994

(ICPSR 6884)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ MDATA.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

77,467 cases

40 variables

80-unit long record

1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

**Nebraska juvenile court records,
1975–1987**

(ICPSR 8915)

Summary: Records contain a county code, the youth's date of birth, age at referral, sex, date of referral, source of referral, number of prior referrals, care pending disposition, reason for referral, manner of handling, date of disposition, and case disposition. A case may have included more than one offense, but only the "most serious" offense (in the opinion of court personnel) is recorded. The majority of records also include information on diagnostic services needed, educational attainment, employment and school status, length of residence of child in county, child's living arrangements at referral, marital status of natural parents, combined family annual income, whether or not the youth was represented by counsel, and the occupation of the primary parent or guardian. Class IV

Extent of collection: 13 data files + machine-readable documentation (text).

Logical record length data format

Parts 1–13

Nebraska juvenile court data, 1975–1987

rectangular file structure

4,454 to 6,856 cases per part

40 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

**Nebraska juvenile court records,
1988–1993**

(ICPSR 6809)

Summary: Cases involving individuals under age 18 which are filed directly in district courts and juvenile traffic offenses or citations are not included. The data contain a record of each case processed with or without filing a petition and include a county code, youth's date of birth, age at referral, sex, date of referral, date of disposition, and case disposition.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1–6
1988–1993 data
rectangular file structure
6,670 to 9,595 cases per part
40 variables
56-unit long record
1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice
and Nebraska Commission on Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Nebraska Juvenile court records, 1994

(ICPSR 6885)

Summary: Cases involving individuals under age 18 that were filed directly in district courts or juvenile traffic offenses or citations were not included. The data include a record of each case processed with or without filing a petition and include a county code, youth's date of birth, age at referral, sex, date of referral, date of disposition, and case disposition.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
8,774 cases
34 variables
56-unit long record
1 record per case

National Center for State Courts

Criminal case processing in metropolitan courts, 1976

(ICPSR 7750)

Summary: In 1977 the National Center for State Courts, in cooperation with the National Conference of Metropolitan Courts, began a research and demonstration project on the delay in processing criminal cases in major metropolitan courts. The objectives were (1) to determine the scope and extent of the delay in such courts, (2) to identify factors associated with the delay, and (3) to suggest and ultimately test techniques that might work to reduce the delay. The variables include geographic location, disposition type, most serious charge against the defendant, and dates of arrest, trial, disposition, and sentencing.

Universe: Criminal cases disposed of at the general jurisdiction trial court level in United States metropolitan courts in the 1976 fiscal or calendar year.

Sampling: The survey consists of 21 samples, each of which contains data on 400 to 600 individual criminal cases. These cases were either systematically or randomly selected from the set of cases finally disposed of at the general jurisdiction trial court level in either the 1976 fiscal or calendar year.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
10,476 cases
14 variables
51-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National Center for State Courts
**State court statistics, 1985–1994:
[United States]**
(ICPSR 9266)

Summary: This data collection provides comparable measures of state appellate and trial court caseloads by type of case for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Court caseloads are tabulated according to generic reporting categories developed by the Court Statistics and Technology Committee of the Conference of State Court Administrators. These categories describe differences in the unit of count and the point of count when compiling each court's caseload. Major areas of investigation include: (1) case filings in state appellate and trial courts, (2) case dispositions in state appellate and trial courts, and (3) appellate opinions. Within each of these areas of investigation, cases are separated by main case type, including civil cases, capital punishment cases, other criminal cases, juvenile cases, and administrative agency appeals.

Universe: State appellate and trial court cases in the United States.

Note: (1) A user's guide containing court codes and variable descriptions for the 1987 data is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR. (2) The codebook for the 1988–1992 data are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

Extent of collection: 22 data files + machine-readable documentation (text and PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image (Parts 1 and 2) and logical record length data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33
Appellate court data, 1985–1995
rectangular file structure
91 to 99 cases per part
172 to 191 variables per part
80 to 1,112-unit-long record per part
1 to 10 records per case per part

Parts 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34
Trial court data, 1985–1995
rectangular file structure
182 to 195 cases per part
181 to 212 variables per part
80 to 1,170-unit-long record per part
1 to 13 record per case per part

Related publication:
National Center for State Courts
"State court caseload statistics: Report 1987" (Publication No. R-109). Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Newmark, Lisa, Adele Harrell, and Bill Adams

Victims' ratings of police services in New York and Texas, 1994–1995 survey

(ICPSR 6787)
(Diskette D00319)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 92-IJ-CX-K009.

Summary: The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act of 1984 (FVPSA) provided funding, through the Office of Victims of Crime in the U.S. Dept. of Justice, for 23 law enforcement training projects across the nation from 1986 to 1992. FVPSA was enacted to assist states in (1) developing and maintaining programs for the prevention of family violence and for the provision of shelter to victims and their dependents and (2) providing training and technical assistance for personnel who provide services for victims of family violence. The National Institute of Justice awarded a grant to the Urban Institute in late 1992 to evaluate the police training projects. One of the program evaluation methods the Urban Institute used was to conduct surveys of victims in New York and Texas. The primary objectives of the survey were to find out, from victims who had contact with law enforcement officers in the pre-training period and/or in the post-training period, what their experiences and evaluations of law enforcement services were, how police interventions had changed over time, and how the quality of services and changes related to the police training funded under the FVPSA. Following the conclusion of training, victims of domestic assault in New York and Texas were surveyed

through victim service programs across each state. Similar, but not identical, instruments were used at the two sites. Service providers were asked to distribute the questionnaires to victims of physical or sexual abuse who had contact with law enforcement officers. The survey instruments were developed to obtain information and victim perceptions of the following key subject areas: history of abuse, characteristics of the victim-abuser relationship, demographic characteristics of the abuser and the victim, history of law enforcement contacts, services received from law enforcement officers and victims' evaluations of these services, and community demographics. Variables on history of abuse include types of abuse experienced, first and last time physically or sexually abused, and frequency of abuse. Characteristics of the victim-abuser relationship include length of involvement with the abuser, living arrangement and relationship status at time of last abuse, number of children the victim had, and number of children at home at the time of last abuse. Demographic variables provide age, race/ethnicity, employment status, and education level of the abuser and the victim. Variables on the history of law enforcement contacts and services received include number of times law enforcement officers were called because of assaults on the victim, number of times law enforcement officers actually came to the scene, first and last time officers came to the scene, number of times officers were involved because of assaults on the victim, number of times officers were involved in the last 12 months, and type of law enforcement agencies the officers were from. Data are also included on city size by population, city median household income, county population density, county crime rate, and region of state of the responding law enforcement agencies. Over 30 variables record the victims' evaluations of the officers' responsiveness, helpfulness, and attitudes.

Universe: Victims of domestic violence in New York and Texas.

Sampling: New York and Texas were chosen as survey sites for several reasons: (1) The high level of training dissemination in both states increased the likelihood that victims in the survey might have encountered officers exposed to training experiences and materials related to the FVPSA training activities. (2) Victim advocacy groups in each state were planning or had conducted similar surveys and could provide access to victim service programs and their clients. (3) The two states provided diversity in both geographical loca-

tion and population demographics. (4) The two represent the second and third most populous states in the nation and the two most populous states to receive FVPSA training grants. A total of 128 programs received 1,240 surveys. The final sample of eligible respondents consisted of 547 victims, 326 contacted through 53 programs in New York, and 221 contacted through 33 programs in Texas.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: SCAN/REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/MDATA.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
547 cases
239 variables
377-unit long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Newmark, Lisa, Adele Harrell, and Bill Adams "Evaluation of police training conducted under the family violence prevention and services act" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission
Pennsylvania sentencing data, 1977, 1980, 1983
(ICPSR 8327)

The Pennsylvania sentencing data contain information on sentencing decisions for three years, 1977, 1980, and 1983. The 1977 data are based on individual 12-percent random samples of sentences selected from each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. The data include sentences imposed for felonies and misdemeanors, excluding driving under the influence. There are 2,907 cases in the 1977 data. The 1980 data were collected in 23 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. The sampling strategy varied by county and a description is included in the codebook. There are 2,023 cases in the 1980 data. The 1983 data are based on sentencing guideline forms submit-

ted to the Commission by sentencing judges. There are 16,569 cases in the 1983 data. Variables in the three files include defendant's sex, race, age, prior record, offense charge, sentences imposed, weapon usage, victim information, and socioeconomic status of the defendant. The logical record length of the data is 80 characters. Class IV

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
11,063 cases
74 variables
252-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Pretrial Services Resource Center

National pretrial reporting program series

This data collection effort was undertaken to determine whether accurate and comprehensive pretrial data can be collected at the local level and subsequently aggregated at the state and federal levels. The data contained in this collection provide a picture of felony defendants' movements through the criminal courts. Offenses were recoded into 14 broad categories that conform to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' crime definitions. Other variables include sex, race, age, prior record, relationship to criminal justice system at the time of the offense, pretrial release, detention decisions, court appearances, pretrial rearrest, adjudication, and sentencing. The unit of analysis is the defendant. Class II

Universe: Felony court filings during a given month in the 75 most populous counties in the United States.

Sampling: In a two-stage sampling process, the first stage was a stratified sample to select 40 of the 75 most populous counties, and the second stage was a systematic sample of defendants based on felony filings within each selected county.

National pretrial reporting program, 1990-1991

(ICPSR 6136)
(Diskette D00276)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
13,597 cases
149 variables
479-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National pretrial reporting program, 1992-1993

(ICPSR 6489)
(Diskette D00317)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

National pretrial reporting program, 1988-1989

(ICPSR 9508)

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ RECODE/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA

rectangular file structure
13,206 cases
122 variables
488-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Rowland, C.K.

**Federal district court civil decisions,
1981-1987: Detroit, Houston, and
Kansas City**

(ICPSR 9367)

Summary: These data describe unpublished civil cases filed and terminated in the three federal district courts of Detroit, Michigan, Houston, Texas, and Kansas City, Missouri, between 1981 and 1987. The data were collected to enable researchers to measure the relative influence of local legal environments and politicized judicial appointments on unpublished substantive and procedural outcomes. Variables in the collection specify the date a case was filed and terminated, type of case filed, specific judgment and nature of the decision, whether a monetary award was granted, and if so, the amount involved. Information also is included on whether a government litigant was involved, if a jury trial was requested and by whom, type of attorney for plaintiff and defendant, type and number of motions filed (and by whom), and outcome of appeal, if applicable. Class IV

Universe: Civil federal district court cases filed and terminated in Houston, Detroit, and Kansas City, between 1981 and 1987.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
7,995 cases
37 variables
60-unit-long record
1 record per case

Silverstein, Lee, 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." *UCLA Law Review* 14 (1967), 1272.

Nagel, Stuart S.

"The tipped scales of American justice." *Transaction: Social Science and Modern Society* (1966), 3.

Nagel, Stuart S.

"Effects of alternative types of counsel on criminal procedure." *Indiana Law Journal* 48 (1973), 404.

Toborg, Mary A.

**Pretrial release practices in the
United States, 1976-1978**

(ICPSR 7972)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0038.

Summary: This data collection represents Phase II of a larger project to evaluate pretrial release practices. The study focuses on four major topics: (1) release — rates and types of releases, defendant or case characteristics and their impact on the release decision, (2) court appearance — extent to which released defendants appear in court, factors associated with defendants' failure to appear in court, (3) pretrial criminality — number of rearrests during the pretrial period and the factors predicting rearrest, charges and rates of conviction for crimes committed during the pretrial period, and (4) impact of pretrial release programs — effect of programs on release decisions and on the behavior of de-

fendants. The study is limited to adult defendants processed through state and local trial courts, and to pretrial release rather than pretrial intervention or diversion programs. Part 1 is an analysis of release practices and outcomes in eight jurisdictions (Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland, Washington, DC, Dade County, Florida, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Pima County, Arizona, Santa Cruz County, California, and Santa Clara County, California). The pretrial release "delivery systems," that is, the major steps and individuals and organizations in the pretrial release process, were analyzed in each jurisdiction. Additionally, a sample of defendants from each site was studied from point of arrest to final case disposition and sentencing. Part 2 of this study examines the impact of the existence of pretrial release programs on release, court appearance, and pretrial release outcomes. An experimental design was used to compare a group of defendants who participated in a pretrial release program with a control group who did not. Experiments were conducted in Pima County (Tucson), Arizona, Baltimore City, Maryland, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur), Texas. In Tucson, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases.

Sampling: Sites were chosen to reflect geographic dispersion, a wide range of release types, and broad eligibility for program participation.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Retrospective cities
rectangular file structure
3,410 cases
223 variables
362-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Experimental cities
rectangular file structure
1,598 cases
271 variables
428-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Toborg, Mary A.

"Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1981.

Documentation machine-readable only

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Augmented federal probation, sentencing, and supervision information system, 1985

(ICPSR 9664)

Summary: The United States Sentencing Commission, established by the 98th Congress, is an independent agency in the judicial branch of government. The Commission recommends guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. These data were collected to determine whether sentencing disparities existed and whether the guidelines were adequate. Basic information in the collection includes a description of the offense, characterization of the defendant's background and criminal record, method of disposition of the case, and sentence imposed. Felony and misdemeanor cases are included while petty offense cases are excluded. Three types of additional information were used to augment the existing data: (1) more detailed offense and offender characteristics identified by the United States Sentencing Commission but coded by federal probation officers, (2) actual time served in prison from the SENTRY data file of the United States Bureau of Prisons, and (3) information necessary to estimate prospective release dates from the hearing files of the United States Parole Commission. The unit of analysis is the defendant. Class IV

Sampling: Stratified random sample.

Universe: Individuals sentenced for serious misdemeanor or felony offenses between October 1, 1984, and September 30, 1985, in United States District Courts.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, specific information identifying defendants has been eliminated from these data.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Drug offenses data

rectangular file structure

2,879 cases

186 variables

1,722-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Street crime offenses data

rectangular file structure

2,756 cases

186 variables

1,722-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

White collar offenses data

rectangular file structure

2,815 cases

186 variables

1,722-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Other offenses data

rectangular file structure

2,120 cases

186 variables

1,722-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Monitoring of federal criminal convictions and sentences: Appeals data, 1993–1996

(ICPSR 6559)

Summary: This collection contains appellate information from the 12 circuit courts of appeals of the United States. The United States Sentencing Commission compiled from the Clerk of the Court of each court of appeals the final opinions and orders, both published and

unpublished, in all criminal appeals for the time period surveyed. The Commission also collected habeas corpus decisions (although technically civil matters), because such cases often involve sentencing issues. Both the "case" and the "defendant" are used in this collection as units of analysis. Each "case" comprises individual records representing all co-defendants participating in a consolidated appeal. Each defendant's record comprises the sentencing-related issues corresponding to that particular defendant. The 1993 data file (Part 1) includes all appeals cases received by the U.S. Sentencing Commission as of December 22, 1993, that had disposition dates between March 9, 1990, and September 30, 1993 (inclusive). The 1994 file (Part 2) includes all appeals cases received as of December 23, 1994, that had disposition dates between October 1, 1993, and September 30, 1994 (inclusive). The 1995 data file (Part 6) includes all appeals cases received as of December 26, 1995, that had disposition dates between October 1, 1994, and September 30, 1995 (inclusive). The 1996 data file (Part 7) includes all appeals cases received as of December 27, 1996, that had disposition dates between October 1, 1995, and September 30, 1996 (inclusive).

Universe: All appeals cases received by the United States Sentencing Commission.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text and PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/SCAN/REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

1993 data

rectangular file structure

6,078 cases

46 variables

181-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1994 data

rectangular file structure

6,745 cases

46 variables

181-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6
1995 data
rectangular file structure
6,863 cases
47 variables
188-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
1996 data
rectangular file structure
6,710 cases
46 variables
175-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Universe: All defendants in felony cases heard between 1968 and 1979 in a large Northeastern city.

Sampling: Random sample of convicted defendants selected from a larger sample. The sample was stratified by the gender of the judge with sampling fractions of .2 for male and 1.0 for female judges, yielding a larger number of female judges in the final sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
5,562 cases
19 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Welch, Susan, and Cassia Spohn

Effects of prior record in sentencing research in a large northeastern city, 1968–1979: [United States]

(ICPSR 8929)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0035.

Summary: This data collection examines the impact of defendants' prior criminal records on the sentencing of male and female defendants committing violent and nonviolent crimes. The collection also provides data on which types of prior records most influenced the sentencing judges. Variables deal specifically with the defendant, the judge, and the characteristics of the current case. Only cases that fell into one of the 14 categories of common offenses were included. These offenses were murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, minor assault, burglary, auto theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, forgery, sex offenses other than rape, drug possession, and driving while intoxicated. Class IV

Related publications:

Gruhl, J., C. Spohn, and S. Welch

"Women as policymakers: The case of trial judges." *American Journal of Political Science* 25 (1981), 308–322.

Spohn, C., and S. Welch

"The effect of prior record in sentencing research: An examination of the assumption that any measure is adequate." *Justice Quarterly* 4 (1987), 287–302.

Uhlman, Thomas M.

"The impact of defendant race in trial-court sanctioning decisions." In John A. Gardiner (ed.), *Public Law and Public Policy*. New York, NY: Praeger, 1977.

SEE ALSO...

The following data collection contains information related to topics covered in this chapter. For a full description of this study, consult the chapter indicated.

McDonald, William F., Lonnie A. Athens, and Thomas J. Minton. **Repeat offender laws in the United States: Forms, uses, and perceived value, 1983** (ICPSR 9328)
See VI. Criminal justice system

V. Courts

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Census of state felony courts, 1985:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 8667)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to update the directory listing of felony courts in this country, and to provide a universe from which a sample of courts could be selected based on felony caseload. The study includes information on all state felony courts in the United States, including the number of cases filed and disposed by conviction, acquittal, dismissal, or other means. Court administrators were asked to indicate the manner in which cases filed and disposed were counted, such as by defendant, charge, or indictment/information. The total number of cases disposed during the period was also collected for juvenile delinquents and for traffic offenses (moving violations), where applicable. Finally, data were gathered on whether felonies reduced to misdemeanors were included in the felony count and whether lower courts in the jurisdiction accept guilty pleas to felonies. Class II

Universe: All general jurisdiction courts in the United States.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

rectangular file structure

3,590 cases

48 variables

193-unit-long record

3 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Civil justice survey of state courts,
1992: [United States]**

(ICPSR 6587)

(Diskettes D00310-D00311)

(CD-ROM CD0012)

Summary: This survey is the first broad-based, systematic examination of the nature of civil litigation in state general jurisdiction trial courts. Data collection was carried out by the National Center for State Courts with assistance from the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners and the United States Bureau of the Census. The data collection produced two datasets. The first is a merged sample of approximately 30,000 tort, contract, and real property rights cases disposed during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1992. The second is a sample of about 6,500 jury trial cases disposed over the same time period. Data collected include information about litigants, case type, disposition type, processing time, case outcome, and award amounts for civil jury cases.

Universe: Forty-five jurisdictions chosen to represent the 75 most populous counties in the nation.

Sampling: The sample for this study was designed and selected by the United States Bureau of the Census. It was a two-stage stratified sample with 45 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage. The top 75 counties account for about 37 percent of the United States population and about half of all civil filings. The 75 counties were divided into four strata based on aggregate civil disposition data for 1990 obtained through telephone interviews with court staffs in the general jurisdiction trial courts. The sample consisted of tort, contract, and real property rights cases disposed between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 1992.

Note: (1) For reasons of confidentiality, the names of plaintiffs and defendants, along with case and docket numbers, have been removed. ICPSR has added a record identifier.

(2) The alternative dispute resolution (ADR) information was determined to be unreliable.
(3) The codebook contains data collection instruments and related Bureau of Justice Statistics reports on the datasets.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Tort, contract, and real property rights data

rectangular file structure

29,880 cases

128 variables

288-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Civil jury cases data

rectangular file structure

6,504 cases

143 variables

320-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Bureau of the Justice Statistics

"Tort cases in large counties." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1995.

Bureau of the Justice Statistics

"Contract cases in large counties." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1996.

Bureau of the Justice Statistics

"Civil jury cases and verdicts in large counties." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National prosecutors survey, 1990

(ICPSR 9579)

Summary: This survey queried chief prosecuting attorneys of state prosecutorial districts (district attorneys, commonwealth attorneys, etc.) about the prosecution of felony cases within their jurisdictions during 1989–1990. Questions regarding the pretrial, filing, and pretrial stages of felony prosecution asked about policies limiting the time for plea negotiations, the role of the grand jury, how felony cases were screened, and the amount of time that usually elapsed before the prosecutor was notified of persons arrested for a felony. Prosecutors were also asked to report the percentage of court case filings that were by grand jury indictment, by information following a preliminary hearing, or by other means, and the percentage of felony cases processed by a court of general jurisdiction, a felony court, or other court(s). The trial stage of felony prosecution was covered by questions about the conduct of voir dire examination of prospective jurors, limits on time allowed to commence trial, the number of permitted peremptory challenges, who was responsible for notifying government witnesses to appear in court, whether the prosecution had the right to request a jury trial, whether the jurisdiction's felony court discouraged motions on trial date that would delay trial, and whether the felony court normally granted a continuance on trial date to permit additional time for plea negotiations. Questions on felony sentencing and appeals asked whether the prosecutor was usually present at felony sentence proceedings, whether the judge usually ordered a presentence report, whether victim information was requested or provided by the court, whether the prosecutor normally recommended a type or duration of sentence to be imposed, whether police, victims, or witnesses were notified of the disposition of felony cases, whether the prosecutor was involved in various types of appellate work, and whether the prosecutor had any right of appeal from rulings on motions, from sentences, and from determination of guilt or innocence. General information gathered by the survey includes the number of jurisdictions contained in the prosecutorial district, the number of attorneys and investigators employed in the sampled jurisdiction and in the prosecutorial district as a whole, the length of the prosecutor's term of office, the number of law enforcement agencies that brought arrests into the jurisdiction's

court, how much of the prosecutor's felony caseload was assigned on a vertical basis, the kinds of non-felony matters the prosecutor had responsibility for or jurisdiction over (e.g., family and domestic relations, mental commitments, environmental protection, traffic, etc.), whether the office of prosecutor was an elective position, and whether it was a full- or part-time position. Other general items include whether any felony defendants were provided an attorney on the grounds of indigency, whether, in criminal cases involving both state and federal jurisdiction, the prosecutor would ordinarily be cross-designated to represent the prosecutor in both courts, whether the prosecutor's office contained a "career criminal" unit, whether the state's attorney general was entitled to try cases in the jurisdiction's felony court, which types of criminal history data normally were of practical value in felony prosecution, and who supervised the probationer in most cases of adult felons sentenced to probation.

Universe: Counties and county equivalents in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified probability sample of 300 counties selected for the **National judicial reporting program, 1988** (ICPSR 9449).

Note: The dataset contains weights for analyses on a per-county basis and on a per-prosecutor basis.

Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Steering Committee.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/FREQ.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
300 cases
171 variables
309-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems. SD-T-2. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1978.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Report to the nation on crime and justice. 2nd ed. NCJ-105506. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1988.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

National prosecutor survey, 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National prosecutors survey, 1992
(ICPSR 6273)
(Diskette D00131)

Summary: This survey queried chief prosecuting attorneys of state prosecutorial districts (district attorneys, commonwealth attorneys, etc.) about the prosecution of felony cases within their jurisdictions during 1991 and 1992. Some items included in an earlier survey, **National prosecutors survey, 1990** (ICPSR 9579), were repeated, covering topics such as new methods of prosecution, new kinds of evidence, use of criminal history data, general workload statistics, funding, plea negotiations, sentencing of intermediate sanctions, relationships with victims and other persons aiding prosecution, criminal defense of indigents, and the use of lower courts and grand juries. New areas of concern in 1992 included staffing, turnover, recruitment, new kinds of felonies, problem cases, scientific evidence, computerization, staff training, drug testing, and the personal risks associated with the role of prosecutor. Demographic data include sex, race, and ethnic composition of current staff members.

Universe: Prosecutorial districts, usually consisting entirely of one county (190), but occa-

sionally two or more counties (100) in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified probability sample of approximately 300 counties selected for the **National judicial reporting program, 1990** (ICPSR 6038), equivalent to a nationally representative sample of chief prosecutors.

Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Advisory Committee.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
271 cases
448 variables
670-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

National prosecutors survey, 1994
(ICPSR 6785)
(Diskette D00277)

Summary: The National Survey of Prosecutors is a biennial survey of chief prosecutors in state court systems. A chief prosecutor is an official, usually locally elected and typically with the title of district attorney or county attorney, who is in charge of a prosecutorial district made up of one or more counties, and who conducts or supervises the prosecution of felony cases in a state court system. Prosecutors in courts of limited jurisdiction, such as municipal prosecutors, were not included in the survey. The survey's purpose was to

obtain detailed descriptive information on prosecutors' offices, as well as information on their policies and practices. The data collection instrument was based on questions that were included in the **National prosecutors survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6273), and also added queries on topics of current concern, including: cross-designation of state prosecutors to try cases in federal court; juvenile transfers to criminal court; personal liability insurance for prosecutors; and involvement with community-based drug abuse programs. Variables include whether certain categories of felony prosecution, such as gangs, hate crimes, domestic violence, stalking, fraud, or child abuse or abduction were handled; whether DNA evidence, videotape, expert or child witnesses, polygraph tests, or wiretap evidence were used in trials; types of intermediate sanctions used, including house arrest, electronic monitoring, work release, substance abuse rehabilitation or therapy, community service, and fines or restitution; problem cases; personal risks associated with the role of the prosecutor; civil actions against prosecutors; criminal defense of indigent offenders; staffing; workload; funding; whether the defendant's criminal history was used in trials; juvenile matters; relationships with victims and other persons aiding prosecution; computerization; and community leadership. The unit of analysis is the district office.

Universe: Prosecutorial districts in the United States, usually consisting entirely of one county.

Sampling: A list of all prosecutorial districts that handled felony cases was compiled by the Bureau of the Census from the approximately 3,100 counties and independent cities in the United States (total 2,343). The list consisted of 2,343 prosecutorial districts, 1992 population figures, and 1992 Uniform Crime Reports Part I adult arrest data by county. From this file the Census Bureau drew a stratified systematic sample. The 2,343 prosecutorial districts were grouped into 6 strata, depending on the number of Part I adult arrests in 1992. Within each stratum, districts were systematically selected for the sample. A sample of 308 districts was chosen that is expected to yield a coefficient of variation of about 2 percent for variables correlated with population and arrests. A questionnaire was mailed to the chief prosecutor of each district.

Note: The data collection instrument is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file.

Restrictions: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Advisory Committee.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
275 cases
433 variables
629-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**National survey of court organization:
Courts and court division, 1971-1972**
(ICPSR 7640)

Summary: The purpose of this study 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 for courts include information on the 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 types of statistics. Court subdivision variables cover 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.

Note: (1) This study was conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) by the Governments Division of the United States Census Bureau. (2) Data and documentation were originally prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR

Data format: Logical record length and card image with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
18,714 cases
117 variables
202-unit-long record
3 records per case

Related publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"National survey of court organization."
Stock No. 2700-00228. Washington, DC:
U.S. Government Printing Office.

Documentation machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

**National Indigent criminal defense
survey, 1982: [United States]**
(ICPSR 8417)

Summary: This survey was conducted to provide defense practitioners, policy-makers, and planners in the criminal justice system with national-level data on topics such as system types, funding sources, costs, and caseloads of indigent defense programs. The goal of the survey effort was to obtain data concerning the nature and scope of indigent service delivery. Specifically, the three basic ob-

jectives were to provide descriptive data, to assess the level of response to defense service delivery requirements, and to facilitate further research. Class II

Universe: Indigent defense programs in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified random sample based on county population size, as reported in the 1980 Census of the Population.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1

County data

rectangular file structure

491 cases

46 variables

289-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Preliminary program data

rectangular file structure

750 cases

180 variables

461-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 3

Conflict program data

rectangular file structure

148 cases

180 variables

461-unit-long record

6 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Aikman, Alexander, Mary Elsner Oram,
and Frederick Miller

**Use of adjuncts to supplement judicial
resources in six jurisdictions, 1983–
1986: [United States]**

(ICPSR 8979)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept.
of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The
grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0021.

Summary: This multisite data collection evalua-
tes the impact of judicial adjunct attorneys

and referees on the court system at the county and state levels in six jurisdictions: (1) Pima County, Arizona, (2) Multnomah County, Oregon, (3) King County, Washington, (4) Hennepin County, Minnesota, (5) Phoenix, Arizona, and (6) the state of Connecticut. There are three different units of observation in this study: (1) civil trial cases, (2) trial judges, including regular judges and adjunct attorneys, and (3) litigating attorneys. The court case data include information on type of case, date of trial, type of judge, type of disposition, and date of disposition. For the questionnaire data obtained on judges, adjuncts, and litigating attorneys, information includes experience with the program, satisfaction, and ideas for changes. Class IV

Sampling: Sampling procedures varied by site. In Tucson all the civil court trial cases disposed by judicial adjuncts or regular judges between January 1984 and March 1985 were selected. The first 50 civil cases disposed each quarter that requested jury trials also were included in the sample. In Portland 10 percent of the cases with motions for summary judgments heard by judicial adjuncts and regular judges between January 1983 and December 1985 were selected for the sample. In Minneapolis the sample consisted of all the civil cases referred to arbitration hearings conducted by adjunct attorneys from September 1985 to June 1986. In Seattle the sample included regular judges, adjunct attorneys, and litigating attorneys who responded to a mailed questionnaire. In Phoenix the sample included civil appeals that were disposed by adjunct attorneys and judges between 1983 and 1985. In Connecticut a sample was selected from all the civil cases referred to the trial reference program in three Superior Courts from January 1984 through June 1985. For Connecticut there is also a sample of regular judges, trial adjunct attorneys, litigating attorneys, and clients who responded to a mailed questionnaire.

Extent of collection: 10 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Hennepin County civil case data

rectangular file structure

1,181 cases

37 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2	Part 9
Phoenix civil case data	Pima County pro tem program
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
1,703 cases	306 cases
36 variables	38 variables
80-unit-long record	80-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 3	Part 10
Connecticut superior court data	Pima County Jury trial data
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
217 cases	160 cases
39 variables	38 variables
80-unit-long record	80-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 4	Related publication:
Connecticut superior court referee data	Aikman, Alexander B., Mary Elsner Oram, and Frederick G. Miller <i>Friends of the courts: Lawyers as supplemental judicial resources.</i>
rectangular file structure	
31 cases	
38 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 5	Baldus, David C., George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.
Connecticut superior court attorney data	Procedural reform of jury murder convictions in Georgia, 1970-1978
rectangular file structure	(ICPSR 9265)
16 cases	Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to assess the impact of the 1973 reforms of the death penalty laws on the levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in capital sentencing in Georgia. The data cover two different periods corresponding to the periods before and after the reform: 1970-1972 and 1973-1978. Numerous measures of defendant blameworthiness were developed as a basis for assessing levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in Georgia's capital charging and sentencing system. Specific variables include race, sex, current offense, prior conviction and arrests, method of killing, and number of victims. Class IV
36 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 6	Universe: All defendants convicted of murder at trial during 1973-1978, and for 1970-1972 all death cases plus life-sentence cases that resulted in a murder trial conviction in Georgia.
Multnomah County circuit court data	
rectangular file structure	
252 cases	
17 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 7	Sampling: Nonprobability sample for 1970-1972 and all cases (death and life sentence) convicted of murder at trial from 1973 to 1978.
King County panelist data	
rectangular file structure	
27 cases	
68 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 8	Extent of collection: 1 data file
King County attorney data	
rectangular file structure	
44 cases	
50 variables	
80-unit-long record	
1 record per case	

Card image data format with SAS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

762 cases

160 variables

80-unit-long record

31 records per case

Related publications:

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski
Equal justice and the death penalty: A legal and empirical analysis. Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 1990.

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski
"Comparative review of death sentences: An empirical study of the Georgia experience." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 24 (1983), 661.

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski
"Arbitrariness and discrimination in the administration of the death penalty: A challenge to State Supreme Courts." *Stetson Law Review* 15 (1986), 133.

Bogart, W.A., and Neil Vidmar

Access to Justice In Ontario, 1985–1988

(ICPSR 9729)

Summary: This data collection, which is a replication and extension of a survey conducted by the Civil Litigation Research Project at the University of Wisconsin, was designed to assess experiences with the Ontario, Canada Civil Justice System. Interviews were conducted with the heads of households in the sample. Major demographic variables include age, occupation, number of persons in the household, language, ethnic background, religion, education, and family income. Respondents were asked about the nature of criminal justice-related problems their households had experienced, e.g., auto accidents, work injuries, discrimination, problems with a landlord, violations of privacy, and victimization. Questions were also asked about actions taken in response to the problem, such as whether a lawyer was contacted, reasons for not contacting a lawyer, whether nonlawyer assistance was sought, whether a claim was made, and reasons for not making a claim. Finally, respondents were asked a series of questions about the household's experience with the Ontario Jus-

tice System if a claim was made, such as whether there was a trial or a hearing, how much the lawyer charged, evaluation of the result, satisfaction with the result, evaluation of the cost, perceived delay, agreement reached, and compensation awarded. Class IV

Universe: Households with telephones in Ontario, Canada.

Sampling: A probability sample was selected using random-digit dialing. Northern Ontario was oversampled to obtain sufficient respondents to permit comparisons between the major centers of population and the more sparsely populated regions of the province.

Note: In this hierarchical dataset, each household has a type (0) record and additional records as necessary. There are a total of 10 different record types, numbered 0 to 10, for the total sample of 3,024 households. There are 58 variables for the type (0) records, 20 variables for type (1) records, 32 variables for type (2) records, 46 variables for type (3) records, 11 variables for type (4) records, 11 variables for type (5) records, 12 variables for type (6) records, 12 variables for type (7) records, 9 variables for type (8) records, and 8 variables for type (9) records.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure
78-unit-long record

Related publications:

Bogart, W.A., and Neil Vidmar

"Problems and experience with the Ontario civil justice system: An empirical assessment." In Alan Hutchinson (ed.), *Access to justice: Bridges and barriers.* Toronto, Canada: Carswell, 1990.

Kritzer, Herbert M., W.A. Bogart, and Neil Vidmar

"The aftermath of injury: Cultural factors in compensation seeking in Canada and the United States." *Law and Society Review* 25 (1991).

Documentation machine-readable only

Chaiken, Marcia R.

Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution, 1984-1986: Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts

(ICPSR 8980)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0055.

Summary: Collection of these data was undertaken in order to develop offender classification criteria that could be used to identify career criminals for priority prosecution. In addition to the crime records obtained from official sources and defendants' self-reports, information about prosecutors' discretionary judgments on sampled cases was obtained from interviews of prosecutors and case review forms completed by attorneys. Respondent and nonrespondent files, taken from official court records, contain information on current and past records of offenses committed, arrests, dispositions, sentences, parole and probation histories, substance abuse records, juvenile court appearances, criminal justice practitioners' assessments, and demographic characteristics. The prosecutor interview files contain variables relating to prosecutors' opinions on the seriousness of the defendant's case, subjective criteria used to decide suitability for prosecution, and case status at intake stage. Information obtained from prosecutors' case review forms includes defendants' prior records and situational variables related to the charged offenses. The self-report files contain data on the defendants' employment histories, substance abuse and criminal records, sentence and confinement histories, and basic socioeconomic characteristics. Class IV

Universe: All males prosecuted in Los Angeles County and Middlesex County for burglary, homicide, and robbery between 1984 and 1986.

Sampling: The sample was a random subset of male priority prosecuted defendants not prosecuted as career criminals but originally charged with crimes such as homicide, burglary, and robbery.

Note: In the self-report surveys of defendants, multiple indicators were included to assess reliability of responses. Data on Los Angeles nonrespondents were also collected to examine the possible response bias.

Extent of collection: 9 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Respondents: Los Angeles County 1

rectangular file structure

84 cases

416 variables

80-unit-long record

53 records per case

Part 2

Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 1

rectangular file structure

1 case

416 variables

80-unit-long record

53 records per case

Part 3

Respondents: Los Angeles County 2

rectangular file structure

200 cases

399 variables

80-unit-long-record

51 records per case

Part 4

Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 2

rectangular file structure

26 cases

399 variables

80-unit-long record

51 records per case

Part 5

Respondents: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure

190 cases

391 variables

80-unit-long record

51 records per case

Part 6

Prosecutors: Los Angeles County

rectangular file structure

298 cases

7 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Prosecutors: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure

181 cases

48 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 8

Self response: Los Angeles County

rectangular file structure

298 cases

377 variables

80-unit-long record

10 records per case

Part 9

Self response: Middlesex County

rectangular file structure

202 cases

377 variables

80-unit-long record

10 records per case

Related publication:

Chaiken, Marcia R., and Jan M. Chaiken

"Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution" (Unpublished Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson

Alternative procedures for reducing delays in criminal appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 9965)

(Diskette D00073)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0051.

Summary: This data collection investigates the effectiveness of alternative approaches to reducing delays in criminal appeals. Interviews were conducted with court representatives from districts employing differing alternatives. These districts and approaches are (1) case management in the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield, (2) staff screening for submission without oral argument in the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento, and (3) fast-tracking procedures in the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Parallel interviews were conducted in public defenders' offices in three additional locations: Colorado, the District of Columbia, and Minnesota. Questions focused on the backlogs courts were facing, the reasons for the backlogs, and the consequences. Participants were asked about the fairness and possible consequences of procedures employed by their courts and other courts in this study. Case data were acquired from court records

of the Springfield, Sacramento, and Rhode Island courts. Class III

Universe: Judges, attorneys, staff, and criminal appeal cases in the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento, the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield, and the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

Sampling: The three court districts in this study were chosen because they employed alternative procedures to reduce delays in criminal appeals, because the different approaches were succeeding, and because the approaches were representative of alternatives in dealing with criminal appeals. Attempts were made to interview individuals in varying positions in the appeals courts.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Appellate questionnaire data

rectangular file structure

127 cases

77 variables

79-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 2

Case data

rectangular file structure

1,059 cases

45 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Related publications:

Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson
Managing the criminal appeals process.
Washington, DC: Justice Resources, 1987.
Hanson, Roger A., and Joy A. Chapper
*Organizing the criminal appeals process:
The views of judges, government attorneys
and defense counsel.* Washington,
DC: Justice Resources, 1987.
Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson
How to handle criminal appeals. Washington,
DC: Justice Resources, 1987.

Documentation machine-readable only

Church, Thomas W., Jr.

**Assessing local legal culture:
Practitioner norms in four criminal
courts, 1979**
(ICPSR 7808)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-MU-AX-0023.

Summary: This study attempted to operationalize the concept of local legal culture by examining differences in the processing of twelve hypothetical criminal cases in four criminal courts. Questionnaires asking how these hypothetical cases should best be handled were administered to judges, district attorneys, and defense attorneys in four cities: Bronx County (New York City), New York; Detroit, Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In each city, the presiding judge, prosecutor, and head of the public defender's office were informed of the project. Questionnaires were distributed to prosecuting attorneys and public defenders by their supervisors. Judges were contacted in person or given questionnaires with a cover letter from the presiding judge. All questionnaires were completed anonymously and returned separately by respondents. The variables include number of years respondent had been in the criminal justice system, preferred mode of disposition and of sentencing for each of the twelve cases, and respondents' predictions of the probability of conviction in each case.

Universe: Judges, district attorneys, and defense attorneys in four United States cities.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
242 cases
114 variables
193-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Clements, William H.

**Effectiveness of client specific
planning as an alternative sentence,
1981-1982: Washington, DC and
Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince
George counties**

(ICPSR 8943)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0047.

Summary: This data collection was designed to evaluate the Client Specific Planning (CSP) program of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA). The CSP program offers nonincarcerative sentencing options and alternatives prepared for judges and presented by an NCIA caseworker. The study measures the impact of the program on sentence length, sentence severity, the effectiveness of the program at diverting serious felony offenders from incarceration, and the rate, type, seriousness, and timing of recidivism in a 24-month post-sentence risk period. Variables are provided for each defendant on demographic characteristics, criminal history, prior counseling experiences, prior incarceration, charges and dispositions of the recidivist arrests, and types of sentencing alternatives recommended in the CSP program. Class IV

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
258 cases
436 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Related publication:
Clements, William H.

"The effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Delaware, 1987.

Cole, George F., and Barry Mahoney

Fines as a criminal sanction: Practices and attitudes of trial court judges in the United States, 1985

(ICPSR 8945)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0012.

Summary: These data were collected to examine the practice and views of state trial court judges with respect to their use of fines as a criminal sanction. Respondents were asked about the composition of their caseloads, sentencing practices (including fines imposed for various circumstances), available information about the offender at time of sentencing, enforcement, collection procedures in their courts, and their attitudes toward the use of fines. In addition to questions concerning the judges' use of fines and other sanctions, the questionnaire presented the judges with hypothetical cases. Class IV

Universe: All state court judges of general jurisdiction and limited, but not special, jurisdiction in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified random sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,265 cases

144 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publication:

Cole, G.F., B. Mahoney, M. Thornton, and R.A. Hanson

"The practices and attitudes of trial court judges regarding fines as a criminal sanction." Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987.

Collins, James J.

Alternative probation strategies in Baltimore, Maryland

(ICPSR 8355)

This study was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute under a grant (#81-IJ-CS-

0005) provided by the National Institute of Justice. The purpose of this study was to assess the relative cost effectiveness of supervised probation, unsupervised probation, and community service. Data were collected from several sources: input-intake forms used by the State of Maryland, probation officers' case record files, Maryland state police rap sheets, FBI sources, and interviews with Maryland probationers. Nonviolent, less serious offenders who normally received probation sentences of 12 months or less were offered randomly selected assignments to one of three treatment methods over a five-month period. Baseline data for probationers in each of the three samples were drawn from an intake form which is routinely completed for cases. An interim assessment of recidivism was made at the midpoint of the intervention for each probationer using information drawn from police records. Probationers were interviewed at points six months and twelve months after probation ended. The study contains eight files. The logical record lengths of the first four files are 147, 87, 24, and 17 characters. The remaining four files have logical record lengths of 80 characters each. Class IV

Cunniff, Mark A.

Penal code citations: Sentencing in 18 American felony courts, 1983

(ICPSR 8396)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to describe sentencing outcomes in 18 jurisdictions across the United States based on sentences actually imposed on adjudicated felons. Such descriptive information provides an overview of how sentencing is operating in a jurisdiction as a whole and supplies a baseline against which the impact of changes in sentencing codes and practices can be assessed. The data focus on sentences handed down in courts of general jurisdiction for selected crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and drug trafficking.

Extent of collection: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1-18

Jurisdictions 1-2, 4-15, 17-20

rectangular file structure

146 to 1,284 cases per part

24 variables

57-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 19

All Jurisdictions

rectangular file structure

14,876 cases

24 variables

57-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Cunniff, Mark A.

The scales of justice: Sentencing out in 18 felony courts. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984.

Documentation machine-readable only

Cunniff, Mark A.

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, 1985 [United States]

(ICPSR 8708)

Summary: The purposes of this study are to describe sentencing outcomes in felony courts for selected serious offenses — homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and drug trafficking — and to establish a statistical series on sentencing outcomes in felony courts throughout the United States. The jurisdictions consist of cities and counties with an average population of 1.1 million persons. Among the jurisdictions the sentencing schemes available varied, with both determinate and indeterminate sentencing practices in operation. The study distinguishes between core informational items such as criminal charges, the type of sentence imposed and the terms of the prison sentence, and optional items such as the characteristics of the offense and the defendant, and how the case was processed.

Universe: Twenty-eight jurisdictions with populations ranging from 294,000 to 7,900,000.

Sampling: All sentences meted out in courts of general jurisdictions for seven felony of-

fenses. Sampling was low for homicide and rape but higher for burglary, larceny, and drug trafficking. The cases are weighted by the inverse of their sampling ratio with 23,389 records adjusted to represent 71,231 weighted records.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

23,389 cases

28 variables

130-unit-long record

2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Cunniff, Mark A., and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners

A sentencing postscript: Felony probationers under supervision in the community, 1983

(ICPSR 8647)

Summary: This study provides an overview of how the supervision of a class of felony probationers operates in a jurisdiction, and gives a baseline against which the impact of changes to probationary supervision can be measured. The objectives of this study were to describe the demographic characteristics of probationers, the nature and level of supervision that probationers receive, the extent and types of specified conditions imposed on probationers, the degree of probationer compliance with these specified conditions, the extent to which probationers are arrested and/or subjected to probationary disciplinary hearings while under supervision, and the exit status of probationers from community supervision.

Universe: Convicted adult felons sentenced to probation for the crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and drug trafficking.

Sampling: Sampling rates varied by type of crime and jurisdiction, with the desired goal

of 30 cases for each type of crime in each of the jurisdictions.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Probation hearings and new arrests

rectangular file structure

1,161 cases

35 variables

64-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Financial conditions

rectangular file structure

1,601 cases

34 variables

102-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Behavioral conditions

rectangular file structure

1,024 cases

21 variables

33-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Master file on probation

rectangular file structure

2,648 cases

26 variables

42-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Report to the nation on crime and justice: The data." Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1983.

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners

"The scales of justice: Sentencing outcomes in 18 felony courts." Washington, DC: National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1984.

Documentation machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

Judicial district data book, 1983: [United States]

(ICPSR 8439)

The Federal Judicial Center contracted with Claritas Corporation to produce the three data files in this collection from the Census Bureau's *1983 County and city data book*. The data, which are summarized by judicial units, were compiled from a county-level file and include information on area and population, households, vital statistics, health, income, crimes, housing, education, labor force, government finances, manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, and agriculture. The data are in three files. The first file, which provides data for federal judicial districts, has 92 cases; the second file, federal administrative divisions, has 204 cases; and the third file, federal jury divisions, has 320 cases. The logical record length of each file is 2,751 characters. Class IV

Federal Judicial Center

Long-range planning survey of federal judges, 1992: [United States]

(ICPSR 6544)

Summary: In October 1992, the Federal Judicial Center surveyed nearly all federal judges on a wide range of issues of concern to the federal courts. The survey was conducted for two purposes: to inform the deliberations of the Judicial Conference Committee on Long-Range Planning and to provide information for the Center's congressionally-mandated study of structural alternatives for the federal courts of appeals. Although the purposes were distinct, the areas of interest overlapped, resulting in a survey instrument that addressed many issues at differing levels of detail. The survey questions dealt with the nature and severity of problems in the federal courts, structure and relationships, jurisdiction size and resources, administration and governance, discovery, juries, criminal sanctions, deciding appeals in the current system, availability and compensation of counsel, and methods of civil dispute resolution.

Universe: Federal judges in the United States.

Sampling: A data collection instrument was mailed to anyone who was, as of October 1992, an active or senior circuit or district judge, a judge on the Court of International Trade or the Court of Federal Claims, a bankruptcy judge, or a full-time or part-time magistrate judge.

Note: Frequencies are available in hardcopy form only upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/RECODE/CONCHK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
1,489 cases
145 variables
147-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Geiselman, R. Edward, Karen J. Saywitz, and Gail K. Bornstein

Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance in California, 1989-1990

(ICPSR 9789)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0033.

Summary: This data collection, designed to improve the quality of children's testimony in court, evaluates how different types of interview formats affect the completeness and accuracy of children's recall performance. Specifically, the study assesses the impact of a "practice interview" about an event on the completeness and accuracy of later reports about a second, unrelated event. Three interview conditions were employed, and each condition consisted of both a practice interview and a target interview. The three conditions were RS, RC, and CC, where "R" repre-

sents a practice session with rapport-building only, "S" represents a target interview that contained all components of the standard interview procedure, and "C" represents either a practice or target interview that contained all components of the cognitive interview procedure. In rapport-building sessions, interviewers talked about school activities, family life, and favorite games with the child. In standard and cognitive interview sessions, the rapport-building sessions were followed by a request from the interviewer for the child to verbalize a narrative account of "what happened" during an event that had been previously staged by the experimenter. This narrative account was then followed by the interviewer's request for additional information about the event. Cognitive interviews also included several additional questions that were hypothesized to improve recall performance. The number of correct items recalled and the number of incorrect items generated were used to compare the performance of children in the three interview conditions. Class IV

Universe: All third- and sixth-graders in California.

Sampling: Convenience sample of 34 third-graders between the ages of 8 and 9 years, and 56 sixth-graders between the ages of 11 and 12.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
92 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Geiselman, R.E., K.J. Saywitz, and G.K. Bornstein

"Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance" (Final report and research brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Gibson, James L.

United States Supreme Court Judicial database, Phase II: 1953-1993

(ICPSR 6987)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to record information about the cases, litigants, amicus participants, and the opinions decided by the Supreme Court under the tenure of Chief Justices Earl Warren (1953-1969) and Warren Burger (1969-1986) and others through 1993. The approach of this study was to proceed deductively, rather than seek to infer values of a particular group of justices. This method allows the investigation of value conflicts that are not litigated, as well as the value conflicts represented in Supreme Court opinions. Opinions are coded on the basis of their literal content, and the data are organized around the opinions. There are eight types of opinions. Within each type, up to six topics are coded, and within each topic, up to two values are coded. There are three integrated parts to this study, each of which can be linked to the other files by specific variables. Part 1, Supreme Court Database, contains basic case attributes from **United States Supreme Court Judicial database, 1953-1993 terms** (ICPSR 9422) and the opinions given in the cases. Part 2, Briefs, gives information on the filers and co-filers for cases in which amicus curiae briefs were filed. Part 3, Groups, lists the litigants' names. The distinct aspects of the Court's decisions are covered by six types of variables in Part 1: (1) identification variables including case citation, docket number, unit of analysis, and number of records per unit of analysis, (2) background variables offering information on origin of case, source of case, reason for granting cert, parties to the case, direction of the lower court's decision, and manner in which the Court takes jurisdiction, (3) chronological variables covering date of term of court, chief justice, and natural court, (4) substantive variables including multiple legal provisions, authority for decision, issue, issue areas, and direction of decision, (5) outcome variables supplying information on form of decision, disposition of case, winning party, declaration of unconstitutionality, and multiple memorandum decisions, and (6) voting and opinion variables pertaining to the vote in the case and to the direction of the individual justices' votes.

Universe: United States Supreme Court decisions.

Note: (1) The data files contain undocumented codes. (2) Value labels are located in the export files provided.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export files for Parts 1 and 2

Part 1

Supreme Court database data

rectangular file structure

7,161 cases

1,899 variables

5,578-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Briefs data

rectangular file structure

7,347 cases

25 variables

112-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Groups data

rectangular file structure

5,708 cases

3 variables

130-unit long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Goldkamp, John S., and Michael R. Gottfredson

Judicial decision guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment, 1981-1982

(ICPSR 8358)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJR-0027.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to test the utility of a first version of bail guidelines. An experimental research approach was selected. A sample of judges, based upon a stratified quota sampling design, were selected from the Philadelphia Municipal Court. Eight judges were randomly selected to use guidelines or be "experimental judges"; and eight were randomly selected to be nonguidelines or "control judges." Data were taken from

defendant's files and include number of suspects involved, number of different offenses charged, most serious injury experienced by the victim(s), preliminary arraignment disposition, amount of bail, socioeconomic status and demographics of the defendant, prior criminal history, and reason for granting or denying bail. There are two files in this data collection. The first contains SPSS data definition statements and the second contains data for the 1,920 cases; each case has 10 records of data. Both files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Grofman, Bernard

Multnomah County [Oregon] jury project, 1973-1976

(ICPSR 9030)

The Multnomah County [Oregon] Jury Project, 1973-1976 was conducted as part of the Modeling Jury Decision Project funded by the National Science Foundation. These data represent a census of 32 jury panels that served from July 1973 through March 1976 in the Fourth Circuit Court in Multnomah County (Portland) Oregon. Information was obtained for both six-member and twelve-member juries. Data were collected from the official court records, monthly juror panel summaries, and from self-administered juror demographic data sheets. Information collected includes members of the jury, their votes, the final verdict, the type of case, the name of the judge, the amount of time taken by the jury to arrive at a decision, juror's age, occupation and years in residence in Oregon, educational background, family information, and past jury and trial information. The data include both individual-level juror and aggregate jury case data. The data collection contains 199 variables, and the data are in card image format with a logical record length of 80 characters. The data include information on 6,657 jurors and 1,159 trials. There are 48,244 records with 7 records per case. Class IV

Heinz, John P., and Edward O. Laumann

Chicago lawyers survey, 1975

(ICPSR 8218)

The American Bar Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the National Science

Foundation funded this study, which contains information collected in 1975 on attorneys in Chicago. The purpose of this data collection was to describe and analyze the social organization of the legal profession in Chicago. Several major aspects of the legal profession were investigated: the organization of lawyers' work; the social stratification within the local (Chicago) Bar Association; prestige within the profession; lawyers' personal values; career patterns and mobility; networks of association; and the "elites" within the profession. The data were collected based upon a stratified sample with simple random selection of elements within strata using *Sullivan's Law Directory* as a primary source, and as a supplementary source, *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory*. The universe is all attorneys in the city of Chicago who are nonretired and not recent graduates from law school (one year) who had law offices. Interviews were completed by 777 attorneys, and the dataset contains approximately 870 variables. The logical record length of the data records is 1,221 characters. Class III

Hindus, Michael S., Theodore M. Hammett, and Barbara M. Hobson

Massachusetts Superior Court files, 1859-1959

(ICPSR 7776)

A stratified sample of 1,968 civil cases and 1,422 criminal cases was drawn from the court files of two Massachusetts counties (one urban county and one rural county). The dataset consists of 82 variables for civil cases including type of complaint, relationship between parties, relief sought and relief granted, size of file, and the historical interest of the case. Fifty-two variables exist for the criminal cases, including type of crime, pleas, sentences, appeals, size of file, and the historical interest of the case. Class IV

Related publication:

Hindus, M.S., T.M. Hammett, and B.M. Hobson.

"The files of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 1859-1959: An analysis and a plan for action." Report of the Massachusetts Judicial Records Committee to the Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, 1979.

Hirsch, Ronald L.

National survey of lawyers' career satisfaction, Wave I, 1984, and Wave II, 1990

(ICPSR 8975)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to assess career satisfaction among young lawyers throughout the United States. The questionnaire was designed to include as many factors as possible that might reasonably affect job satisfaction. The 1984 survey solicited information on lawyers' job descriptions, educational background, psychological characteristics, and basic demographics. Other questions pertained to job setting, substantive law areas of the respondent, geographical area in which the law firm was located, time spent each day on certain projects, and job stress. The 1990 survey posed questions identical to those in the 1984 survey, and added items covering part-time work, referral plans, sexual harassment in the workplace, gender and racial biases, reasons for changing jobs, drug use, disabilities, law school activities, and weighted job satisfaction scales. Class III

Universe: For 1984 data: all lawyers admitted to the ABA in the United States prior to 1983. For 1990 data: all lawyers admitted to the ABA in the United States after 1983.

Sampling: In 1984, three target groups were identified: lawyers 36 years of age and over who belonged to the American Bar Association (ABA), members of the ABA under 36 years old, excluding law students, and all lawyers in the nonmember files kept by the ABA. A systematic random probability sample was drawn to represent each of the three groups of lawyers involved in the survey. The group of lawyers under 36 years of age was oversampled. In the 1990 survey, the 1984 respondents were reinterviewed. Also, a systematic random sample was drawn of all lawyers admitted to the Bar after 1983.

Note: In Part 1, 1984 Survey Data, the variable MATCHID can be used to match subjects in the 1984 data file with those in the 1990 data file (both files are already sorted by MATCHID). The variable RESPOND can be used to select those 1984 subjects present in the 1990 file. Missing data was not standardized in Part 2, 1990 Survey Data.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

1984 survey data
rectangular file structure
2,281 cases
431 variables
505-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

1990 survey data
rectangular file structure
2,189 cases
589 variables
1,769-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

American Bar Association

"State of the legal profession 1990." Chicago, IL: ABA Order Fulfillment Dept., 1990.

Kerstetter, Wayne A.

Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference, Dade County, Florida, criminal court, 1979

(ICPSR 7710)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 76-NI-99-0088.

Summary: This study reports on the implementation in Dade County, Florida, of a proposal to involve, on a voluntary basis, victims, defendants, and police in a judicial plea negotiation conference. The study was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. Parts 1-3, Defendants, Victims, and Police files, consist of responses to questionnaires given to defendants, victims, and police. The questionnaires were administered during 20-minute interviews, conducted after the case had been completed. The interview instruments were designed to collect data on three major issues: (1) the extent to which respondents reported participation in the processing of their cases, (2) respondents' knowl-

edge of the way their cases were processed, and (3) respondents' attitudes toward the disposition of their cases and toward the criminal justice system. Part 4 is the Conference Data File. During the pretrial settlement conference, an observer wrote down in sequence as much as possible of the verbal behavior. After the session, the observer made some subjective ratings, provided descriptive data about the conclusion of the session, and classified comments into one of the following categories: (1) Facts of the Case, (2) Prior Record, (3) Law and Practices, (4) Maximum Sentence, (5) Prediction of Trial Outcome, (6) Conference Precedent, (7) Personal Background History, and (8) Recommendations. Information in Part 5, the Case Information Data File, was drawn from court records and includes type of case, number of charges, sentence type, sentence severity (stated and perceived), seriousness of offense, date of arrest, date of arraignment, date of conference, prior incarcerations, and defendant background.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Defendant data file

rectangular file structure

320 cases

140 variables

219-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Victim data file

rectangular file structure

353 cases

153 variables

244-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Police data file

rectangular file structure

431 cases

95 variables

137-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Conference data file

rectangular file structure

533 cases

216 variables

285-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Case Information data file

rectangular file structure

1,073 cases

92 variables

147-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

LaFree, Gary, and Christine Rack

Metro court project: A study of mediation and adjudication in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, small claims court, 1990-1992

(ICPSR 6487)

Summary: This study used court records and interviews with disputants, litigants, and mediators in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, to compare the effects of ethnicity and gender in mediated versus adjudicated small claims disputes. Initial structured telephone interviews with both adjudicated and mediated claimants and respondents (Parts 1-4) were conducted. Follow-up questionnaires (Parts 6-8) were then administered to the initial interviewed groups. Data from mediators (Part 9) were collected from self-administered structured questionnaires. Pertinent questions from all eight survey instruments were combined into a master file (Part 5). This data collection also includes two qualitative summary files of adjudicated and mediated cases (Parts 10-11). The unit of analysis is the small claims case.

Universe: All noneviction small claims cases (less than \$5,000) with adult individuals, married couples, or businesses on both sides that proceeded to hearing or mediation with both parties present.

Sampling: A random selection of adjudicated cases and a random assignment of answered claims to mediation.

Note: (1) Parts 10 and 11 of this collection are text files that are qualitative summaries of mediated and adjudicated cases. (2) The

original questionnaires are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/
DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Mediated case telephone questionnaire for respondent with a hearing
rectangular file structure

243 cases
82 variables
167-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Mediated case telephone questionnaire for claimant with a hearing
rectangular file structure

252 cases
84 variables
173-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Adjudicated case telephone questionnaire for respondent with a hearing
rectangular file structure

230 cases
89 variables
179-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Adjudicated case telephone questionnaire for claimant with a hearing
rectangular file structure

284 cases
91 variables
185-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Master file
rectangular file structure

603 cases
48 variables
144-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Follow-up questionnaire, adjudicated, respondent and claimant
rectangular file structure
290 cases
15 variables
44-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

Follow-up questionnaire, mediation/agreement reached, respondent and claimant
rectangular file structure
170 cases
15 variables
44-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

Follow-up questionnaire, mediation/no agreement reached, respondent and claimant
rectangular file structure
88 cases
17 variables
27-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9

Exit questionnaire for mediators
rectangular file structure
514 cases
80 variables
268-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

Qualitative data: Summary of each mediated case in master file
80-unit-long record

Part 11

Qualitative data: Summary of each adjudicated case in master file
80-unit-long record

Related publication:

LaFree, Gary, and Christine Rack
"Effects of participants' ethnicity and gender on monetary outcomes in mediated and adjudicated civil cases." Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Mahoney, Barry

Caseflow management and delay reduction in urban trial courts of the United States, 1979, 1983-1985

(ICPSR 9918)

(Diskette D00207)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Assistance. The grant numbers are 84-IJ-CX-0077 (NIJ), 84-SN-AX-0001 (BJA), and 87-DD-CX-0002 (BJA).

Summary: The purpose of this study was to examine case flow management in order to reduce delays in urban trial courts. The data contain information from court records that reached disposition in a cross-section of urban general-jurisdiction trial courts during 1979, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The 1979 data files contain the baseline data for this survey. Data were gathered on civil and criminal case processing times across a broad range of courts, and changes in case processing times over a period of years were analyzed for 18 different jurisdictions: Newark; Pittsburgh; New Orleans; Miami; Wayne County, Michigan; Minneapolis; the Bronx; Phoenix; Portland; San Diego; Dayton; Boston; Cleveland; Providence; Wichita; Detroit; Oakland, California; and Jersey City. The data are supplemented by information supplied by trial court administrators and presiding judges in the courts participating in the study. Data include information on the nature of the case, the dates of first and last trials, and the total number of trials and their manner of disposition.

Universe: Civil and criminal trial cases in urban courts of the United States.

Sampling: A general sample of approximately 500 criminal cases and 500 civil cases was selected for each disposition year — 1979, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The approach to select the desired sample size of 500 was first to determine (or estimate) the number of dispositions in the year for which the sample was drawn. The determined (or the estimated) number was then divided by the desired sample size (500) to obtain the sampling interval. Using the random number as a starting point, every nth case on the list (where n is the sampling interval) was picked up for inclusion in the sample.

Note: (1) Data for 1979 are supplied for New Jersey and Wichita only. No civil data

are available for Detroit for 1983 and 1985, nor for Phoenix, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, or Oakland in 1984. See the notes in the codebook for information particular to certain sites. (2) The individual survey instrument for each site is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 21 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: 1979 civil data file

Part 2: 1983 civil data file

Part 3: 1984 civil data file

Part 4: 1985 civil data file

Part 5: 1979 criminal data file for Jersey City

Part 6: 1979 criminal data file for Wichita

Part 7: 1983 criminal data file for Miami

Part 8: 1983 criminal data file for the Bronx

Part 9: 1983 criminal data file for Portland

Part 10: 1983 criminal data file for Jersey City

Part 11: 1983 criminal data file for all other cities

Part 12: 1984 criminal data file for Miami

Part 13: 1984 criminal data file for the Bronx

Part 14: 1984 criminal data file for Portland

Part 15: 1984 criminal data file for Jersey City

Part 16: 1984 criminal data file for all other cities

Part 17: 1985 criminal data file for Miami

Part 18: 1985 criminal data file for the Bronx

Part 19: 1985 criminal data file for Portland

Part 20: 1985 criminal data file for Jersey City

Part 21: 1985 criminal data file for all other cities

rectangular file structure

415 to 8,828 cases per part

16 to 32 variables per part

53 to 54-unit-long record per part

1 to 2 records per case per part

Related publications: Mahoney, Barry, Larry L. Sipes, and Jeanne A. Ito "Implementing delay reduction and delay prevention programs in urban trial courts: Preliminary findings from current re- search." Williamsburg, VA: National Cen- ter for State Courts, 1985.	rectangular file structure 1,050 cases 31 variables 87-unit-long record 2 records per case
Mahoney, Barry, et al. "Caseflow management and delay reduc- tion in urban trial courts" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Jus- tice, 1988.	Related publication: Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr. "Ultimate impacts of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Jus- tice, 1991.
Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.	Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.
Impact of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws in the United States, 1969-1989 (ICPSR 9736)	State appellate court adaptation to caseload increase, 1968-1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8262)
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0045.	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-4046.
Summary: The certainty and promptness of punishment have long been hypothesized to be important variables in deterring crime. This data collection evaluates whether sen- tencing reforms to enhance certainty of pun- ishment and speedy trial laws to enhance promptness of punishment affected crime rates, prison admissions, and prison popula- tions. Variables include state, year, crime re- ports, economic conditions, population (in- cluding age structure), prison population, prison releases, and prison admissions. The unit of observation is the state by the year. Class IV	Summary: This data collection examines the impact of caseload pressures on both inter- mediate appellate courts and supreme courts for each state in the nation. The data describe in detail the changes made by ap- pellate courts and supply information related to each change. These changes include (1) adding judges, law clerks, and staff attor- neys, (2) expanding or creating intermediate appellate courts, (3) reducing panel size, (4) using summary procedures, (5) curtailing opinion practices by deciding cases without opinion or unpublished and memo opinions, and (6) curtailing oral argument length. Class IV
Universe: The population of the United States during 1969-1989.	Universe: All state appellate courts in the United States.
Sampling: The data collection is a pooled cross-sectional time series in 50 states for the period 1969-1989.	Note: These data are organized in a time- series cross-sectional design.
Note: This collection contains two 87-charac- ter records per case.	Extent of collection: 1 data file
Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collec- tion instrument	Card image data format
Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR	rectangular file structure 1,020 cases 260 variables 80-unit-long record 26 records per case
Logical record length data format	

Related publication:

Marvell, Thomas, and Carlisle Moody
"State appellate court adaptation to case-load growth: Final report." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Miethe, Terance D., and Charles A. Moore

Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines, 1978-1984

(ICPSR 9235)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0054.

Summary: This data collection gauges the effects of the Minnesota felony sentencing guidelines on prosecutorial charging practices, plea negotiations, and sentencing decisions. The collection provides primary sources for evaluating the statewide changes in the determinants of charging and sentencing decisions after the sentencing guidelines were enacted. In addition, the data files provide information on offender, offense, and various case processing characteristics. Class IV

Universe: Convicted defendants in Minnesota.

Sampling: The two data files represent two different samples. The statewide file contains all of the convictions in the state of Minnesota during the years studied. The county file is a random sample from case files of convicted felons who were sentenced during the study period in eight Minnesota counties.

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

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1

County raw data file
rectangular file structure
6,525 cases
37 variables
265-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Statewide raw data file
rectangular file structure
19,687 cases
27 variables
142-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Miethe, T.D.

"Charges and plea bargaining practices under determinate sentencing: An investigation of the hydraulic displacement of discretion." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 78 (1987), 101-122.

Miethe, T.D., and C.A. Moore

"Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines." Washington, DC: Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Moore, C.A., and T.D. Miethe

"Regulated and non-regulated sentencing decisions: An analysis of first-year practices under Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines." *Law and Society Review* 20 (1986), 253-277.

Documentation machine-readable only

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

Plea bargaining in the United States, 1978

(ICPSR 7775)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 77-NJ-99-0049.

Summary: This study was conducted in 1978 at the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure of the Georgetown University Law Center. The study consists of three files. The first contains information from 3,397 case files in six U.S. cities. The 63 variables include demographic information on the accused and the victim, past record of the accused, seri-

ousness of the offense, pleas entered, speed of trial process, and sentencing. The second file contains information gathered from in-court observations focusing on the formal supervision of plea bargaining by judges. There are approximately 33 variables for each of the 711 court observations. The third file consists of the results of a plea bargaining simulation game. There are 17 variables for each of the 479 cases in the file. Class IV

Musheno, Michael C.

**AIDS-related written court decisions in federal and state courts, 1984–1989:
[United States]**
(ICPSR 6502)

Summary: This data collection was designed to identify the party characteristics, case attributes, and idea structures of written court decisions related to Auto-Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Written court decisions related to AIDS in state and federal courts were located via the LEXUS and WESTLAW data systems. For a case to be eligible, it had to address an issue involving AIDS or involve a party who was believed to be infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and a legal decision had to provide sufficient written material to analyze. Coding was completed by three individuals with legal training based on a team-developed codebook. Except in those areas where a preliminary test showed 90-percent reliability, variables were coded based on a consensus rule. Variables include court jurisdiction; whether the case was civil or criminal; case issue area; gender of plaintiff; relationship between parties; demand and primary purpose of the demand by the defendant and the plaintiff; what the court explicitly relied upon for its decision; whether the plaintiff or defendant had AIDS, AIDS-Related Complex (ARC), or was HIV-infected; and whether the plaintiff or defendant was gay, an intravenous drug user, a prisoner or an accused criminal, a member of a stigmatized group, or a racial or an ethnic minority. The unit of analysis is the written court decision.

Universe: Written court decisions related to AIDS in the United States during the period 1984–1989.

Note: Undocumented codes were found in this data collection. Missing data are represented by blanks.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DOC/

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

189 cases

65 variables

109-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Musheno, Michael, Peter Gregware, and K. Drass

"Court management of AIDS disputes: A sociolegal analysis." *Law and Social Inquiry* 16, 4 (1991), 737–774.

Documentation machine-readable only

Nagel, Stuart S.

Judicial characteristics and judicial decision-making study, 1955
(ICPSR 7084)

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, judicial decision scores over a dozen separate areas and the career history of judges. There are 313 respondents, one record per respondent and approximately 50 variables.

Class IV

Related publications:

Nagel, Stuart S.

"Political party affiliation and judges' decisions." *American Political Science Review* 55 (1961), 843.

Nagel, Stuart S.

"Multiple correlations of judicial backgrounds and decisions." *Florida State University Law Review* 2 (1974), 258.

Nagel, Stuart S.

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 50 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 percent sent back usable questionnaires. Class IV

Related publications:

Nagel, Stuart S.

"Testing the effects of excluding illegally seized evidence." *Wisconsin Law Review* (1965), 283-310.

Nagel, Stuart S.

The legal process from a behavioral perspective. Dorsay Press, 1969.

Nagel, Stuart S., and Anthony S. Champagne

Legal representation data, 1970

(ICPSR 7540)

These data were obtained in 1970 by mailing questionnaires to a random sample of 474 attorneys across the country. Questions were asked 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, specialities, 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 phenome-

non 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 sample consists of the last practicing lawyer found at every tenth page of the alphabetic sections of the 1970 *Martin-dale-Hubbell Legal Directory*. There were 239 usable responses representing 51 percent of the sample. Class IV

Related publication:

Nagel, Stuart S.

Improving the legal process: Effects of alternatives. Lexington-Heath, 1975.

Nagel, Stuart S., 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 asked mainly concerned: (1) the degree of pretrial press publicity in pending criminal cases, (2) relevant attitudes, especially concerning ways of reducing the adverse effects of pretrial publicity while still having an informed public, and (3) prevailing procedures by editors, police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges. Fifty-four percent of the newspaper editors, 65 percent of the police chiefs, 50 percent of the prosecuting attorneys, and 48 percent of the defense attorneys, representing all 50 states, responded. Class IV

Related publications:

Nagel, Stuart S., 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).

Nagel, Stuart S., K. Reinbolt, and T. Eimermann

"Free press-fair trial controversy: Using empirical analysis to strike a desirable balance." *St. Louis University Law Journal* (1976).

Nagel, Stuart S., Paul Wice, and Marian Neff

Pretrial release data, 1969

(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 percent of the bond with cities requiring 100 percent 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 280 questionnaires to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and bail project directors in 80 cities. A total of 156 respondents, or 56 percent, sent back useable questionnaires. The questionnaire recipients were determined by consulting directories such as the *American Bar Association Criminal Law Directory* and the *Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory*. Class IV

Related publications:

Nagel, Stuart S., P. Wice, and M. Neff

Too much or too little policy: The example of pretrial release. Sage Publications, 1977.

Nagel, Stuart S., and M. Neff

Legal policy analysis: Finding an optimum level or mix. Lexington-Heath, 1977.

National Center for State Courts

Public Image of courts, 1977: General public data

(ICPSR 7703)

Public Image of courts, 1977: Special publics data

(ICPSR 7704)

Summary: These 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 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; (4) describe and account for evaluations of court performance; (5) indicate attitudes toward legal actors; and (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.

Universe: The general public of the United States (ICPSR 7703) and United States citizens with law/politics/business-related jobs (ICPSR 7704).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and card image

rectangular file structure
1,112 to 1,931 cases per part
553 to 748 variables
830 to 1,048-unit-long records per part
13 to 16 records per case

Related publications:

Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc.

"The public image of courts: Highlights of a national survey of the general public, judges, lawyers, and community leaders" Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1978.

Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc.

"The public image of courts: A national survey of the general public, judges, lawyers and community leaders" (2 vols.).

**Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice,
1978.**

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice**
**Study of tribal and Alaska Native
Juvenile justice systems in the
United States, 1990**
(ICPSR 9772)

Summary: This data collection focuses on juvenile justice systems administered by federally recognized Indian tribes throughout the United States. Responses were received from 93 tribes who indicated that they administered some form of juvenile justice system and from 57 tribes who indicated that they did not. Variables in the data collection include number of Indian juveniles aged 10–17 in the jurisdiction, types of cases that the juvenile justice system exercised jurisdiction over, type of court (tribal, state, federal), annual budget and sources of funds for the court, number of court personnel, types of legal statutes covering court activities, kinds of diversionary options available to the court, and the circumstances under which juveniles were held with adults. A separate file on juvenile offense rates according to tribe is provided. Class IV

Universe: All federally recognized Indian tribes in the United States.

Note: These are tabular data.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR/MDATA

Logical record length data format

Part 1
**Tribal Juvenile jurisdiction, juvenile
justice system activities, and court data**
rectangular file structure
3,787 cases
approx. 100 variables
130-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
**Code explanations (juvenile justice code
provisions for tribes)**
87-unit-long record

Part 3
**Code explanations (juvenile justice
alternatives to prosecution for tribes)**
112-unit-long record

Part 4
**Code explanations (secure facilities
for juveniles operated by tribes)**
114-unit-long record

Part 5
**Offense petition rates per 1000
Indian Juveniles in 1990**
rectangular file structure
62 cases
7 variables
89-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
**Code explanations (delinquent offenses
in 1990)**
113-unit-long record

Part 7
**Code explanations (status offenders
and nonoffenders)**
104-unit-long record

Part 8
**Code explanations (all-tribe survey —
no Juvenile Justice activities)**
86-unit-long record

Documentation machine-readable only

Runyan, Desmond K., Mark D. Everson,
Wanda M. Hunter, and Nancy M.P. King

**Impact of the court process on sexually
abused children in North Carolina,
1983–1986**

(ICPSR 9985)
(Diskette D00062)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0066.

Summary: This data collection examines the psychological impact of judicial processes on child sexual abuse victims. More specifically, it provides information on how sexual abuse and the subsequent judicial processes affect the mental health functioning of child victims by assessing the impact of (1) additional harm to victims from out-of-home placement, (2) criminal prosecution of the offender/family

member, (3) subject testimony in juvenile or criminal court, and (4) family and professional support for the children. Children were enrolled in the study at the time that social services personnel substantiated claims of sexual abuse, and they were followed for a period of 18 months. Assessments of the mental health functioning of the children were made at the time of initial investigation, five months later, and 18 months later, using a combination of self-reports, parent and teacher reports, and psychological tests. After obtaining informed consent from the parent or guardian, each child was interviewed using a structured psychiatric inventory. The specific impacts of the various judicial processes or interventions under study were examined through comparisons of subgroups of the sample that did and did not experience particular interventions. The interventions included social services investigation, court process, foster placement, and psychological therapy. Other information in the file includes the type of sexual abuse experienced, judicial interventions the child experienced, and the child's level of depression, anxiety, and social adjustment. Demographic variables include age, sex, and race. Class IV

Universe: Victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse 6 to 17 years old in North Carolina for whom substantiated claims with social services agencies were registered.

Sampling: Referrals from county social service agencies.

Note: Initial data covered 100 respondents but complete 18-month data exist on only 62 subjects. Respondents who dropped out may not be comparable to those who remained in the study.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
100 cases
1,033 variables
80-unit-long record
23 records per case

Related publications:

Hunter, W.M., M. Coulter, D. Runyan, and M.D. Everson

"Determinants of placement for sexually abused children." *Child Abuse and Neglect* 14,3 (1990), 407-417.

Hunter, Wanda M., Desmond K. Runyan, and Mark D. Everson

"Maternal support following disclosure of incest." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 59 (April 1989), 197-207.

King, N.M.P., W.M. Hunter, and D. Runyan
"Going to court: The experience of child victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse." *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* 49 (1988), 705-721.

Documentation machine-readable only

Seron, Carroll

Survey of lawyers in the metropolitan New York media market, 1989

(ICPSR 9823)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was twofold. The survey was designed to ascertain the attitudes of attorneys regarding new techniques for obtaining clients, such as media advertising and solicitation, as well as their attitudes toward pro bono service, and to test whether attitudinal differences are related to demographic or organizational characteristics of the profession. A second purpose of the study was to serve as a screener to identify a group of attorneys in solo and small-firm practice who use new types of business-getting techniques. Variables in the collection include respondent attitudes toward advertising, unions, and pro bono cases; information on type of firm, number of attorneys in the firm, type of legal practice, and legal specialty; and demographic information such as religious affiliation, membership in local clubs or associations, college attended, marital status, number of children, income, number of years practicing law, and parents' occupations. Class IV

Universe: Lawyers in the metropolitan New York area.

Sampling: Stratified random sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,000 cases

133 variables

78-unit-long record

3 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Sipes, Dale Anne, and Mary Elsner Oram

Analyzing trial time in California, Colorado, and New Jersey, 1986

(ICPSR 9223)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0044.

Summary: This study of nine courts was undertaken to identify procedural factors that can be used to reduce the length of criminal and civil trials without impairing fairness. The data collection provides direct information on the actual amount of time consumed by various trial segments and the perceived length of trial segments as gauged by judges and attorneys. In addition, data are supplied on the legal community's attitudes toward existing trial length, reasons for it, and judicial control over it. The trial case file contains information on types of cases and trials, estimated trial length, type of disposition, type of defense attorney, number of claims, cross-claims and counterclaims, number of exhibits introduced, number of expert and lay witnesses called by the defense, number of peremptory challenges, and day and time the trial ended. The questionnaire data contain information on professional experiences, number of cases tried per month, opinions about time consumed by each segment of the trial, estimated time used in each segment, and attitudes toward judicial control over the trial length.

Class IV

Universe: Civil and criminal trial cases, trial judges, and civil and criminal attorneys in California, Colorado, and New Jersey.

Sampling: There are two samples. In the trial case sample, cases were obtained from a convenience sample of ongoing trials heard during March 1986–January 1987 in three counties in each of the three states. For the

survey, mailing lists of judges, civil plaintiff's attorneys, private criminal defense attorneys, criminal prosecutors, and public defenders were obtained from the court administrator's office at each site. Completed surveys were received from 57 judges (50 percent response rate), 197 criminal attorneys (47 percent) and 131 civil attorneys (38 percent).

Extent of collection: 5 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format

Part 1

Civil trial file

rectangular file structure

827 cases

172 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 2

Criminal trial file

rectangular file structure

624 cases

172 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Part 3

Judge survey file

rectangular file structure

57 cases

150 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Criminal attorney survey file

rectangular file structure

197 cases

78 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 5

Civil attorney survey file

rectangular file structure

131 cases

78 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publication:

Sipes, D.A., and M.E. Oram

"On trial: The length of civil and criminal trials." Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988.

Spaeth, Harold J.

United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms

(ICPSR 9422)

(Diskette D00278)

Summary: This data collection encompasses all aspects of United States Supreme Court decision-making from the beginning of the Warren Court in 1953 up to the completion of the 1995 term of the Rehnquist Court on July 1, 1996, including any decisions made afterward but before the start of the 1996 term on October 7, 1996. In this collection, distinct aspects of the court's decisions are covered by six types of variables: (1) identification variables including case citation, docket number, unit of analysis, and number of records per unit of analysis, (2) background variables offering information on origin of case, source of case, reason for granting cert, parties to the case, direction of the lower court's decision, and manner in which the Court takes jurisdiction, (3) chronological variables covering date of term of court, chief justice, and natural court, (4) substantive variables including multiple legal provisions, authority for decision, issue, issue areas, and direction of decision, (5) outcome variables supplying information on form of decision, disposition of case, winning party, declaration of unconstitutionality, and multiple memorandum decisions, and (6) voting and opinion variables pertaining to the vote in the case and to the direction of the individual justices' votes.

Universe: United States Supreme Court decisions from the beginning of the Warren Court in 1953 through the completion of the most recent term of the Rehnquist Court.

Note: The data collection contains undocumented codes.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEFICPSR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
11,335 cases
246 variables
427-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Segal, Jeffrey A., and Harold J. Spaeth

The Supreme Court and the attitudinal model. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1993.

Spaeth, Harold J., and Jeffrey A. Segal

"Decisional trends on the Warren and Burger court: Results from the Supreme Court data base project." *Judicature* 72 (1989), 103–107.

Epstein, Lee, Jeffrey A. Segal, Harold J.

Spaeth, and Thomas G. Walker

The Supreme Court compendium.

Second edition. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1997.

Spaeth, Harold J.

"The attitudinal model." In Lee Epstein (ed.), *Contemplating courts.* Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Spaeth, Harold J.

Expanded United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1946–1968 terms

(ICPSR 6557)

(Diskette D00308)

Summary: This data collection is an expanded version of **United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms**

(ICPSR 9422), encompassing all aspects of United States Supreme Court decision-making from the beginning of the Vinson Court in 1946 to the end of the Warren Court in 1968. Two major differences distinguish the expanded version of the database from the original collection: the addition of data on the decisions of the Vinson Court, and the inclusion of the conference votes of the Vinson and Warren courts. Whereas the original collection contained only the vote as reported in the Court's Reports, the expanded database includes all votes cast in conference. Concomitant with the expansion of the database is a shift in its basic unit of analysis. The original collection contained every case in which at least one justice wrote an opinion, and cases without opinions were excluded. This version includes every case in which the Court cast a conference vote, with and without opinions. The justices cast many more votes than they wrote opinions, and hence, the number of Warren Court records in this version increased by more than a factor of two over the original version. As in the original collection,

distinct aspects of the Court's decisions are covered by six types of variables: (1) identification variables including case citation, docket number, unit of analysis, and number of records per unit of analysis; (2) background variables offering information on origin of case, source of case, reason for granting cert, parties to the case, direction of the lower court's decision, and manner in which the Court takes jurisdiction; (3) chronological variables covering date of term of court, chief justice, and natural court; (4) substantive variables including multiple legal provisions, authority for decision, issue, issue areas, and direction of decision; (5) outcome variables supplying information on form of decision, disposition of case, winning party, declaration of unconstitutionality, and multiple memorandum decisions; and (6) voting and opinion variables pertaining to the vote in the case and to the direction of the individual justices' votes.

Universe: United States Supreme Court decisions from the beginning of the Vinson Court (1946) to the end of the Warren Court (1968).

Note: (1) The data file contains undocumented codes. (2) The codebook is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
10,971 cases
523 variables
1,166-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Sparks, Richard F.

**Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979:
Sentencing data**

(ICPSR 7909)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0147.

Summary: The Evaluation of Statewide Sentencing Guidelines project was established to study the development, implementation, and use of state-wide sentencing guidelines and to report on the perceptions of criminal justice system personnel and inmates regarding those guidelines. The project was carried out by the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice from October 1978 to June 1981. The Massachusetts Sentencing Data contains information on a random sample of 1,440 convicted defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court between November 1977 and October 1978. The sample represents approximately one third of the actual number of defendants sentenced in the Massachusetts Superior Court during a one-year period. The cases were selected and coded by the Massachusetts Sentencing Guidelines project during 1979. The 128 variables include information about each defendant's social and economic background, juvenile and adult criminal history, characteristics of the current offense, and the elements of the disposition of the current offense. Data are available in card image format with three records per case. Class IV

Sparks, Richard F.

New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979

(ICPSR 7910)

New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data

(ICPSR 7911)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0147.

The Evaluation of Statewide Sentencing Guidelines project was established to study the development, implementation, and use of statewide sentencing guidelines and to re-

port on the perceptions of criminal justice system personnel and inmates regarding those guidelines. Funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the project was carried out by the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice from October 1978 to June 1981. One part of the research consisted of interviewing inmates about their attitudes toward the relative seriousness of offenses, severity of punishments, appropriate penalties for various kinds of crimes, and about their perceptions of sentencing guidelines as a tool to structure judicial sentencing decisions. The 1979 New Jersey inmate data are in two files: Inmate Background Data and Inmate Survey Data. The Inmate Background Data file includes 25 variables containing socioeconomic, residential, and current and prior criminal history information on a random sample of 226 Rahway New Jersey State Prison inmates. Background information was collected for all of the inmates selected to participate in the 1979 New Jersey inmate survey. However, not all of inmates selected agreed to be interviewed when the actual survey was conducted. The inmate background data file, therefore, includes information on both survey respondents and nonrespondents. The Inmate Survey Data file contains information on 146 inmates. Frequency distributions for the 209 variables are included in this documentation, as is the survey instrument. Both the Inmate Background Data and the Inmate Survey Data are available in card-image format, with one and five records per case, respectively. The 1980 New Jersey Inmate Survey Data includes 191 variables for each of 157 inmates interviewed. The frequency distributions and survey instrument are included in this documentation. The data are available in card image format with four records per case.

Class IV

Trubek, David M., et al.

Survey of households in five judicial districts of the United States: A civil litigation project, 1977-1979

(ICPSR 9743)

Summary: This data collection is based on the household screening survey conducted by the Civil Litigation Research Project (CLRP) in 1980. The survey was conducted in five federal judicial districts in the United

States: Eastern Wisconsin, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New Mexico, and Central California. The primary objective of the study was to identify individuals involved in disputes that might have become lawsuits. The major area of investigation was claiming behavior. The dataset also includes 54 households from the "screened experiment," whereby households known to have been involved in lawsuits were contacted. Demographic variables include the age, sex, education, occupation, and union status of the chief wage earner. Also included are the respondent's sex, race, and family income. Questions were asked about consumer problems, problems with persons who owed the respondent money, discrimination problems, debt problems, property-related problems, mortgage-related problems, landlord-tenant problems, problems with government benefits, and post-divorce problems. The unit of analysis is the household. Class IV

Universe: Households with telephones in five federal judicial districts in the United States.

Sampling: Cluster sampling using a random-digit dialing technique.

Note: In this hierarchical dataset there are a total of 14 different record types, with the number of records and variables varying from household to household. There are 116 variables for type (1) records, 10 variables for type (2) records, 51 variables for type (3) records, 10 variables for type (4) records, 11 variables for type (5) records, 8 variables for type (6) records, 6 variables for type (7) records, 14 variables for type (8) records, 15 variables for type (9) records, 7 variables for type (10) records, 6 variables for type (11) variables, 7 variables for type (12) variables, 5 variables for type (13) records, and 8 variables for type (14) variables. A total of 5,202 households were sampled. This collection is a revision and extension of Part 3 of *Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979* (ICPSR 7994).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure
283-unit-long record

Related publications:	
Kritzer, Herbert M.	Universe: All federal criminal cases from 1984 to 1990 contained in the Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.
Kritzer, Herbert M. <i>The justice broker: Lawyers and ordinary litigation.</i> New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1990.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)
Kritzer, Herbert M. <i>Let's make a deal: Understanding the negotiation process in ordinary litigation.</i> Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1991.	Card image data format
Kritzer, Herbert M., W.A. Bogart, and Neil Vidmar "The aftermath of injury: Cultural factors in compensation seeking in Canada and the United States." <i>Law and Society Review</i> 25 (1991).	rectangular file structure 81 cases 38 variables 72-unit-long record 5 records per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Related publication: United States Sentencing Commission "The federal sentencing guidelines: A report on the operations of the guidelines system and short-term impacts of disparity in sentencing, use of incarceration, and prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining." Volume 2, December 1991.
U.S. Sentencing Commission Impact of sentencing guidelines on the use of incarceration in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 9845)	Documentation machine-readable only
Summary: The primary purpose of this data collection was to examine the impact of the implementation of sentencing guidelines on the rate of incarcerative and nonincarcerative sentences imposed and on the average length of expected time to be served in incarceration for all offenses as well as for select groups of offenses. The measure of sentence length, "expected time to be served," was used to allow for assumed good time and parole reductions. This term represents the amount of time an offender can expect to spend in prison at the time of sentencing, a roughly equivalent standard that can be measured before and after the implementation of federal criminal sentencing guidelines in 1987. Three broad offense categories were studied: drug offenses, robbery, and economic crimes. Drug offenses include a wide range of illegal activities involving marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. Robbery includes bank and postal robbery (both armed and unarmed) as well as other types of robbery offenses that appear less frequently in the federal system, such as carrying a firearm during the commission of a robbery. Economic offenses include fraud (bank, postal, and other), embezzlement (bank, postal, and other), and tax evasion. Other monthly data are provided on the number of prison and probation sentences for all offenses and by offense categories. Class IV	U.S. Sentencing Commission Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987-1995 (ICPSR 9317)
	Summary: This collection contains information on federal criminal cases sentenced under the Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. The data files include all cases received by the United States Sentencing Commission that had sentencing dates between November 1, 1987, and September 30, 1995, and were assessed as constitutional. Constitutionality compares each case's sentencing date, circuit, district, and judge to provide uniformity in reporting the cases. The cases are categorized either as New Law, with all offenses occurring after the November 1, 1987, guidelines, or as Mixed Law, with at least one count occurring after the guideline effectiveness date and other counts prior to the guidelines.
	Universe: All federal criminal court cases entering the court system between 1987 and 1995.

Note: (1) The codebook for Part 4, 1989–1990 Data, is hardcopy only. (2) There are undocumented codes and blanks present in the data. (3) Part 12, 1994–1995 Data, has a Cross-Reference file, Part 13.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/
DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC/
UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Parts 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13 only)

Part 1
1987–1988 data
rectangular file structure
6,223 cases
90 variables
236-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1989 data
rectangular file structure
22,676 cases
90 variables
226-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
1989–1990 data
rectangular file structure
29,011 cases
92 variables
548-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
1990–1991 data
rectangular file structure
33,419 cases
254 variables
2,591-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
1991–1992 data
rectangular file structure
38,258 cases
253 variables
738-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8

1992–1993 data
rectangular file structure
42,107 cases
248 variables
722-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10

1993–1994 data
rectangular file structure
39,971 cases
251 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12

1994–1995 data
rectangular file structure
38,500 cases
252 variables
732-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13

1994–1995 cross-reference data
rectangular file structure
38,500 cases
158 variables
397-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

United States Sentencing Commission
Annual report. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Documentation partially machine-readable

U.S. Sentencing Commission

National survey of judges and court practitioners, 1991
(ICPSR 9837)

Summary: The United States Sentencing Commission, established by the 98th Congress, is an independent agency in the judicial branch of government. The Commission's primary function is to institute guidelines that prescribe the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. This survey was developed in response to issues that arose during site visits conducted in conjunction with an implementation study of sentencing guidelines and was intended to supplement the information obtained in the more extensive site

visit interviews. Topics include the impact of the plea agreement, departures by the court, mandatory minimum sentences, the general issue of unwarranted sentencing disparity, and whether this disparity had increased, decreased, or stayed about the same since the sentencing guidelines were imposed in 1987. Class IV

Universe: Federal district judges, public defenders, assistant United States attorneys engaged in criminal work, federal panel attorneys, and federal probation officers.

Sampling: All federal district judges and federal public defenders were surveyed. A random sample was drawn of assistant United States attorneys engaged in criminal work, federal panel attorneys, and federal probation officers who prepare pre-sentence reports or perform investigations for those reports.

Extent of collection: 1 date file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

1,802 cases

53 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Organizations convicted in federal criminal courts, 1987-1995: [United States]

(ICPSR 9513)

(Diskettes D00254, D00279)

Summary: These data, collected to assist in the development of sentencing guidelines, describe offense and sentencing characteristics for organizations sentenced in federal district courts in 1987-1995. The United States Sentencing Commission's primary function is to inform federal courts of sentencing policies and practices that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. Court-related variables include primary offense type, pecuniary offense loss and gain, dates of disposition and sentencing, method

of determination of guilt, number of counts pled and charged, and dates and types of sentencing and restitution. Defendant organization variables include ownership structure, number of owners and employees, highest level of corporate knowledge of the criminal offense, highest level of corporate indictment and conviction for participation in the criminal offense, annual revenue, equity and financial status of the defendant organization, whether it was a criminal organization, duration of criminal activity, and risk to national security.

Part 1, Organizational Defendants Data, 1988, describes offense and sentencing characteristics for organizations sentenced in federal district courts in 1988. Part 2, Organizational Defendants Data, 1989-1990, is a compilation of offense and sentencing characteristics for the population of organizations sentenced in federal district courts during the period January 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990. Part 3, Statute Data, 1989-1990, is a secondary component of the Commission's study that includes only the statutes of conviction and number of counts per conviction, during the period January 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990. Part 4, Organizational Defendants Data, 1987-1993, includes all organizational defendants sentenced pursuant to the Chapter Two, Part R (1987) antitrust guidelines and the Chapter Eight (1991) sentencing guidelines for organizational defendants that were sentenced between November 1, 1987, through September 30, 1993, and were received by the Commission. Part 6, Organizational Defendants Data, 1994, gives information on organizational defendants sentenced during fiscal year October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994, and includes culpability scores and Chapter Eight (1991) culpability scoring procedures. Part 8, Organizational Defendants Data, 1995, covers fiscal year October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995, and also includes culpability scores and Chapter Eight (1991) culpability scoring procedures. This file includes 9 defendants sentenced pursuant to Section 2R1.1 (1987) and 111 defendants sentenced pursuant to the Chapter Eight guidelines.

Universe: All organizational defendants sentenced in federal district courts during 1987-1995.

Note: (1) When the United States Sentencing Commission promulgated the Chapter Eight guidelines, it intended that these guidelines would apply to all defendants sentenced on or after November 1, 1991. However, the Department of Justice has taken the position that it will only seek the application of the Chapter Eight guidelines in those cases in

which the offense occurred on or after November 1, 1991. The Department has further indicated that it will follow the policy irrespective of whether application of Chapter Eight would be advantageous or disadvantageous to the defendant organization. Therefore, despite the fact that prior Commission research indicates that there were approximately 300 organizational defendants sentenced annually, few organizational defendants have been sentenced pursuant to Chapter Eight to date. (2) The Extent of Processing field applies to Parts 4, 6, and 8 only. (3) There are electronic codebooks for Parts 1, 4, 6, and 8. The codebook for Parts 2 and 3 is hardcopy only.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + database dictionaries

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR/CONCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Parts 4, 6, and 8)

Part 1
Organizational defendants data, 1988
rectangular file structure
328 cases
80 variables
999-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Organizational defendants data, 1989–1990
rectangular file structure
446 cases
68 variables
816-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Statute data, 1989–1990
rectangular file structure
446 cases
47 variables
417-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Organizational defendants data, 1987–1993
rectangular file structure
100 cases
102 variables
1,016-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Organizational defendants data, 1994
rectangular file structure
104 cases
102 variables
1,016-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Organizational defendants data, 1995
rectangular file structure
120 cases
102 variables
432-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation partially machine-readable

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1983–1990

(ICPSR 9844)

Summary: The primary purpose of this data collection was to study whether prosecutorial behavior was affected by the implementation of federal criminal sentencing guidelines in 1987. Monthly time series data were constructed on a number of prosecutorial outcomes, representing either discrete decision steps in the processing of criminal cases or the characteristics of cases that pass through the system. Variables include disposition year and month; number of matters initiated; number of cases filed, declined, and dismissed; number of convictions by trial, by jury, and by bench trial; number of guilty pleas; ratio of guilty pleas to cases resolved; and ratio of trials to cases resolved. The collection also provides a series of dichotomous variables to assess the impact of various events on prosecutorial outcomes over time. These events include the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (effective November 1986), implementation of the sentencing guidelines (November 1987), Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (November 1988), United States Supreme Court's decision in the *Minstrelta* case affirming the constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines (January 1989), and Attorney General Thornburgh's memo outlining Justice Dept. policy on charging and prosecution (March 1989). Class IV

Universe: All federal criminal cases from 1983 to 1990 contained in the Federal Probation and Parole Population File

tion Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

78 cases

26 variables

72-unit-long record

4 records per case

Related publication:

United States Sentencing Commission

"The federal sentencing guidelines: A report on the operations of the guidelines system and short-term impacts of disparity in sentencing, use of incarceration, and prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining." Volume 2, December 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

U.S. Sentencing Commission

United States federal mandatory minimum statutes study, 1989-1990

(ICPSR 6009)

Summary: In response to a Congressional directive, the United States Sentencing Commission completed this study of federal mandatory minimum statutes with an emphasis on the presence and/or applicability of statutes prior to conviction and sentencing. To collect this type of detailed information, it was necessary to examine actual offense behavior. To that end, the Commission selected for detailed review a 12.5 percent random sample of its FY90 database of 29,011 cases, focusing on controlled substance offenses and firearms violations. The screening process yielded 1,165 cases. For these defendants, information was recorded on real offense components, indictment history, mode of conviction, and convicted charges, as well as sentence imposed, plea agreements, stipulations, and guideline factors. This information allows for a procedural tracking of cases and the application of mandatory minimum provisions at various stages of the criminal justice process. Class IV

Universe: All federal criminal court cases during the period 1989-1990.

Sampling: Cases were chosen for inclusion in this collection based upon defendants whose cases indicated the appropriateness of a mandatory minimum penalty.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

1,165 cases

approx. 350 variables

2,641-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Vera Institute of Justice

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

(ICPSR 7832)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 76-NI-99-0040 and 77-NI-99-0075.

The New York City Court Employment Project (CEP) is an independent corporation under contract to New York City's Human Resources Administration. CEP was designed to divert accused offenders from routine court procedures of criminal prosecution, sentencing, and possible incarceration, and to place them into jobs, training, or vocationally oriented counseling services. Established in 1968, making it one of the oldest pretrial intervention programs in the U.S., the ultimate aim of CEP is to change the income-generating behavior of its participants to reduce their subsequent criminal activity. Eligible defendants must agree to attend mandatory counseling sessions, devise and execute an individual plan for securing training and employment, and avoid arrest and conviction during their participation. Charges are dismissed by the court if, at the end of the six-month period, CEP counselors determine that the defendant has participated successfully. The Vera Institute of Justice, a nonprofit policy research agency which originally organized CEP, conducted its evaluation of CEP with funding from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The study compares a control group of non-CEP offenders with an experi-

mental group of CEP participants to assess the program's effectiveness in helping offenders find and maintain employment or training and avoid criminal activity. Data were collected on 666 subjects with 410 in the experimental group and 256 in the control group. Three interviews were conducted at six-month intervals with each subject, initially to record self-reports about criminal activity, work experience, social service and training needs, and then to maintain current information about their school, employment, income, and court processing status. Files from the NYC Police Department, the Criminal Justice Agency, and CEP were used to obtain information on the prior and subsequent arrests of the participants. Variables include the age, sex, race, and charges against the defendant, previous training and work experience, satisfaction with CEP services, attendance at counseling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions. The collection contains 29,422 card images with up to 61 records for each of the 666 cases. Class IV

Whinney, Leo H., et al.

Predictive sentencing of 16-18 year old male habitual traffic offenders, 1969-1975: [Oklahoma]

(ICPSR 8508)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to test the way in which different treatment modalities for teenage traffic offenders affected sentencing for subsequent traffic violations. The principal investigators focused on three things: psychological motivation or investment of emotional or psychic energy which motivates offenders to violate the law, cognitive knowledge or lack of knowledge relevant to law violation, and values relevant to a person's concern for compliance with the law. Information was collected on the personality, family, and social traits of the offenders and a control group. School, court, and police records were also reviewed. Data are provided on different treatments in terms of traffic recidivism, accident involvement, and non-traffic recidivism. Class IV

Universe: All 16- to 18-year-old males in Oklahoma between the years 1969 and 1975.

Sampling: Control groups were matched to offenders based on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

Note: Part 5 has a FORTRAN program which may be used to produce tables for four variables over a six-year period. The tables are included in the hardcopy codebook. No further documentation for the FORTRAN program is available.

Extent of collection: 14 data files

Card image data format

Parts 1, 2:

Descriptive phase, Norman, Oklahoma: Demographic data and demographic subset data

rectangular file structure
168 and 46 cases
448 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Part 3:

Descriptive phase, Norman, Oklahoma: Sequentially sentenced Group 2 offenders in predictive phase format data

rectangular file structure
44 cases
105 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Parts 4, 5:

Quasi-control fine group, Norman, Oklahoma: Group 6, offender and 6-year recidivism data

rectangular file structure
140 and 121 cases
181 and 24 variables
80-unit-long record
4 and 7 records per case

Parts 6, 7, 8:

Predictive (cross-validation) phase, Norman, Oklahoma: Groups 1-5, offender and recidivism data

rectangular file structure
27 to 65 cases per part
105 variables
80-unit-long record
3 to 4 records per case per part

Part 9:
Predictive (cross-validation) phase,
Norman, Oklahoma: 14- and

15-year-olds data

rectangular file structure

28 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Part 10:

Predictive (cross-validation) phase,
Tulsa, Oklahoma: Tulsa fine control data

rectangular file structure

65 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Parts 11, 12:

Predictive (cross-validation) phase, Tulsa,
Oklahoma: Groups 1-5, sequentially and

predictively sentenced offender data

rectangular file structure

51 and 82 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Parts 13, 14:

Predictive (cross-validation) phase,
Little Cities, Oklahoma: Fine control and

Group 2 sentenced offenders data

rectangular file structure

26 and 23 cases

105 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc.

Survey of judges on the role of courts in

American society, 1979

(ICPSR 7824)

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice authorized this survey. The role of courts, rather than encompassing issues of policy-making, is more narrowly focused on issues of caseload management. Federal and state judges in five districts (Milwaukee/Eastern Wisconsin, South Carolina, Philadelphia/Eastern Pennsylvania, Albuquerque/New Mexico, and Los Angeles/Central California) were questioned about the amount of time they spent on routine judicial activities, the time spent on certain types of cases, their

techniques for reducing or more expeditiously handling heavy caseloads, and their suggestions for extra-judicial dispute settlement processes that could serve as alternatives to courts. Variables include judges' legal education and experience, types of cases heard in the previous year, percent of time spent on particular types of cases, characteristics of cases requiring excessive time, and techniques for caseload management. The collection contains approximately 250 variables for each of the 104 respondents and has a logical record length of 720. Class IV

Zuk, Gary, Deborah J. Barrow, and

Gerard S. Grysik

Multi-user database on the attributes of

United States Appeals Court judges,

1801-1994

(ICPSR 6796)

Summary: This project was undertaken to compile a definitive database on the personal, social, economic, career, and political attributes of judges who served on the United States Courts of Appeals from 1801 to 1994. The database includes conventional social background variables such as appointing president, religion, political party affiliation, education, and prior experience. In addition, unique items are provided: the temporal sequence of prior career experiences, the timing of and reason for leaving the bench, gender, race and ethnicity, position numbering analogous to the scheme used for the Supreme Court, American Bar Association rating, and net worth (for judges who began service on the bench after 1978). The second objective of this project was to merge these data with a multi-user database on U.S. Courts of Appeals decisions that is headed by Donald Songer and funded by the National Science Foundation. That database includes a unique identification number for each judge participating in a particular decision. The combined databases should enable scholars to explore: (1) intra- and inter-circuit fluctuation in the distribution of social background characteristics, (2) generational and presidential cohort variation in these attributes, and (3) state and partisan control of seats. The collection also facilitates the construction of models that examine the effects of personal attributes on decision-making, while controlling for the conditions above.

Universe: All judges since the founding of the Republic.

Note: Undocumented codes are present in the data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

598 cases

132 variables

2,714-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Barrow, Deborah J., Gary Zuk, and Gerard S. Gryski

The federal judiciary and institutional change. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1996.

Zuk, Gary, Gerard S. Gryski, and Deborah J. Barrow

"Partisan transformation of the federal judiciary, 1869-1992." *American Politics Quarterly* 21, 439-457.

Gryski, Gerard S., Gary Zuk, and Deborah J. Barrow

"A bench that looks like America? Representation of African-Americans and Latinos on the federal courts." *Journal of Politics* 56, 1076-1086.

Documentation machine-readable only

SEE ALSO...

The following data collection contains information related to topics covered in this chapter. For a full description of this study, consult the chapter indicated.

Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc. **New York drug law evaluation project, 1973** (ICPSR 7656) See XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime

VI. Criminal justice system

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system series

These data collections present public expenditure and employment data pertaining to criminal justice activities in the United States. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information on employment, payroll, and expenditures is provided for police, courts, prosecutors' offices, and corrections agencies. Specific variables include identification of each government, number of full- and part-time employees, level of full- and part-time payroll, current expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures. Class II

Universe: All state, county, municipality, and township governments and university campus police departments in the United States.

Sampling: A probability sampling was used in which the relative size of a government's criminal justice expenditure as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments determined its probability of selection. The sample includes all county governments, all municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more, a probability sample of cities and townships with populations of less than 10,000 selected according to the relative size of annual expenditures. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection.

Related publications:

Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Statistics Division

"Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Statistics Division

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985, 1988. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1982

(ICPSR 8382)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1983

(ICPSR 8455)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1984

(ICPSR 9162)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1985

(ICPSR 9161)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1986

(ICPSR 9160)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1987

(ICPSR 9396)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1988

(ICPSR 9554)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1989

(ICPSR 9773)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1990

(ICPSR 6006)
(Diskette D00122)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1991

(ICPSR 6259)
(Diskette D00158)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1992

(ICPSR 6579)
(Diskette D00258)

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/RECODE/
REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/
REFORM.DOC

Extent of collections: 1 data file per collection
+ machine-readable documentation (text or
PDF) + SAS data definition statements
(1982-1983, 1987-1992 only) + SPSS data
definition statements + OSIRIS dictionary
(1982-1983, 1987-1988) + data collection
instrument (1983) + machine-readable fre-
quencies (1987)

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS data definition statements for each
(1984-1986); logical record length data for-
mat with SAS and SPSS data definition state-
ments, and card image (1987); OSIRIS data
format with SAS and SPSS data definitions
statements (1989); logical record length data
format with SAS and SPSS data definition
statements (1982-1983, 1988, 1990-1992)

rectangular file structure
321 to 759 cases per collection
78 to 96 variables per collection
480- to 803-unit-long record per collection
1 to 13 records per case per collection

Documentation machine-readable only

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971-1979

(ICPSR 7618)

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

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-
readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dic-
tionary + SAS data definition statements +
SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/
DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR

Card image and logical record length data
formats with SAS and SPSS data definition
statements for the logical record length data
only

Parts 1-9

Annual files, 1971-1979

rectangular file structure
7,224 to 10,742 cases per part
63 to 280 variables per part
381 to 2,486-unit-long record per part
6 to 40 records per part

Documentation machine-readable only

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1985

(ICPSR 8650)

Sampling: Included were 173 state, county,
municipality, and township governments
serving populations of 10,000 or more, 8,100
general purpose state and local governments
with populations under 10,000, and 1,000
special campus police departments from uni-
versities and colleges.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-
readable documentation (text) + SPSS data
definition statements + data collection
instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
MDATA

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1	Part 2
Individual units file	Estimates file
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
7,276 cases	366 cases
166 variables	167 variables
1,153-unit-long record	840-unit-long record
19 records per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Documentation machine-readable only
Estimates file	
rectangular file structure	
366 cases	
143 variables	
691-unit-long record	
11 records per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1988	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971-1979, 1985, 1988
(ICPSR 9446)	(ICPSR 7636)
(Diskette D00269)	
Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to collect civil and criminal justice expenditure and employment data for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), United States Department of Justice. These types of data are needed because the Justice Improvement Act of 1979, as amended, requires that block grants to each state be allocated between the state and local governments according to the ratio of state-to-local justice expenditure.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE
Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ FREQ.ICPSR	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	rectangular file structure
Part 1	14,382 cases
Individual units file	1,121 variables
rectangular file structure	8,755-unit-long record
7,328 cases	1 record per case
182 variables	
1,175-unit-long record	
15 records per case	
	Documentation machine-readable only
	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
	National Justice agency list series
	The National Justice Agency List is a master name and address file created and maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The file was first created in 1970 and the Bureau of the Census has continued to maintain and expand it since then. The file contains information for the following sectors: public defenders, law enforcement, courts, probation enforcement, probation and parole, juvenile corrections, local adult corrections, state adult corrections, federal adult corrections, and other justice agencies. Variables include name of the agency, address, state and region identification, telephone number, FIPS code, population, total workload, and number of profes-

sional and total employees. Two additional data files have been added to this series, beginning in 1995: Federal Adult Correctional Data and Juvenile Correctional Data.

Universe: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Related publication:

Bureau of Justice Statistics

"Justice agencies in the United States" (Summary Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Justice agency list, 1980

(ICPSR 7858)

Extent of collection: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Court subfile

rectangular file structure

20,094 cases

28 variables

205-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

State adult correctional facilities subfile

rectangular file structure

791 cases

31 variables

211-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Public defender agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

746 cases

31 variables

211-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Probation and parole agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

3,575 cases

31 variables

213-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Other justice agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

1,788 cases

37 variables

223-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Local adult correctional facilities subfile

rectangular file structure

3,495 cases

31 variables

212-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Prosecution and civil attorney agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

8,562 cases

31 variables

213-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Federal and Indian tribal agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

1,215 cases

28 variables

205-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 9

Law enforcement agencies subfile

rectangular file structure

19,298 cases

29 variables

214-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 10

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities subfile

rectangular file structure

547 cases

36 variables

321-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National Justice agency list, 1985 (ICPSR 8489)	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
National Justice agency list, 1986 (ICPSR 8692)	Part 1 Public defenders data rectangular file structure 1,087 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
National Justice agency list, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)	Part 2 Law enforcement data rectangular file structure 19,043 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
Class IV	Part 3 Courts data rectangular file structure 19,346 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of collection: 1 data file per collection	Part 4 Probation and parole data rectangular file structure 5,461 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
Logical record length data format	Part 5 Juvenile correctional data rectangular file structure 1,120 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
rectangular file structure	Part 6 Local adult correctional data rectangular file structure 3,326 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
59,975 to 61,408 cases per collection	Part 7 State adult correctional data rectangular file structure 1,441 cases 41 variables 490-unit-long record 1 record per case
38 to 40 variables per collection	
360-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
National Justice agency list, 1992 (ICPSR 6228)	
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
rectangular file structure	
25,026 cases	
40 variables	
360-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
National Justice agency list, 1995 (ICPSR 6726)	
Extent of collection: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/RECODE/ REFORM.DATA	

Part 8	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Federal adult correctional data	
rectangular file structure	
122 cases	Logical record length data format with SAS
41 variables	and SPSS data definition statements
490-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 9	rectangular file structure
Other justice agencies data	3,587 cases
rectangular file structure	96 variables
1,788 cases	368-unit-long record
41 variables	1 record per case
490-unit-long record	
1 record per case	Documentation machine-readable only
Part 10	
Prosecution and civil attorneys data	Bureau of Justice Statistics,
rectangular file structure	U.S. Dept. of Justice
8,578 cases	
41 variables	State and local prosecution and civil
490-unit-long record	attorney systems, 1976
1 record per case	(ICPSR 7674)
Part 11	Summary: The purpose of this data collection
Federal and tribal agencies data	was to establish a current name and address
rectangular file structure	listing of state and local government prosecu-
1,264 cases	tion and civil attorney agencies and to obtain
41 variables	information about agency function, jurisdic-
490-unit-long record	tion, employment, funding, and attorney com-
1 record per case	pensation arrangements. The data for each
	agency include information for any identifi-
Documentation machine-readable only	cable local police prosecutors. Excluded from
	the study were private law firms that perform
	legal services periodically for a government
	and are compensated by retainers and fees.
	Variables cover agency functions and juris-
	diction, agency funding, number and types of
	employees, compensation and employment
	restrictions for attorneys, agency's geographi-
	cal jurisdiction, number of branch offices,
	and number of branch office employees.
Bureau of Justice Statistics,	Universe: All state, county, and municipal
U.S. Dept. of Justice	government agencies engaged in prosecu-
State and local probation and parole	tion or in providing civil legal services to the
systems, 1976	government.
(ICPSR 7673)	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
Summary: This study is a census of all state	readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dic-
and local probation and parole systems. It	tionary + SAS data definition statements +
was conducted in late 1976 by the United	SPSS data definition statements
States Bureau of the Census for the Bureau	
of Justice Statistics. The data contain infor-	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/
mation on each agency, including jurisdiction,	MADATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
funding and operation, employment, and cli-	
ent caseload.	Logical record length data format with SAS
Universe: Parole-granting authorities and	and SPSS data definition statements
probation and parole agencies administered	
by state and local governments.	
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-	
readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dic-	
tionary + SAS data definition statements +	
SPSS data definition statements	

rectangular file structure
9,229 cases
52 variables
141-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

American Justice Institute

Systems and training requirements for criminal justice participants (Project STAR), 1971-1974: California, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas

(ICPSR 8392)

Project STAR was designed to collect information about the various roles of operational criminal justice personnel in order to assist in the design of educational and training programs for these personnel. Data were collected from a two-part questionnaire administered to criminal justice personnel in four states: California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Texas. The first part of the questionnaire contains general information including personal, attitudinal, and opinion items as well as questions concerning the goals of the criminal justice system. The second part consists of 97 situations which the respondent was asked to rank using a five-part scale. The situations deal with the roles of police officers, prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, judges, probation officers, correctional officers, and parole officers. The data are organized in four files by state. The logical record length is 3,912 characters for all cases. Class IV

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 current 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 future 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 pro-

grams to be funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 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. Nine nationwide surveys were directed to executives in criminal justice agencies and two additional surveys were sent to general and appellate jurisdiction courts. The surveys attempted to assess manpower problems, in-service training content, and attitudes toward various issues such as plea bargaining and team policing. The data contain approximately 358 variables varying from 200 to 2,000 cases per file, and a total of 98,924 across all 11 surveys. Class II

Camp, George M., and LeRoy Gould

Influence of sanctions and opportunities on rates of bank robbery, 1970-1975: [United States]

(ICPSR 8260)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0117.

Summary: This study was designed to explain variations in crime rates and to examine the deterrent effects of sanctions by combining the effects of economic and sociological independent variables. The study concentrated primarily on bank robberies, but it also examined burglaries and other kinds of robberies over the period 1970-1975. The research design combined variables from three different perspectives: economic, sociological, and opportunity, in order to examine the effects of sanctions on robberies. Economic

variables included certainty, severity, and immediacy of criminal sanctions. Sociological variables included urbanization, population mobility, rigidity of class structure, and economic means/ends discontinuities. Opportunity variables consisted of exposure, guardianship, and attractiveness of object. Other variables examined were (1) demographic information, including population changes and growth, percent nonwhite, income, and unemployment, (2) characteristics of banks, bank robberies, and assets, and (3) criminal justice information on crime clearance rates, arrests, and sentences. Class IV

Universe: Bank robberies in the 50 states, 1970-1975.

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

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

300 cases

56 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Related publication:

Gould, L.C., G.M. Camp, and J.K. Peck
"Economic and sociological theories of deterrence, motivation, and criminal opportunity: A regression analysis of bank robbery and other property crimes" (Unpublished report). South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1983.

Center for Action Research and Social Science Education Consortium

Law-related education evaluation project [United States], 1979-1984

(ICPSR 8406)

Data were gathered for this evaluation to assess the degree of awareness of and receptivity to law-related education among professional groups and primary and secondary students. In 1981 and 1982, questionnaires were mailed to a sample of professionals in certain educational organizations as well as

to school principals, juvenile justice personnel, and law school deans. The respondents were asked about their knowledge of and interest in law-related educational programs. Primary and secondary school students were selected for an impact evaluation of the law-related education programs. Questionnaires were administered to students during academic years 1982-1983 and 1983-1984, before and after taking law-related education courses. The data are organized in four files, two files from the mailout surveys and two from the student impact questionnaires. The logical record length for the mailed surveys is 73 characters, with 1,790 cases in 1981 and 1,200 cases in 1982. The student file for 1982-1983 has 1,348 cases and a logical record length of 567; the file for 1983-1984 has 1,120 cases and a logical record length of 484. Class IV

Chabotar, Kent

National assessment of criminal justice needs, 1983: [United States]

(ICPSR 8362)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0001.

Summary: In 1983, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored a survey by Abt Associates that was designed to identify the highest priority needs for the following groups: judges and trial court administrators ($N = 234$); corrections officials ($N = 275$); public defenders ($N = 78$); police ($N = 403$); prosecutors ($N = 273$); and probation/parole officials ($N = 184$). Over 1,400 persons responded to the mail survey, or 61 percent of those surveyed. Selected respondents were then contacted by telephone in order to clarify their expressed problems and needs. The codebook includes the mailed questionnaire sent to each of the six groups in the study as well as a copy of the telephone interview guide. Variables in this study include background information on the respondents and their particular agencies, financial resources available to the agency, and technical assistance, research, and initiative programs used by the agency. There are six files in this dataset, all of which have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Champagne, Anthony S., and
Stuart S. Nagel

Legal service agencies, 1970

(ICPSR 7369)

These data, collected by the Office of Legal Services under the Office of Economic Opportunity, concern 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, Anthony S.

Causes of legal services effectiveness.

Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications (Series in Administration and Policy Studies), 1975.

Nagel, Stuart S.

"A graphic look at the legal services program." *Frontiers of Economics* 1 (1975), 118-124.

Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron J. Saiger

State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program in the United States, 1990

(ICPSR 9748)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0034.

Summary: This evaluation of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program focuses on the federal-state relationship and on the drug-related, crime-combat strategies that states must develop in order to receive federal aid. The primary goals of the project were to (1) describe state-established strategic planning processes, (2) evaluate the strategies, (3) report on state reactions to the program, and (4) make recommendations for improvement in strategic planning processes. Five-state, on-site observation of planning processes and a mail survey of all states and territories participat-

ing in the program were conducted, as well as a review of all strategy submissions. Variables in Part 1 include the Formula Grant Program's role in the state and its relationship with other agencies, policy boards, and working groups; the roles that these agencies play in Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) strategy; funds allocated to local criminal justice programs; and criteria used in selecting geographical areas of greatest need. Variables from Part 2 relate to the variety and use of state criminal justice data, difficulties in obtaining such data, federal grant requirements, allocation of subgrants, and input of various individuals and agencies in different stages of BJA strategy development. Class IV

Universe: All United States states and territories.

Sampling: All 50 states, except Massachusetts, plus the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Note: Since the data are divided into two files, only one of which includes state identifiers, it is not possible to use variables from both files in some types of analyses, with the exception of the comparison means. Clearer evaluations can be made if analyses are drawn from a single data file. Users must also note that not all items on the questionnaire are coded into the data, notably items that elicited an open response, as well as the following items: Section 1: Questions 4b-4e, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 17-22; Section 3: Question 23h; and Section 4: Questions 16f, 17-21.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/FREQ.PR

Logical record length (Part 1) and card image data formats

Part 1

State data

rectangular file structure

55 cases

64 variables

109-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

National data

rectangular file structure

55 cases

202 variables

89-unit-long record

5 records per case

Related publication:

Dunworth, T., and A.J. Saiger

State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program. N-3339-NIJ. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1991.

Ehrlich, Isaac

Deterrent effects of punishment on crime rates, 1959-1960

(ICPSR 7716)

This is a study of major 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 by those sentenced were determined and are reported for each of the index crimes. A number of socioeconomic variables, along with per capita police expenditures for 1959 and 1960, are reported in the dataset. A second edition of this dataset exists: format conversion errors were corrected and the codebook now includes descriptive 24-character variable names and an appendix that lists the definitions for the crime classifications used in the collection. The study contains 66 variables for 47 cases. Class II

Related publications:

Ehrlich, Isaac

"Participation in illegitimate activities: A theoretical and empirical investigation."

Journal of Political Economy (May/June 1973), 521-565.

Vandaele, W.

"Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited." In Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (eds.), *Deterrence and incapacitation: Estimating the effects of criminal sanctions on crime rates*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1978, 319-335.

Feyerherm, William H.

Individual responses to affirmative action issues in criminal justice agencies, 1981: [United States]

(ICPSR 9311)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-K003.

Summary: These data, which are part of a larger study undertaken by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, evaluate the responses of criminal justice employees to affirmative action within criminal justice agencies. Information is provided on employees' (1) general mood, (2) attitudes across various attributes, such as race, sex, rank, education, and length of service, and (3) demographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, educational level, parents' occupations, and living arrangements. The use of criminal justice employees as the units of analysis provides attitudinal and perceptual data in assessing affirmative action programs within each agency. Variables include reasons for becoming a criminal justice employee, attitudes toward affirmative action status in general, and attitudes about affirmative action in criminal justice settings. Class IV

Universe: Employees of criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Sampling: A sample of 19 agencies was taken from over 200 criminal justice organizations nationwide. Employees within those 19 agencies were then randomly sampled.

Note: Two versions of the questionnaire were used, one for employees who worked for correctional agencies, another slightly different version for employees of law enforcement agencies. The substantive content of the questions was not altered.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

905 cases

165 variables

80-unit-long record

17 records per case

Related publications:

Feyerherm, William

"Analysis of individual responses to affirmative action issues" (Final Report).

Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Feyerherm, William

"Assessment of affirmative action in criminal justice agencies: An executive summary." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Jacob, Herbert

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

(ICPSR 8076)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0096.

Summary: The Governmental Responses to Crime Project was initiated in October 1978, as a result of the rising crime rate in the United States and the wide variety of programs seeking to contain it. The project investigated the growth of crime and the ways in which local governments responded to crime during the period from 1948 to 1978 by analyzing policy responses to the rise in crime in 10 American cities: Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, Phoenix, and San Jose. The major areas of research included the nature of the rise in crime in the United States, attentiveness to crime, connections between structures and patterns of urban governments and their responses to crime, and urban communities' principal responses to crime. This data collection is contained in five parts: Baseline, Ten City, Local Ordinances, State Laws, and Media Data. There are 18 files: 5 contain SPSS data definition statements and the remaining 13 files contain the corresponding data. The baseline data file contains information on all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, or 1970. These data constitute a baseline with which the 10 cities can be compared to other cities in the United States. There are 57 variables and 12,276 cases with 3 cards per case. The 10-city file contains information on changes in the activities, focus, and resources of local police departments, courts, prosecutorial systems, and correctional institutions in the 10 cities named above. There are approximately 58 variables and 310 cases, with 3 cards per case (10 cities, 31 observations). The city ordinance and state law files contain data on public policy responses from examination of changes in ordinances and laws over time. The city ordinance file has 37 variables, and 422 cases with

1 card per case. The state laws file has 45 variables and 533 cases with 2 cards per case. The media data files concern attentiveness to crime and criminal justice issues as covered in the news media. The 9 city files (for all cities with the exception of Newark) have 140 variables and approximately 670 cases each. There are 3 cards per case. Class II

Documentation machine-readable only

Los Angeles District Attorney's Office

Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976-1980

(ICPSR 9038)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0061.

Summary: This evaluation was developed and implemented by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office to examine the effectiveness of specialized prosecutorial activities in dealing with the local problem of rising gang violence, in particular the special gang prosecution unit Operation Hardcore. One part of the evaluation was a system performance analysis. The purposes of this system performance analysis were (1) to describe the problems of gang violence in Los Angeles and the ways that incidents of gang violence were handled by the Los Angeles criminal justice system, and (2) to document the activities of Operation Hardcore and its effect on the criminal justice system's handling of the cases prosecuted by that unit. Computer-generated listings from the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office of all individuals referred for prosecution by local police agencies were used to identify those individuals who were subsequently prosecuted by the District Attorney. Data from working files on all cases prosecuted, including copies of police, court, and criminal history records as well as information on case prosecution, were used to describe criminal justice handling. Information from several supplementary sources was also included, such as the automated Prosecutors Management Information System (PROMIS) maintained by the District Attorney's Office, and court records from the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles County, the local felony court.

Universe: All cases referred by local police agencies for prosecution to the Los Angeles District Attorney's office during 1976-1980.

Sampling: First, cases involving gang-related homicide were selected, since the majority of cases prosecuted by Operation Hardcore were gang homicide cases. Second, individuals suspected by police as being involved in these cases were identified by police records. Third, the District Attorney's listings of individuals against whom criminal charges had been accepted or rejected for prosecution were reviewed for the names identified in the second step. Thus all names from step two were classified as accepted, rejected, or not referred.

Note: Data for the seventh file named in the codebook (Prior Criminal Record Data) are not available from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Incident-based data
rectangular file structure
526 cases
15 variables
30-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Case-based data
rectangular file structure
223 cases
15 variables
36-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Victim-based data
rectangular file structure
659 cases
14 variables
31-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Suspect-based data
rectangular file structure
1,016 cases
16 variables
45-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Defendant processing data
rectangular file structure
319 cases
26 variables
65-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Charge data
rectangular file structure
722 cases
19 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

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

**Repeat offender laws in the
United States: Forms, uses, and
perceived value, 1983**
(ICPSR 9328)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0023.

Summary: This survey of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges in jurisdictions with sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders collected information about the characteristics of the laws and the views of criminal justice professionals regarding the fairness, effectiveness, and practice of the laws. The jurisdiction file includes variables such as jurisdiction size, number of provisions in the law, number of felony cases handled under the law per year, number of defendants sentenced as repeat offenders, frequency of charging and sentencing under the law, and minimum and maximum sentences specified in the statutes. The three surveys of practitioners contain data related to their familiarity with the laws, descriptions of recent cases, and satisfaction with the new statutes. Class IV

Universe: General recidivist laws in effect during 1983 in the United States.

Sampling: Within each of the 49 jurisdictions with general repeat offender laws, two local jurisdictions were randomly selected: one from localities with populations between 50,000 and 250,000 in 1980, and the other from larger localities. Criminal justice professionals who were familiar with the repeat offender laws were selected from a convenience sample of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Prosecutors survey

rectangular file structure

179 cases

57 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Defense attorneys survey

rectangular file structure

96 cases

57 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Judges survey

rectangular file structure

89 cases

57 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Jurisdiction data

rectangular file structure

96 cases

57 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

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

McEwen, J.T., Barbara Webster, and Edward Connors

National assessment program survey of criminal justice personnel in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9923)

(Diskette D00070)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-C006.

Summary: This survey probed the needs and problems facing local criminal justice practitioners. Within each sampled county, survey questionnaires were distributed to the police chief of the largest city, the sheriff, the jail administrator, the prosecutor, the chief trial court judge, the trial court administrator (where applicable), and probation and parole agency heads. Although the general topics covered in the questionnaires are similar, specific items are not repeated across the questionnaires, except for those given to the sheriffs and the police chiefs. The sheriffs surveyed were those with law enforcement responsibilities, so the questions asked of the police chiefs and the sheriffs were identical. The questionnaires were tailored to each group of respondents, and dealt with five general areas: (1) background characteristics, including staff size, budget totals, and facility age, (2) criminal justice system problems, (3) prison crowding, (4) personnel issues such as training needs and programs, and (5) operations and procedures including management, management information, and the specific operations in which the respondents were involved. In some cases, sets of question items were grouped into question batteries that dealt with specific topic areas (e.g., staff recruitment, judicial training, and number of personnel). For example, the Staff Recruitment battery items in the Probation and Parole Questionnaire asked respondents to use a 4-point scale to indicate the seriousness of each of the following problems: low salaries, poor image of corrections work, high entrance requirements, location of qualified staff, shortage of qualified minority applicants, and hiring freezes. Class IV

Universe: County and city law enforcement agencies (police forces, courts, jails, and probation and parole offices) in the 50 states.

Sampling: From a sample of 375 counties across the United States, 2,500 respondents were selected for inclusion in the assessment study. All 175 counties having populations

greater than 250,000 were sampled with certainty. The remaining 200 counties were sampled from those having populations less than 250,000. Within each sampled county, the heads of law enforcement agencies were requested to complete questionnaires about their agencies' needs, problems, and resources. All of the sheriffs included in the sample had law enforcement responsibilities. Care should be taken in interpreting the responses: many of the question items pertain to agency needs and requirements, while others ask for the respondent's own opinions.

Note: The data files in this collection contain free format data. In all of the files, the data values are separated with blanks and missing data are represented by "-1". The electronic documentation includes questionnaires corresponding to each of the data files. In some cases, the documentation does not specify value label codes. Users should proceed with due caution under the assumption that in the case of binary variables, "1" is equal to "yes" and "2" is equal to "no". Response data for open-ended question items are not included in the dataset.

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Adult probation and parole agency

heads data

rectangular file structure

339 cases

138 variables

376-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Trial court judges data

rectangular file structure

164 cases

203 variables

524-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Police data

rectangular file structure

281 cases

164 variables

389-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Sheriffs data

rectangular file structure

207 cases

164 variables

423-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Jail administrators data

rectangular file structure

268 cases

196 variables

474-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Prosecutors data

rectangular file structure

226 cases

196 variables

433-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Trial court administrators data

rectangular file structure

137 cases

203 variables

507-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

McEwen, Tom

**National assessment program survey
of criminal justice agencies in the
United States, 1992-1994**

(ICPSR 6481)

(Diskette D00265)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-92-C-005.

Summary: The National Assessment Program (NAP) Survey was conducted to determine the needs and problems of state and local criminal justice agencies. At the local level in each sampled county, survey questionnaires were distributed to police chiefs of the largest city, sheriffs, jail administrators, prosecutors, public defenders, chief trial court judges, trial court administrators (where applicable), and probation and parole agency heads. Data were collected at the state level through surveys sent to attorneys general,

commissioners of corrections, prison wardens, state court administrators, and directors of probation and parole. For the 1992-1994 survey, 13 separate questionnaires were used. Police chiefs and sheriffs received the same survey instruments, with a screening procedure employed to identify sheriffs who handled law enforcement responsibilities. Of the 411 counties selected, 264 counties also employed trial court administrators. Judges and trial court administrators received identical survey instruments. A total of 546 surveys were mailed to probation and parole agencies, with the same questions asked of state and local officers. Counties that had separate agencies for probation and parole were sent two surveys. All survey instruments were divided into sections on workload (except that the wardens, jail administrators, and corrections commissioners were sent a section on jail use and crowding instead), staffing, operations and procedures, and background. The staffing section of each survey queried respondents on recruitment, retention, training, and number of staff. The other sections varied from instrument to instrument, with questions tailored to the responsibilities of the particular agency. Most of the questionnaires asked about use of automated information systems; programs, policies, or aspects of the facility or security needing improvement; agency responsibilities and jurisdictions; factors contributing to workload increases; budget; number of full-time employees and other staff; and contracted services. Questions specific to police chiefs and sheriffs included activities aimed at drug problems and whether they anticipated increases in authorized strength in officers. Jail administrators, corrections commissioners, and wardens were asked about factors contributing to jail crowding, alternatives to jail, medical services offered, drug testing and drug-related admissions, and inmate classification. Topics covered by the surveys for prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and state and trial court administrators included types of cases handled, case timeliness, diversion and sentencing alternatives, and court and jury management. State and local probation and parole agency directors were asked about diagnostic tools, contracted services, and drug testing. Attorneys general were queried about operational issues, statutory authority, and legal services and support provided to state and local criminal justice agencies.

Universe: State and local criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Sampling: Surveys were sent to criminal justice agencies in a sample of 411 counties. All 211 United States counties having populations greater than 250,000 residents were selected, along with a random sample of 200 counties having populations between 50,000 and 250,000 residents. Police chiefs were selected by determining the city in each county with the highest population according to the 1990 Census. Over 50 percent of the counties were represented by either a judge or trial court administrator. Prison facilities were selected for the NAP survey by reviewing the directory of correctional facilities, *1993 American Correctional Association Directory: Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (American Correctional Association, Laurel, Maryland). Adult male and female prison facilities at all security levels were included in the sample.

Extent of collection: 13 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Jail administrators data
rectangular file structure
315 cases
191 variables
368-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Judges data
rectangular file structure
163 cases
154 variables
202-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Police chiefs data
rectangular file structure
337 cases
111 variables
181-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4	State probation and parole agency directors data
rectangular file structure	
368 cases	
144 variables	
167-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 5	Trial court administrators data
rectangular file structure	
271 cases	
150 variables	
225-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 6	Wardens data
rectangular file structure	
183 cases	
154 variables	
293-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 7	Related publication:
Sheriffs data	McEwen, Tom
rectangular file structure	"National assessment program of criminal justice agencies in the United States, 1992-1994" (Final Report). Alexandria, VA: Institute for Law and Justice, 1994.
265 cases	
108 variables	
123-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 8	Documentation machine-readable only
State attorneys general data	
rectangular file structure	
40 cases	
102 variables	
124-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 9	Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics
State commissioners of corrections data	
rectangular file structure	
43 cases	
152 variables	
211-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 10	Law enforcement assistance administration profile data, [1968-1978]
State court administrators data	
rectangular file structure	
35 cases	
144 variables	
169-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
	The Office of Justice Programs File (PROFILE) System was designed for the automated storage and retrieval of information describing their programs. Two types of data elements are used to describe the projects in this file:
	1. Basic data. These elements include the title of the grant, information regarding the location of the grantee and the project, critical funding dates, the government level and type of grantee, financial data, the name of the project director, an indication of the availability of reports, and appropriate identification numbers.

2. Program descriptors. These elements, which form the program classification system, describe the key characteristics of the program — its subject, its primary and secondary activity, whether it affects a juvenile or adult problem, and what specific crimes, clients, staff, program strategies, agencies, equipment or research methods are to be used or affected by the project. There are approximately 77,000 records in the data file with a total of 34 variables. Each record has a logical record length of 2,154 characters.
Class IV

Pogue, Thomas F.

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

(ICPSR 7973)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NJ-AX-0015.

Summary: Emerging from the tradition of econometric models of deterrence and crime, this study attempts to improve estimates of how crime rates are affected by the apprehension and punishment of persons charged with criminal activity. These data are contained in two files: Part 1, State Data, consists of a panel of observations from each of the 50 states and contains information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served, probability of imprisonment, socio-economic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels, and income levels, and state and local expenditures for police protection. Part 2, SMSA Data, consists of a panel of 77 SMSAs and contains information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served, probability of imprisonment, socioeconomic factors such as employment rates, population levels, and income levels, and taxation and expenditure information.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/
DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
State data
rectangular file structure
50 cases
484 variables
4,221-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
SMSA data
rectangular file structure
77 cases
232 variables
1,971-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Rosenbaum, Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Paul J. Lavrakas

Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of program operations and effects, 1984

(ICPSR 9349)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K050.

Summary: The goal of this data collection was to answer questions about the Crime Stoppers (CS) program, which encourages citizen involvement in averting crime and apprehending suspects: How does Crime Stoppers work in theory and in practice? What are the opinions and attitudes of program participants toward the Crime Stoppers program? How do various components of the program such as rewards, anonymity, use of informants, and media participation affect criminal justice outcome measures such as citizen calls and arrests? This collection marks the first attempt to examine the operational procedures and effectiveness of Crime Stoppers programs in the United States. Police coordinators and board chairs of local Crime Stoppers programs described their perceptions of and attitudes toward the Crime Stoppers program. The Police Coordinator File includes variables such as the police coordinator's background and experience, program development and support, everyday operations and procedures, outcome statistics on citizen calls (suspects arrested, property recovered, and suspects prosecuted), reward setting and distribution, and program relations with media, law enforcement, and the board of directors. Also available in this file are data on

citizen calls received by the program, the program's arrests and clearances, and the program's effects on investigation procedure. The merged file contains data from police coordinators and from Crime Stoppers board members. Other variables include city population, percent of households living in poverty, percent of white population, number of Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Part I crimes involved, membership and performance of the board, fund-raising methods, and ratings of the program. Class IV

Universe: All Crime Stoppers programs in the United States.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

Police coordinator file
rectangular file structure
194 cases
296 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2

Merged file
rectangular file structure
203 cases
596 variables
80-unit-long record
27 records per case

Related publications:

Rosenbaum, D.P., A.J. Lurigio, and
P.J. Lavrakas

"Crime stoppers — A national evaluation"
(Research in Brief). Washington, DC:

National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Rosenbaum, D.P., A.J. Lurigio, and

P.J. Lavrakas

"Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of
program operations and effects" (Executive
Summary). Evanston, IL: Northwestern
University, Center for Urban Affairs
and Policy Research, 1986.

Documentation machine-readable only

Sampson, Robert J.

**Effects of local sanctions on serious
criminal offending in cities with
populations over 100,000, 1978–1983:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 9590)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: These data assess the effects of the risk of local jail incarceration and of police aggressiveness in patrol style on rates of violent offending. The collection includes arrest rates for public order offenses, size of county jail populations, and numbers of new prison admissions as they relate to arrest rates for index (serious) crimes. Data were collected from seven sources for each city. **Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary tape file 1A** (ICPSR 7941), provided county-level data on number of persons by race, age, and age by race, number of persons in households, and types of households within each county. **Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary tape file 3A** (ICPSR 8071), measured at the city level, provided data on total population, race, age, marital status by sex, persons in household, number of households, housing, children, and families above and below the poverty level by race, employment by race, and income by race within each city. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 1980 data provided variables on total offenses and offense rates per 100,000 persons for homicides, rapes, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle offenses, and arson. Data from the FBI for 1980–1982, averaged per 100,000, provided variables for the above offenses by sex, age, and race, and the Uniform Crime Report arrest rates for index crimes within each city. The **National jail census for 1978 and 1983** (ICPSR 7737 and ICPSR 8203), aggregated to the county level, provided variables on jail capacity, number of inmates being held by sex, race, and status of inmate's case (awaiting trial, awaiting sentence, serving sentence, and technical violations), average daily jail populations, number of staff by full-time and part-time, number of volunteers, and number of correctional officers. The **Juvenile detention and correctional facility census for 1979 and 1982–1983** (ICPSR 7846 and 8205), aggregated to the county level, provided data on numbers being held by type of

crime and sex, age of juvenile offenders by sex, average daily prison population, and payroll and other expenditures for the institutions.

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

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ SCAN/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

171 cases

931 variables

4,769-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Sampson, Robert J.

"Crime in cities: The effects of formal and informal social control." *Crime and Justice* 8 (1986), 271-311.

Sampson, Robert J.

"Urban Black violence: The effect of male joblessness and family disruption." *American Journal of Sociology* 93 (1987), 348-382.

Sampson, Robert J., and J. Cohen

"Deterrent effects of the police on crime: A replication and theoretical extension." *Law and Society Review* 22 (1988), 163-189.

Documentation machine-readable only

Triplett, Ruth, et al.

**City police expenditures, 1946-1985:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 8706)

Summary: This study examines police expenditures for selected cities for an extended period of time. The dataset contains one variable per year for each of the following items: total general expenditures, expenditure for police protection, deflated general expenditures adjusted for inflation, deflated police ex-

penditures adjusted for inflation, residential population, land area, patterns of population change during the study period, government identification, and implicit price deflators of goods and services. Class IV

Universe: Cities in the United States.

Sampling: All cities that had 50,000 or more residents in 1940 or entered that size class during the study period. All towns and townships in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were included.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format.

rectangular file structure

6,944 cases

216 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Weisburd, David, Lawrence W. Sherman, and Anthony Petrosino

Registry of randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions, 1951-1983

(ICPSR 9668)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0007.

Summary: This registry categorizes, summarizes, and analyzes datasets containing information on randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions. These datasets vary in methodology, geographic region, and other aspects. Among the topics covered in this registry are the nature of offense being sanctioned, type of sanction, racial and sexual composition of the sample, and procedures and outcomes of each collection.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Related publication:
Weisburd, D., L. Sherman, and A.J. Petrosino
Registry of Randomized Criminal Justice Experiments in Sanctions (1), 1990.

rectangular file structure
75 cases
52 variables
93-unit-long record
1 record per case

Wise, Lois Recascino

Factors influencing the quality and utility of government-sponsored criminal justice research in the United States, 1975-1986

(ICPSR 9089)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 88-NIJ-84/OJP-86-M-275.

Summary: This data collection examines the effect of organizational environment and funding level on the utility of criminal justice research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The data represent a unique source of information on factors that influence the quality and utility of criminal justice research. Variables describing the research grants include NIJ office responsible for monitoring the grant (e.g., courts, police, corrections, etc.), organization type receiving the grant (academic or nonacademic), type of data (collected originally, existing, merged), and priority area (crime, victims, parole, police). The studies are also classified by: (1) sampling method employed, (2) presentation style, (3) statistical analysis employed, (4) type of research design, (5) number of observation points, and (6) unit of analysis. Additional variables provided include whether there was a copy of the study report in the National Criminal Justice Archive, whether the study contained recommendations for policy or practice, and whether the project was completed on time. The data file provides two indices — one that represents quality and one that represents utility. Each measure is generated from a combination of variables in the dataset. Class IV

Universe: Research grants in the U.S. sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Sampling: Random sample.

Note: These data contain alphabetic codes.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

Related publication:
Wise, L.R.

"Academics and entrepreneurs: Factors affecting the quality and utility of government-sponsored research." *Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, and Utilization* 1:1.

Zedlewski, Edwin W.

Public and private resources in public safety [United States]: Metropolitan area panel data, 1977 and 1982

(ICPSR 8988)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Summary: This data collection provides a series of measures relating to public safety for all SMSAs in the United States at two time periods. Variables include municipal employment (e.g., number of municipal employees, number of police employees, police payrolls, municipal employees per 10,000 inhabitants), municipal revenue (total debt, property taxes, utility revenues, income taxes), non-municipal employment (retail services, mining services, construction services, finance services), crime rates (murder, robbery, auto theft, rape), labor force and unemployment, property value, and other miscellaneous topics. Class IV

Universe: All standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States as defined by the Office of Management and Budget for the years 1977 and 1982.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS data definition statements

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
366 cases
343 variables
2,621-unit-long record
1 record per case

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS data definition statements

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

366 cases

343 variables

2,621-unit-long record

1 record per case

SEE ALSO...

The following data collection contains information related to topics covered in this chapter. For a full description of this study, consult the chapter indicated.

Thompson, James W. Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979-1980
(ICPSR 8649) *See* II. Community studies

VII. Crime and delinquency

Block, Michael K., and Fredrick C. Nold

**Deterrent effects of antitrust enforcement [United States]:
The ready-mix concrete industry,
1970-1980**

(ICPSR 9040)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0105.

Summary: These data were collected to explore the relationship between profit levels in the concrete industry and the antitrust enforcement activities undertaken by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) in 19 cities over an 11-year period. The data collection is composed mainly of published aggregate data on ready-mix concrete costs and prices. Profits and estimates of collusive markups in this industry can be calculated and related to antitrust enforcement efforts. Variables include measures of wages and materials costs, prices of concrete products, number of building permits issued, gasoline prices, the consumer price index, number of laborers employed, unemployment rates, measures of change in the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division budget, change in number of DOJ permanent enforcement personnel, and number of antitrust criminal actions initiated by DOJ against ready-mix concrete users, producers of related products, producers of substitutes for ready-mix products, and ready-mix producers. Class IV

Sampling: The sample consists of 19 representative cities in the United States.

Note: The data collection is a pooled time series of cross-sections: data are presented for the years 1970-1980, although data for 1969 are available for a limited number of variables. The three files supply data for varying units of time (months, quarter, years).

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Month, city-month data
rectangular file structure
2,736 cases
32 variables
166-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Quarter, city-quarter data
rectangular file structure
836 cases
37 variables
158-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Annual, city-year data
rectangular file structure
228 cases
35 variables
153-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Clabault, J.M., and M.K. Block

"Sherman Act indictments, 1955-1980."
New York, NY: Federal Legal Publications,
1981.

Block, M.K., F.C. Nold, and J.G. Sidak

"The deterrent effect of antitrust enforcement." *Journal of Political Economy* 89
(1981), 429-445.

Blumstein, Alfred, and Jacqueline Cohen

**Adult criminal careers in New York,
1972-1983**

(ICPSR 9353)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0062.

Summary: This data collection was designed to estimate the extent and variation of individual offending by crime type, race, age, and

prior criminal record. Included in this collection are the criminal records of individuals aged 16 years or older who were arrested in the state of New York. Two separate data files are supplied. Part 1 contains data on all adults arrested in New York from 1972 to 1976 for rape, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, or burglary. Part 2 includes data on all adults arrested for larceny or auto theft in Albany and Erie counties. Variables include items such as sex, race, age, number of prior arrests, date and place of arrest, arrest charged, number of multiple counts, court disposition of charges, and type and length of sentence.

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

Universe: Adults, aged 16 or older, arrested in the general areas of New York state for the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, or burglary and for larceny or auto theft in Albany or Erie counties.

Note: The data are organized hierarchically in two levels: (1) a person record, and (2) one or more arrest records. Each of the two data files has a variable number of records per case. The number of records is dependent on the number of arrests an offender had. There are 14 variables and 129,010 cases at the person level, and 16 variables and 12,555 cases at the arrest level.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ SCAN/DDEF:ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format

**Part 1
Arrests for serious crimes
hierarchical file structure**

**Part 2
Arrests for larceny or auto theft
hierarchical file structure**

Documentation machine-readable only

Blumstein, Alfred, and Jacqueline Cohen

**Adult criminal careers, Michigan:
1974-1977**

(ICPSR 8279)

(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-99-0121.

Summary: These data, taken from the computerized criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were collected to develop estimates of the extent and variation of individual offending. Included are the adult criminal records of individuals 17 years of age and older arrested in Michigan from 1974 to 1977. The primary criterion for inclusion in the sample was at least one arrest in Michigan for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft. Once sampled, the arrest history includes data on all recorded arrests through 1977, regardless of offense type. The full dataset includes records for 41,191 individuals for a total of 200,007 arrests. The dataset is organized by individual and includes demographic characteristics of the individual (birth date, state of birth, sex, and race) followed by information from the individual's arrest record in chronological order. The arrest records include the date of arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence. Because the data are organized by individual, they are suitable for longitudinal analyses of individual offending patterns over time.

Universe: Adult criminal offenders in Michigan.

Note: In this hierarchical data file, there are two record types. Record 1 contains person record information, with 6 variables and 41,191 records. Record 2 provides arrest cycle information, with 52 variables and 200,007 records.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: SCAN/MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR	Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each
Documentation machine-readable only	
	Part 1
	Economic analysis data
	rectangular file structure
	461 cases
	128 variables
	366-unit-long record
	10 records per case
	Part 2
	Violations/sanctions
	rectangular file structure
	2,230 cases
	175 variables
	632-unit-long record
	6 records per case
	Related publication:
Clinard, Marshall B., and Peter C. Yeager Illegal corporate behavior, 1975-1976 (ICPSR 7855)	Clinard, Marshall B. "Illegal corporate behavior." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979. Stock Number 027-000-00843-7.
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 77-NI-99-0069.	Documentation machine-readable only
Summary: This two-part study represents the first large-scale comprehensive investigation of corporate violations. It examines the extent and nature of these illegal activities in terms of the corporate structure and economic setting in which the violations occurred. The study has concentrated on an empirical investigation of the 582 largest publicly owned corporations in the United States: 477 manufacturing, 18 wholesale, 66 retail, and 21 service. A major focus has been on manufacturing enterprises. Corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, communication, and utilities have been excluded because of the unusual nature of these businesses (i.e., they are subject to strict regulation and/or licensing). The 1975 annual sales of the corporations studied ranged from \$300 million to more than \$45 billion, with an average sales volume of \$1.7 billion for parent firms. The data in Part 2: Violations/Sanctions File covered all enforcement actions that could be secured, initiated, or imposed by 24 federal agencies during 1975 and 1976. Variables include number and types of violations, investigating agency, and sanctions imposed. In addition to the collection of data on the illegal activities of the corporations, the researchers collected economic data on the corporations as well as industry-level economic data. These are presented in a Part 1: Economic Analysis Data File. The variables in the Economic Data File include Net Income/Total Assets, Working Capital/Total Assets, and Sales/Total Assets. Class II	Cohen, Jacqueline, and Alfred Blumstein Termination of criminal careers: Measurement of rates and their determinants In Detroit SMSA, 1974-1977 (ICPSR 9666) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0047.
Note: This study was originally called Illegal corporate behavior, 1979 . However, it was retitled to reflect the date of collection and analysis of the data, rather than the date of publication.	Summary: The purpose of this collection was to measure the length of criminal careers and to correlate these lengths with other characteristics such as age, race, sex, type of crimes committed, and frequency of prior arrests. Determining the length of criminal activity and its relation to other attributes is important in planning for services such as prison space. Because of the difficulty in directly monitoring illegal acts, arrests were used instead as an indicator of criminal activity. Arrest data were gathered for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and automobile theft. Using the first arrest as

an adult which took place between 1974 and 1977 as a reference point, individuals' prior and continued activities were followed. The data provide basic demographic information about offenders and extensive information about arrests, from arrest charges through final disposition.

Universe: Adults aged 17 years and older, who between January 1, 1974, and December 31, 1977, were arrested for the following offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft.

Note: This is a hierarchical dataset consisting of person and arrest records. The person records provide information about the offender and consist of seven variables. The arrest records provide information on each offender's arrest incidents and are made up of 53 variables. These two types of records are grouped in the file sequentially by offender. In all, there are 21,004 person records and 123,535 arrest records in the data file.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure
163-unit-long record

Related publications:

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

Blumstein, A., and J. Cohen
"Estimating the duration of adult criminal careers." *Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute*. Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1985.

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and A. Golub
"The termination rate of adult criminal careers" (Working Paper). Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, 1989.

Cohen, Jacqueline, Sherwood Zimmerman, and Stephen King

Techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales, 1960-1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles counties, and the state of California]

(ICPSR 9988)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0039.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to measure the validity or accuracy of four recidivism prediction instruments: the INSLAW, RAND, SFS81, and CGR scales. These scales estimate the probability that criminals will commit subsequent crimes quickly, that individuals will commit crime frequently, that inmates who are eligible for release on parole will commit subsequent crimes, and that defendants awaiting trial will commit crimes while on pretrial arrest or detention. The investigators used longitudinal data from five existing independent studies to assess the validity of the four predictive measures in question. The first data file was originally collected by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City and was derived from an experimental evaluation of a jobs training program called the Alternative Youth Employment Strategies Project implemented in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City. The second file contains data from a RAND study, **Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980-1982** (ICPSR 8700). Parts 3 through 5 pertain to serious juvenile offenders who were incarcerated during the 1960s and 1970s in three institutions of the California Youth Authority. A portion of the original data for these parts was taken from **Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978-1980: California]** (ICPSR 8226). All files present demographic and socioeconomic variables such as birth information, race and ethnicity, education background, work and military experience, and criminal history, including involvement in criminal activities, drug addiction, and incarceration episodes. From the variables in each data file, standard variables across all data files were constructed. Constructed variables included those on background (such as drug use, arrest, conviction, employment, and education history), which were used to construct the four predictive scales, and follow-up variables concerning arrest and incarceration history. Scores on the four predictive scales were estimated. Class IV

Universe: Part 1: All youths in the Dept. of Labor job training programs in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City. Part 2: All convicted felons. Parts 3-5: All young males arrested in the state of California who had spent time as juveniles in one of the three California Youth Authority facilities.

Sampling: For Part 1, the investigators selected individuals from the Dept. of Labor job training program identified as "high risk youths," aged 16 to 21, in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City, who had arrests prior to their participation in the jobs training program. The arrest preceding participation in the jobs training program was marked as the target event for the application of the prediction scales. For Part 2, the sample consisted of matched samples of convicted felons who were sentenced either to prison or felony probation. The arrest associated with a 1980 conviction was used as the target for applying the prediction scales. The California Youth Authority samples, Parts 3-5, were male juveniles from an earlier study who were subsequently arrested after their 18th birthdays. The first arrest as an adult was the target event for the prediction scales.

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Extent of processing: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format:

Part 1

Job training evaluation data

rectangular file structure

771 cases

522 variables

80-unit-long record

22 records per case

Part 2

Prison and probation data

rectangular file structure

1,022 cases

450 variables

80-unit-long record

22 records per case

Part 3

Fricot ranch youth data

rectangular file structure

177 cases

554 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Part 4

Preston school of Industry youth data

rectangular file structure

1,602 cases

573 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Part 5

Youth center research project

rectangular file structure

911 cases

574 variables

80-unit-long record

32 records per case

Related publications:

Greenwood, P., and A. Abrahamse

Selective incapacitation. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1982.

Haapanen, R., and C.F. Jesness

"Early identification of the chronic offender." Report prepared for the National Institute of Justice, by the California Youth Authority, 1982.

Cohen, J., S. Zimmerman, and S. King

"Improved techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales."

Unpublished manuscript, 1990.

Documentation machine-readable only

Collins, James J., Susan L. Bailey,
Charles D. Phillips, and Amy Craddock

**Relationship of mental disorder to
violent behavior in the United States,
1983-1984**

(ICPSR 9973)

(Diskette D00084)

This study was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 1-R01-MH34885-01A1 and 86-15-CX-0034.

Summary: This study investigates the relationship between mental disorder and violent behavior. Detailed interviews were conducted with inmates in the North Carolina prison system. Each respondent was given a psychological assessment using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, Version III. Conditions of particular interest were schizophrenia, mood disorders (depression and dysthymia), traumatic stress disorder, and alcohol disorders. The data supply information on the respon-

dent's criminal history, psychological status at the time of interview, and history of rule infractions while incarcerated for the current offense. In addition to the psychological assessment, questions were also asked covering areas of general health status, criminal history, and drug and alcohol use. Demographic information includes age, education, marital status, and race. Class IV

Universe: Male criminal offenders in the United States.

Sampling: Male prisoners entering North Carolina prisons between March and June 1983.

Note: (1) A collection of SAS programs is available to create composite variables used in making the psychological assessments. The programs are available in hardcopy form only, upon request from ICPSR. (2) Two logical record length versions of the data are available. The first contains one record per case with a logical record length of 5,455. The second, which is PC-compatible, contains six records per case with a logical record length of 950.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Raw data file
rectangular file structure
1,149 cases
2,029 variables
5,455-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Raw data file for PC users
rectangular file structure
1,149 cases
2,029 variables
950-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3

SAS Input statement for raw data file
79-unit-long record

Part 4

SAS input statement for raw data file for PC users
79-unit-long record

Documentation partially machine-readable

Debro, Julius

**Research on minorities, [1981]:
Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC**

(ICPSR 8459)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-NI-AX-003.

Summary: This is an investigation of criminological and sociological factors within the Black community, and focuses on the alleged high incidence of violent crime committed by Blacks. Four communities within Atlanta, Georgia, and four within Washington, DC, were selected for this study; two communities in each area were designated high crime areas while the other two were low crime areas. Included among the variables are the relationship of race and socioeconomic class to crime, fear of crime and experiences, contacts, and attitudes toward the police, gender, and religion. There are 621 cases in this dataset, which has a logical record length of 84 characters. Class IV

Denno, Deborah W.

Longitudinal study of biosocial factors related to crime and delinquency, 1959-1962: [Pennsylvania]

(ICPSR 8928)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0086(S1).

Summary: This study was designed to measure the effects of family background and developmental characteristics on school achievement and delinquency within a "high risk" sample of Black youths. The study includes variables describing the mother and the child. Mother-related variables assess prenatal health, pregnancy and delivery complications, and socioeconomic status. Child-related variables focus on the child at age 7 years and include place in birth order, physical development, family constellation, socioeconomic status, verbal and spatial intelligence, and number of offenses. Class IV

Sampling: Subjects were selected from a sample of 2,958 Black children whose mothers participated in the Collaborative Prenatal

Project at Pennsylvania Hospital between 1959 and 1962.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

987 cases

200 variables

360-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Denno, Deborah W.

"Sociological and human development explanations of crime: Conflict or consensus?" *Criminology* 23 (1985), 711-741.

Dietz, Park Elliot, and Daniel A. Martell

Mentally disordered offenders in pursuit of celebrities and politicians
(ICPSR 6007)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-NI-AX-0005.

Summary: These data were collected to develop a means of identifying those individuals most likely to be dangerous to others because of their pursuit of public figures. Another objective of the study was to gather detailed quantitative information on harassing and threatening communications to public figures and to determine what aspects of written communications are predictive of future behavior. Based on the fact that each attack by a mentally disordered person in which an American public figure was wounded had occurred in connection with a physical approach within 100 yards, the investigators reasoned that accurate predictions of such physical approaches could serve as proxies for the less feasible task of accurate prediction of attacks. The investigators used information from case files of subjects who had pursued two groups of public figures, politicians and celebrities. The data were drawn from the records of the United States Capitol Police and a prominent Los Angeles-based security consulting firm, Gavin de Becker, Inc. Information was gathered from letters and other communications of the subjects, as well as any other sources available, such as police records or descriptions of what oc-

curred during interviews. The data include demographic information such as sex, age, race, marital status, religion, and education; family history information; background information such as school and work records, military history, and criminal history; number of communications made; number of threats made; information about subjects' physical appearance; psychological and emotional evaluations; information on travel/mobility patterns; and approaches made. Class IV

Universe: Individuals who pursue public figures.

Sampling: Only subjects who had written letters or mailed some other type of communication and had been on file for at least six months prior to the beginning of data compilation were included. The subjects were then classified as approach-positive or approach-negative according to six criteria. The investigators controlled for the number of communications in a file so that the approach-positive samples and the approach-negative samples had similar distributions of numbers of communications. Part 1 is a stratified sample, and Part 2 is nonstratified.

Note: The documentation for this data collection does not indicate the time period to which the data refer. In addition, users should note that according to the documentation the individuals described in the collection are not representative of any geographic area.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA

Card image data format

Part 1

Sample data from Gavin de Becker, Inc. and Capitol Police files

rectangular file structure

300 cases

576 variables

81-unit-long record

9 records per case

Part 2

Sample data from Capitol Police files

rectangular file structure

14 cases

576 variables

81-unit-long record

9 records per case

Related publication:

Dietz, Park Elliot, and Daniel A. Martell
Mentally disordered offenders in pursuit of celebrities and politicians. Newport Beach, CA: Threat Assessment Group, Inc., 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey series

For this series, parents and youth were interviewed about events and behavior of the preceding year to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths. Data were collected on demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, community involvement, drug and alcohol use, victimization, pregnancy, depression, use of outpatient services, spouse violence by respondent and partner, and sexual activity. Demographic variables include sex, ethnicity, birth date, age, marital status, and employment of the youths, and information on the marital status and employment of the parents.

Universe: Youths in the United States.

Sampling: National sample of American youth population selected by area probability sampling.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Related publications:

Elliott, Delbert S., David Huizinga, and Suzanne S. Ageton
Explaining delinquency and drug use. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1985.

Elliott, D. S., D. Huizinga, and S. Menard
Multiple problem youth. New York, NY: Springer, 1989.

Elliott, Delbert S., et al.

The prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior. Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983.

Elliott, Delbert S., and Suzanne S. Ageton
"Reconciling race and class differences in self-reported and official estimates of delinquency." *American Sociological Review* 45 (1980).

Elliott, Delbert, David Huizinga, and Barbara Morse

"Self-reported violent offending: A descriptive analysis of juvenile violent offenders and their offending careers." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 1,4 (December 1986), 472-514.

Huizinga, David, and Delbert Elliott
"Reassessing the reliability and validity of self-report delinquency measures." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 2, 4 (December 1986), 293-327.

Huizinga, David, and Delbert Elliott
"Juvenile offenders: Prevalence, offender incidence, and arrest rates by race." *Crime and Delinquency* 33 (April 1987), 206-223.

Documentation machine-readable only

National youth survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976

(ICPSR 8375)
(included on CD00014)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
522 variables
661-unit-long record
1 record per case

National youth survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977

(ICPSR 8424)
(included on CD00014)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
868 variables
882-unit-long record
2 records per case

**National youth survey [United States]:
Wave III, 1978**

(ICPSR 8506)
(included on CD00014)

Note: Two different schedules were used with two separate subsamples. These schedules are similar except for the sections on drug use, and data from both these schedules have been integrated into a single coding frame. Question numbers with an asterisk (*) were used only in the National Institute of Mental Health interviews, and question numbers with a numeric sign (#) were used only in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention interview schedule.

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
801 variables
824-unit-long record
2 records per case

**National youth survey [United States]:
Wave IV, 1979**

(ICPSR 8917)
(included on CD00014)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
719 variables
742-unit-long record
2 records per case

**National youth survey [United States]:
Wave V, 1980**
(ICPSR 9112)
(included on CD00014)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
696 variables
716-unit-long record
2 records per case

**National youth survey [United States]:
Wave VI, 1983**

(ICPSR 9948)
(included on CD00014)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
1,512 variables
780-unit-long record
4 records per case

**National youth survey [United States]:
Wave VII, 1987**

(ICPSR 6542)
(found on CD00014)

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
1,886 cases
1,769 variables
80-unit-long record
32 records per case

English, Kim, and Mary J. Mande

Measuring crime rates of prisoners in Colorado, 1988-1989

(ICPSR 9989)

(Diskettes D00251, D00252)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0048.

Summary: In the late 1970s, RAND pioneered a method of collecting crime rate statistics. They obtained reports of offending behavior — types and frequencies of crimes committed — directly from offenders serving prison sentences. The current study extends this research by exploring the extent to which variation in the methodological approach affects prisoners' self-reports of criminal activity. If the crime rates reported in this survey remained constant across methods, perhaps one of the new techniques developed would be easier and/or less expensive to administer. Male and female prisoners recently admitted to the Diagnostic Unit of the Colorado Department of Corrections were selected for participation in the study. Prisoners were given one of two different survey instruments, referred to as the long form and short form. Both questionnaires dealt with the number of times respondents committed each of eight types of crimes during a 12-month measurement period. The crimes of interest were burglary, robbery, assault, theft, auto theft, forgery/credit card and check-writing crimes, fraud, and drug dealing. The long form of the instrument focused on juvenile and adult criminal activity and covered the offender's childhood and family. It also contained questions about the offender's rap sheet as one of the bases for validating the self-reported data. The crime count sections of the long form contained questions about motivation, initiative, whether the offender usually acted alone or with others, and if the crimes recorded included crimes against people he or she knew. Long-form data are given in Part 1. The short form of the survey had fewer or no questions compared with the long form on areas such as the respondent's rap sheet, the number of crimes committed as a juvenile, the number of times the respondent was on probation or parole, the respondent's childhood experiences, and the respondent's perception of his criminal career. These data are contained in Part 2. In addition, the surveys were administered under different conditions of confidentiality. Prisoners given what were called "confidential" interviews had their names identified with the survey. Those interviewed under conditions of anonymity did not have their names associated with the survey. The short forms were all administered anonymously, while the long forms were either anonymous or confidential. In addition to the surveys, data were collected from official records, which are presented in Part 3. The official record data collection form was designed to collect detailed criminal history information, particularly during the measurement period identified in the questionnaires, plus a number of demographic and drug-use items. This information, when compared with the self-reported offense data from the measurement period in both the short and long forms, allows a validity analysis to be performed.

Universe: Prisoners admitted to the Diagnostic Unit of the Colorado Prison System from July 1988 to December 1989.

Sampling: The researchers used a convenience sample of inmates recently admitted to the Diagnostic Unit of the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Note: The data collection instruments are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Long form survey data

rectangular file structure
1,146 cases
755 variables
600-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2

Short form survey data

rectangular file structure
215 cases
462 variables
779-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Official records data
rectangular file structure
742 cases
257 variables
702-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

English, Kim, and Mary J. Mande
"Measuring crime rates of prisoners"
(Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992. Available from the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 700 Kipling, Denver, CO, 80215.

English, Kim
"Self-reported crime rates of women prisoners." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 9, 4 (1993).

Documentation machine-readable only

Farrington, David P.

Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961-1981
(ICPSR 8488)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This data collection effort, initiated by Dr. Donald J. West and continued by Dr. David Farrington, was undertaken to test several hypotheses about delinquency. The investigators examined socioeconomic conditions, schooling, friendship, parent-child relationships, extracurricular activities, school records, and criminal records. They also performed psychological tests to determine the causes of crime and delinquency. Information in the survey includes reports from peers, family size, child-rearing behavior, job histories, leisure habits, truancy, popularity, physical attributes, tendencies toward violence, sexual activity, and self-reported delinquency.

Sampling: The major part of the sample was chosen by taking all boys aged 8-9 who were on the registers of six state primary schools located within a one-mile radius of a research office that had been established.

Universe: Population of young male children from a working-class urban area in Cambridge.

Note: A knowledge of British criminal justice terminology would be helpful for those using the data. Various British governmental and

law enforcement institutions are mentioned. Variables concerning the socioeconomic status of respondents, schools attended, and personality characteristics use code explanations that are not fully documented. The principal investigator has offered to consult with researchers on the use of the data. Contact Professor David Farrington, Institute of Criminology, 7 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DT, England.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR

OSIRIS, card image, and logical record length data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each, and SAS data definition statements (logical record length version only)

rectangular file structure
411 cases
880 variables
1,017-unit-long record
15 records per case

Related publications:

West, Donald J., and David P. Farrington
Who becomes delinquent? London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1973.

West, Donald J., and David P. Farrington
The delinquent way of life. London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1977.

West, Donald J.
Delinquency: Its roots, careers and prospects. London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1982.

Documentation machine-readable only

Feierabend, Ivo, Rosalind Feierabend, and F.M. Jagger

Data bank of assassinations, 1948-1967
(ICPSR 5208)

Data on 409 assassination attempts, perpetrated between 1948 and 1967 in 84 countries, were gathered from *The New York Times Index*. Data include plotted, attempted, or actual murders of prominent public figures, such as top governmental officeholders and military figures, leaders of large trade

unions or religious movements, or leaders of minority groups. For each event, information is presented on the country, date, and location of occurrence; the actual (verbalized) name of the assassin (when available) and of the target; the issue; the type of group to which the assassin belonged; and the political position of the target. Class IV

Figlio, Robert M., Paul E. Tracy, and Marvin E. Wolfgang

**Delinquency In a birth cohort II:
Philadelphia, 1958-1988**
(ICPSR 9293)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to follow a birth cohort born in Philadelphia during 1958 with a special focus on delinquent activities as children and as adults. The respondents were first interviewed in **Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-1963** (ICPSR 7729). Part 1 offers basic demographic information, such as sex, race, date of birth, church membership, age, and socioeconomic status, on each cohort member. Two files supply offense data: Part 2 pertains to offenses committed while a juvenile and Part 3 details offenses as an adult. Offense-related variables include most serious offense, police disposition, location of crime, reason for police response, complainant's sex, age, and race, type of victimization, date of offense, number of victims, average age of victims, number of victims killed or hospitalized, property loss, weapon involvement, and final court disposition. Part 4, containing follow-up survey interview data collected in 1988, was designed to investigate differences in the experiences and attitudes of individuals with varying degrees of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Variables include individual histories of delinquency, health, household composition, marriage, parent and respondent employment and education, parental contacts with the legal system, and other social and demographic variables.

Universe: All children born in Philadelphia during 1958.

Note: When using the Juvenile Offense file (Part 2), users should exclude from analyses

any records of offenses committed when the offender was over 17 years of age. All records included in this file represent police contacts. Only a subset of these cases represents true offenses or violations of the Pennsylvania Crime Code. The variable EVENTTYPE distinguishes between true offenses and cases that are police contacts only. The crime code fields can also be used to distinguish true offense charges from charges that represent police contacts only. Police contacts are those designated in the crime code value labels by an asterisk directly following the equal sign. For example, "1001 = COUNTERFEIT" represents a true offense, while "2624 = RUNAWAY" represents a police contact only. To link the interview data from the survey file with either the juvenile delinquency history or adult criminal history databases, the user should utilize the Linkage Database, provided in the electronic codebook. A data collection instrument is available only for Part 4, the follow-up interview data.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Demographic cohort data
rectangular file structure
27,160 cases
28 variables
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Juvenile offense data
rectangular file structure
19,145 cases
96 variables
201-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Adult offense data
rectangular file structure
9,057 cases
120 variables
235-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Survey of young adults: 1958 Philadelphia birth cohort follow-up
rectangular file structure
782 cases
1,749 variables
950-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 5

Offense codes for all parts
79-unit-long record

Documentation machine-readable only

Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak

National Incidence studies of missing, abducted, runaway, and thrownaway children (NISMART), 1988

(ICPSR 9682)

Summary: This collection was undertaken in response to the mandate of the 1984 Missing Children Act. The objective of the act was to estimate the incidence of five categories of children: children abducted by family members, children abducted by nonfamily members, runaways, throwaways (those not wanted by their families or taken from families because of abuse or neglect), and children considered missing. Data were collected by several different methods. The centerpiece of this collection is a household survey (Parts 19, 20, and 35) that interviewed families to determine whether any children fit the categories under study. Basic demographic information on age, race, and sex was collected, and questions on the family situation were asked of identified children and their parents and siblings. A survey of juvenile facilities (Parts 28 and 29) was also conducted to determine how many children had run away from these facilities. Facility administrators were prompted for demographic information on the runaways as well as for information on the structure of the runaways' families. In addition, a survey of returned runaways (children who had run away and returned home) (Part 30) was completed to find out whether children's accounts of runaway episodes matched the accounts given by their parents. Children were queried about their relationships with their parents and their views of their contributions to the family. They were also asked about each specific runaway epi-

sode: whether they actually ran away or were asked to leave, how long the episode lasted, whether friends knew about it, whether friends accompanied them, whether they used drugs before, during, or after the episode, how they were found, where they were found, and whether disciplinary action was taken. The police records component (Parts 31-33) contains information on homicides, abductions, and sexual assaults.

Universe: All households in the United States.

Sampling: (1) The sample for the household survey was generated through computerized random-digit dialing. (2) The sample for the juvenile facilities was generated by asking respondents in the household survey if any child in the family had lived in some type of facility such as a boarding school for at least two weeks in the previous year. A juvenile facility in the sample had a probability of being nominated in proportion to the number of children in the facility from telephone households. (3) The sample for the returned runaway file was constituted from the household survey. Households indicating a returned runaway incident were included in this sample. (4) The police records survey was conducted from a stratified random sample based upon region of country, level of urbanization, and population by age.

Note: (1) ICPSR originally received 27 separate rectangular files for the household survey. Twenty-five of these files were combined and sorted into one hierarchical file, Part 35, Household Hierarchical Data. The hierarchical file has 140,611 records, 2,175 variables, and a logical record length of 386. One record was deleted from record type 06, the ABNM Segment, because it contained only missing data. The other two household rectangular files appear separately, as Part 19, Institution and Child Link Segment Data, and Part 20, Institution Type Data. (2) The part numbers begin with Part 19.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 19
Institution and child link segment data
rectangular file structure
506 cases
10 variables
25-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 20
Institution type data
rectangular file structure
486 cases
11 variables
26-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 28
Juvenile facilities survey, Part 1
rectangular file structure
127 cases
62 variables
124-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 29
Juvenile facilities survey, Part 2
rectangular file structure
138 cases
97 variables
143-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 30
Returned runaways survey
rectangular file structure
227 cases
318 variables
422-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 31
Police records — abductions data
rectangular file structure
328 cases
393 variables
700-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 32
Police records — homicide data
rectangular file structure
183 cases
371 variables
648-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 33
Police records — sexual assault data
rectangular file structure
313 cases
390 variables
666-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 35
Household hierarchical data
hierarchical file structure

Related publications:
Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and
Andrea Sedlak

"Missing, abducted, runaway, and thrown-away children in America, first report:
Numbers and characteristics, national incidence studies." Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1990.

Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and
Andrea Sedlak
"Missing, abducted, runaway, and thrown-away children in America, first report:
Numbers and characteristics, national incidence studies" (Executive Summary). Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1990.

Documentation machine-readable only

Forst, Brian, and William Rhodes
Six-year follow-up study on career criminals, 1970-1976: [United States]
(ICPSR 8648)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is JYFRP-81-C-0126.

Summary: The major objective of the Six-Year Follow-Up Study on Career Criminals was to provide data describing the effects of sentencing decisions on the behavior of career criminals. A second purpose was to develop programs to target career offenders at the time of sentencing who were likely to commit crimes in the future and incarcerate them accordingly. The data collection includes detailed demographic background and complete prior and follow-up criminal records for each selected offender. There are two types of datasets in the study, the PSI dataset based on presentence investigation (PSI) reports, and the Parole dataset based on Parole Commission records. The PSI

dataset describes each offender's demographic background, criminal history, and court entry/exit history. The Parole dataset contains information about the offender's background characteristics, prior records of arrests, convictions, dispositions and sentences, and follow-up records for a period of six years. Arrests are described in terms of arrest date, offense charge, disposition, result of sentence, and months incarcerated.

Class IV

Universe: Defendants convicted of federal offenses in 1969-1970 and sentenced to up to a year in prison, given probation, or fined, and federal offenders released from prison during the first six months of 1970.

Note: The PSI Rap Sheet and Parole Rap Sheet files are structured hierarchically with a varying number of records per offender. The first physical record corresponding to an offender is an identification record containing 7 variables. Each of the subsequent records for that offender represents a single arrest. The maximum number of arrest records per offender is 31 for the PSI Rap Sheet file and 53 for the Parole Rap sheet file. There are 17 variables per arrest record. The PSI Rap Sheet file contains a total of 6,430 records representing 1,320 offenders. The Parole Rap Sheet file has 7,257 records representing 659 offenders. The PSI data files and Parole data files can be linked to the corresponding Rap Sheet files using the appropriate Link file.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
PSI data
rectangular file structure
1,567 cases
311 variables
653-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Parole data
rectangular file structure
1,762 cases
160 variables
296-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
PSI rap sheet
hierarchical file structure
39-unit-long record

Part 4
Parole rap sheet
hierarchical file structure
39-unit-long record

Part 5
PSI-rap link
rectangular file structure
1,318 cases
2 variables
8-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Parole-rap link
rectangular file structure
659 cases
2 variables
12-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Rhodes, William, Herbert Tyson, James Weekly, Catherine Conly, and Gustave Powell "Developing criteria for identifying career criminals." Washington, DC: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1982.

Geerken, Michael R., Alfred C. Miranne, and Mary Baldwin Kennedy

New Orleans offender study, 1973-1986
(ICPSR 6005)
(Diskettes D00090-D00098)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 86-IJ-CX-0021 and 90-IJ-CX-0019.

Summary: These data focus on persons arrested for burglary or armed robbery in New Orleans during 1973-1986. Local, state, and federal arrest records were combined with local and state custody records to provide a more complete criminal history database for researchers than previously available. The five files in this collection supply information on arrests, periods of criminal justice supervision and custody, employment, and basic demographics (sex, race, birth year, and state of birth). For a majority of the juvenile offenders, results of aptitude and di-

agnostic tests obtained from the Louisiana Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, are available as well. The unit of analysis is the offender. Class III

Universe: All persons arrested for burglary or armed robbery in New Orleans during the period 1973-1986.

Note: The codebook indicates that Parts 1, 2, 4, and 5 have a variable number of records per case, but the data definition statements do not reflect this. Multiple arrests for each individual were entered as separate observations, tied together by the same grant control number (first variable). This enables the data to remain in rectangular form. For further information users should refer to the final report, which is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the clearinghouse for the National Institute of Justice.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable codebook (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Juvenile data
rectangular file structure
1,194 cases
22 variables
76-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Employment data
rectangular file structure
44,118 cases
8 variables
49-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Demographic data
rectangular file structure
22,497 cases
13 variables
37-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Charge data
rectangular file structure
429,752 cases
22 variables
136-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Custody data
rectangular file structure
143,986 cases
12 variables
41-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Geerken, Michael R., Alfred C. Miranne, and Mary Baldwin Kennedy.

"The New Orleans offender study: Development of official record databases" (Unpublished), March 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly

Port Authority cargo theft data of New Jersey and New York, 1978-1980
(ICPSR 8089)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: This criminal justice data collection was prepared by the Commercial Theft Studies division of the Causes of Crime for Gain as one of three databases established to study patterns of commercial theft and characteristics of commercial thieves. Created to study methods used to commit thefts involving cargo, these data include incident and missing cargo characteristics, suspect characteristics and punishments, and type and value of stolen property. Cargo thefts which occurred at John F. Kennedy International Airport, LaGuardia Airport, Newark International Airport, and the New York Marine Terminals at Brooklyn, Port Elizabeth, and Port Newark were included in the data which were collected from the Crime Analysis Unit files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. This data collection consists of a printed codebook and one data file. The 864 incidents and 126 variables are available in card image format with three decks per case. Class IV

Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly
SLATS truck theft data of New York City, 1976-1980
(ICPSR 8090)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0600.

Summary: Created by the Commercial Theft Studies component of the Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain, this is one of three quantitative databases that study patterns of commercial theft and characteristics of commercial thieves. This criminal justice data collection was created to examine the methods used to commit various acts of theft which involved a truck or a portion of a truck (i.e., its contents). The variables in the collection include incident characteristics, types of crime involved, type and value of stolen property, weapon involvement, treatment of driver and helper, suspect characteristics, and recovery information. These data were collected from the files of a specialized New York Police Department detective squad, which was created specifically to investigate commercial truck thefts. This collection consists of one data file containing 601 incidents and 93 variables. A printed codebook documents these data, which are available in card image format with two decks of data per case. Class IV

Gibbs, John J., and Peggy L. Shelly
Xenon (New Jersey) commercial burglary data, 1979-1981
(ICPSR 8088)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: One of three quantitative databases comprising the Commercial Theft Studies component of the Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain, this criminal justice data collection contains information on commercial burglary incidents in a specific geographic area. The data collection includes incident characteristics, theft item, value of stolen property and suspect characteristics, e.g., police contacts, number of arrests, sex, race, and age. These data were collected from the

files of the Xenon, New Jersey, Police Department. The collection consists of one data file containing 218 incidents and 37 variables. A printed codebook documents these data, which are available in card image format with one deck per incident. Class IV

Gold, Martin, and Jay R. Williams
National survey of youth, 1967
(ICPSR 3509)

In the spring of 1967, 847 interviews were collected 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 16 offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then to detail the circumstances of each offense they reported. The teenagers' reports of delinquency were checked against official delinquency records. The data are available without restriction. Potential users of the **National survey of youth (NSY)** datasets are advised, however, to contact the original principal investigator, Dr. Martin Gold (Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106), about their intended uses of the data. These datasets have been and are being used extensively by researchers. Experience has shown that informing Dr. Gold of intended use of the data can prevent unnecessary and sometimes embarrassing duplication of effort and can avoid misuse of the data arising out of misunderstanding their nature. Dr. Gold would also appreciate receiving copies of reports based on the NSY datasets. 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 incident of an offense as the unit of analysis (1,597 variables). Class III

Related publication:
Williams, Jay R., and Martin Gold
"From delinquent behavior to official delinquency." *Social Problems* 20 (Fall 1972).

Gold, Martin

National survey of youth, 1972

(ICPSR 7593)

This study builds upon an earlier study by the principal investigator entitled **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; 1,395 interviews were collected in the spring of 1972 from respondents who were 11 to 18 years old. The interviews 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 17 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 included to reflect the changes that had appeared in the American society during the intervening study years. The data are available without restriction. Potential users of the **National survey of youth** (NSY) datasets are advised, however, to contact the original principal investigator, Dr. Martin Gold (Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106), about their intended uses of the data. These datasets have been and are being used extensively by researchers. Experience has shown that informing Dr. Gold of intended use of the data can prevent unnecessary and sometimes embarrassing duplication of effort and can avoid misuse of the data arising out of misunderstanding their nature. Dr. Gold would also appreciate receiving copies of reports based on the NSY datasets. Class III

Haapanen, Rudy, and Carl F. Jesness

Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978-1980: California]

(ICPSR 8226)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-IJ-AX-0114.

Summary: Patterns of adult criminal behavior are examined in this data collection. Data covering the adult years of peak criminal activity (from approximately 18 to 26 years of age) were obtained from samples of delinquent youths who had been incarcerated in three California Youth Authority institutions during the 1960s: Preston, Fricot, and the Northern California Youth Center. Data were obtained from three sources: official arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (CII), supplementary data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the California Bureau of Vital Statistics. Follow-up data were collected between 1978 and 1981. There are two files per sample site. The first is a background data file containing information obtained while the subjects were housed in Youth Authority institutions, and the second is a follow-up history offense file containing data from arrest records. Each individual is identified by a unique ID number, which is the same in the background and offense history files.

Universe: All juvenile inmates in California who were incarcerated in the 1960s in institutions of the California Youth Authority.

Sampling: The sample was selected from juvenile inmates who were incarcerated in the 1960s in three institutions of the California Youth Authority: Preston (N = 1,715), Northern California Youth Center (N = 982), and Fricot (N = 210).

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/SCAN/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Preston background data

rectangular file structure

1,715 cases

342 variables

744-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2
Northern California youth center background data
rectangular file structure
982 cases
247 variables
526-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Fricot background data
rectangular file structure
210 cases
415 variables
747-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Preston follow-up arrest history data
rectangular file structure
1,715 cases
417 variables
700-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 5
Northern California youth center follow-up arrest history data
rectangular file structure
982 cases
417 variables
618-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 6
Fricot follow-up arrest history data
rectangular file structure
210 cases
340 variables
517-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publication:
Haapanen, Rudy A., and Carl F. Jesness
Alternatives to analysis of covariance for estimating treatment effects in criminal justice evaluation: Comparative results.
Sacramento, CA: California Youth Authority, 1983.

Documentation machine-readable only

Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis

Anticipating and combating community decay and crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980-1990

(ICPSR 6486)
(Diskette D00190)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-K016.

Summary: The Urban Institute undertook a comprehensive assessment of communities approaching decay to provide public officials with strategies for identifying communities in the early stages of decay and intervening effectively to prevent continued deterioration and crime. Although community decline is a dynamic spiral downward in which the physical condition of the neighborhood, adherence to laws and conventional behavioral norms, and economic resources worsen, the question of whether decay fosters or signals increasing risk of crime, or crime fosters decay (as investors and residents flee as reactions to crime), or both, is not easily answered. Using specific indicators to identify future trends, predictor models for Washington, DC, and Cleveland were prepared, based on data available for each city. The models were designed to predict whether a census tract should be identified as at risk for very high crime and were tested using logistic regression. The classification of a tract as a "very high crime" tract was based on its crime rate compared to crime rates for other tracts in the same city. To control for differences in population and to facilitate cross-tract comparisons, counts of crime incidents and other events were converted to rates per 1,000 residents. Tracts with less than 100 residents were considered nonresidential or institutional and were deleted from the analysis. Washington, DC, variables include rates for arson and drug sales or possession; percentage of lots zoned for commercial use; percentage of housing occupied by owners; scale of family poverty; presence of public housing units for 1980, 1983, and 1988; and rates for aggravated assaults, auto thefts, burglaries, homicides, rapes, and robberies for 1980, 1983, 1988, and 1990. Cleveland variables include rates for auto thefts, burglaries, homicides, rapes, robberies, drug sales or possession; delinquency filings in juvenile court; and scale of family poverty for 1980 through 1989. Rates for aggravated assaults are provided

for 1986 through 1989, and rates for arson are provided for 1983 through 1988.

Sampling: Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, were selected because data could be provided on multiple indicators for multiple years between 1980 and 1990.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Washington, DC, data
rectangular file structure
139 cases
43 variables
260-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Cleveland data
rectangular file structure
193 cases
92 variables
673-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

- Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis
"Research on community decay and crime: A review and recommendations." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1994.
- Weisel, Deborah, Caterina Gouvis, and Adele Harrell
"Strategies for addressing community decay and crime: Practice and theory." Washington, DC: The Police Executive Research Forum, 1994.
- Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis
"Predicting neighborhood risk of crime" (Final Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, July 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Hewitt, John

Social order in Middletown, 1932-1975
(ICPSR 9058)

Muncie, Indiana, which has more commonly been referred to as "Middletown" in social science studies, is the location for this data collection. The purpose of this study was to examine crime over a period of 43 years. The data were collected from official records of the criminal courts in Muncie and Delaware County, Indiana. The unit of analysis is the criminal act charged. All charges were counted and appropriately categorized. The following rules were observed for cases involving multiple charges or multiple counts of single charges. First, each charge was counted separately when multiple charges were filed. Second, when a defendant was charged with multiple counts of a single charge, each count was considered to be a separate act and so recorded. Variables in this dataset include year of criminal act charge; first, second, and third offenses charged; amount of bail; length of prison term; and sex, age, and race of the alleged defendant. There are six files in the data collection, and the logical record length of each file is 80 characters. Two of the files are SPSS data definition statements that are associated with two of the data files. One file has a printed codebook, and the final file contains SPSS data definition statements followed by data. Class IV

Joksch, Hans C., and Ralph K. Jones

Minimum legal drinking age and crime in the United States, 1980-1987
(ICPSR 9685)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0051.

Summary: This collection focuses on how changes in the legal drinking age affect the number of fatal motor vehicle accidents and crime rates. The principal investigators identified three areas of investigation. First, they looked at blood alcohol content of drivers involved in fatal accidents in relation to changes in the drinking age. Second, they looked at how arrest rates correlated with changes in the drinking age. Finally, they looked at the relationship between blood alcohol content and arrest rates. In this context, the investigators used the percentage of driv-

ers killed in fatal automobile accidents who had positive blood alcohol content as an indicator of drinking in the population. Arrests were used as a measure of crime, and arrest rates per capita were used to create comparability across states and over time. Arrests for certain crimes as a proportion of all arrests were used for other analyses to compensate for trends that affect the probability of arrests in general. This collection contains three parts. Variables in the FBI Crime Data file include the state and year to which the data apply, the type of crime, and the sex and age category of those arrested for crimes. A single arrest is the unit of analysis for this file. Information in the Population Data file includes population counts for the number of individuals within each of seven age categories, as well as the number in the total population. There is also a figure for the number of individuals covered by the reporting police agencies from which data are gathered. The individual is the unit of analysis. The Fatal Accident Data file includes six variables: the FIPS code for the state, year of accident, and the sex, age group, and blood alcohol content of the individual killed. The final variable in each record is a count of the number of drivers killed in fatal motor vehicle accidents for that state and year who fit into the given sex, age, and blood alcohol content grouping. A driver killed in a fatal accident is the unit of analysis. Class IV

Universe: Fifty states and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: States that raised the drinking age between 1981 and 1986 were eligible for inclusion in the study test group. Additionally, the year of change and the years where more than 20 percent of the drivers in the relevant age categories were affected by a "grandfather" clause were excluded. Also, only states and years where at least 60 percent of the killed drivers were tested for blood alcohol content were included. States that had not changed their drinking age between 1980 and 1987 were eligible for inclusion in the control group.

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1

FBI crime data

rectangular file structure
25,600 cases
14 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Population data

rectangular file structure
408 cases
11 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Fatal accident data

rectangular file structure
44,880 cases
6 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Joksch, Hans C., and Ralph K. Jones
"The minimum legal drinking age and
crime" (Final Report to the National Insti-
tute of Justice). Winchester, MA: Mid-
America Research Institute, 1990.

Katz, Jack

Autobiographical accounts of property offenses by youths at UCLA, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 8950)

Summary: These data examine the attraction of shoplifting and vandalism to nonprofes-
sional offenders. The data consist of actual
autobiographical accounts of offenses com-
mitted by undergraduates enrolled in three
sections of undergraduate criminology classes
at the University of California, Los Angeles.
Verbatim answers of the respondents are
presented. Class III

Universe: Undergraduate university students
in the United States.

Sampling: The sample consisted of 250 stu-
dents in three offerings of an undergraduate
criminology class.

Note: This dataset is an electronic text file.
For reasons of confidentiality, names have
been blanked from the data and replaced

with spaces. Profanity has also been blanked and replaced with spaces. The number of records per case in this file varies from nine to ten depending on the length of statement given by each respondent.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

122 cases

2 variables

80-unit-long record

Related publication:

Katz, Jack

Sneaky thrills: Seductions of crime.
New York, NY: Basic Books, 1988.

Klein, Malcolm, and Cheryl Maxson

Deinstitutionalization of status offenders: A study of intervention practices for youth in seven cities in the United States, 1987-1991

(ICPSR 6039)

Summary: This data collection focuses on status offenders, those juveniles who commit acts (such as running away, habitual truancy, and possession of alcohol) that are forbidden to minors but not to adults. The purpose of this study was to connect legislative intent, service delivery systems, and youth responses in order to provide guidelines for future status offender legislation and practice. In the selection of sampling sites, three categories of intervention philosophy were represented: (1) deterrence, which recommends sanctions and control through the juvenile justice system; (2) treatment, which recommends emotional adjustment strategies through the community mental health system; and (3) normalization, which recommends little or no professional response. Respondents from youth service agencies in seven cities in the United States were asked about service delivery system characteristics (such as types of referral sources, how often they were used, and length of client service period), organizational characteristics (such as public versus private auspices, sources of funding, and educational level of staff), and youth characteristics (such as family situation, school status, and educational attainment of principal adults in the home). Demographic variables for status offenders included gender, race, age, and

type of residence. Interviews with youths were also conducted and included a self-concept scale, by which youths could categorize themselves as delinquent, disturbed, and/or conforming. The units of analysis for this study are the individual and the youth service agency.

Universe: Status offenders aged 12 to 17 in the United States.

Sampling: An analysis of the status offender legislation in all 50 states and the District of Columbia yielded seven states as the purest possible deterrence states, treatment states, and normalization states. A census of youth service agencies was then conducted in large cities of the seven states: Anchorage, Alaska; Wilmington, Delaware; Boise, Idaho; Portland, Maine; Baltimore, Maryland; Flint, Michigan; and Manchester, New Hampshire. That census yielded 1,527 agencies, and exclusion criteria combined with nonresponses reduced the final number to 571 appropriate agencies, of which 245 reported providing services during 1987 to at least some youths engaged in status conduct. Youth interviews were limited to the cities of Boise, Manchester, and Portland.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, certain identifying variables (such as birthday, intake date, and agency identifier number) have been masked.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Agency screening survey data

rectangular file structure

571 cases

141 variables

242-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Status conduct survey data

rectangular file structure

245 cases

236 variables

330-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3
Church screening survey data
rectangular file structure
189 cases
76 variables
126-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
School screening survey data
rectangular file structure
101 cases
73 variables
127-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Youth Interview data
rectangular file structure
377 cases
430 variables
770-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Klein, Malcolm W., Cheryl L. Maxson, and
Lea C. Cunningham
Assessing the effects of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO II). U.S.
Dept. of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention, January 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Loeber, Rolf

Screening of youth at risk for delinquency in Oregon, 1980-1985

(ICPSR 9312)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0048.

Summary: This longitudinal study follows three birth cohorts of youngsters who were considered at risk because of antisocial behavior or because of officially recorded delinquency at early ages. The youth were selected from 21 elementary and high schools through two screening procedures or "gatings." The first procedure used teacher ratings, mothers' reports, and parental monitoring. The second procedure involved teacher ratings for school competence and mothers' reports of antisocial behavior in the home.

Data were collected on youths' personal, family, school, and criminal backgrounds. Data also are available on parental authoritarianism, proportion of days parents were absent, parents' expressiveness, and parental conflict. Additional variables relate to youths' independence and achievement, family criminality, home conduct problems, school disruptiveness, school competence score, self-reported delinquency, peer delinquency scores, age at first theft, and drug and alcohol use. Class IV

Universe: Males in the fourth, seventh, and tenth grades from 21 elementary and high schools in Oregon.

Sampling: Subjects were selected from a sample of 300 families who volunteered to participate in all phases of the study.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Time one data
rectangular file structure
245 cases
219 variables
1,740-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Time two data
rectangular file structure
188 cases
858 variables
1,159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Loeber, Rolf, Thomas Dishon, and
Gerald Patterson

"Multiple gating: A multistage assessment procedure for identifying youths at risk for delinquency." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 21 (1984), 7-32.

Loeber, Rolf, and Magda Stouthamer Loeber
"The prediction of delinquency." In H.C.
Quay (ed.), *Handbook of Juvenile Delinquency*. New York, NY: Wiley, 1986.

Loeber, Rolf, and Bruce Bowers
"The screening of youths at risk for delinquency: A manual" (unpublished report).
Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Megargee, Edwin I., and Joyce L. Carbonell

Longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior in the United States, 1970-1984

(ICPSR 6103)

(Diskette D00253)

(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0006.

Summary: The primary objective of this project was to explore the familial, physical, psychological, social, and cultural antecedents and correlates of violent criminal offending. This research used an extensive longitudinal database collected on 1,345 young adult male offenders admitted to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in Tallahassee, Florida, from November 3, 1970, to November 2, 1972. Using FBI arrest records ("rap sheets"), each inmate was classified on the basis of the National Crime Information Center Uniform Offense Codes into one of four distinct categories: (1) "angry violent," in which the apparent goal was to injure the victim; (2) "instrumentally violent," in which the aggressive behavior was a means to an end (as in a robbery); (3) "potentially violent," as evidenced by making threats or carrying weapons but in which the offender was not accused of any violent offenses; and (4) "nonviolent," in which the offender had not been charged with violent criminal behavior. Violent offenders were also subdivided into those who had been repetitively violent and those who had been charged with just one violent offense. As part of the classification process, each inmate was administered an extensive battery of tests by the research project staff. The two primary personality assessment instruments utilized were the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and the California Psychological Inventory (CPI). Each inmate's caseworker filled out a series of standard Bureau of Prisons forms recording the results of the medical, educational, and psychological evaluations, as well as salient aspects of the case and criminal history. The researchers also obtained copies of each offender's Presentence Investigation Report (PSI) that had been prepared by the federal probation officer, and then devised a series of scales to quantify the PSI data. In addition, an hour-long structured intake interview was administered to each inmate by his team psychologist. Global scales were constructed from these intake interviews. After each inter-

view, the psychologists performed an evaluative Q-sort. Nine scales were later constructed based on these Q-sorts. Also, every dormitory officer and every work supervisor completed scales assessing each subject's interpersonal adjustment and work performance at 90-day intervals. Immediately prior to release, as many inmates as possible were reinterviewed and retested on the MMPI and the CPI. Follow-ups using FBI rap sheets were conducted in 1976 and 1984. Variables obtained from the Bureau of Prisons forms include age upon entry, race, marital status, age at first arrest, number of prior adult convictions, commitment offense(s), highest school grade completed, drug dependency, and alcoholism. Scales developed from the PSIs provide data on father, mother, and siblings; family incohesiveness; adequacy of childhood dwelling; social deviance of family; school problems; employment problems; achievement motivation; problems with interpersonal relations; authority conflicts; childhood and adolescent or adult maladjustment and deviance; poor physical health; juvenile conviction record; adult arrest and conviction record; violence of offense; group influence on illegal behavior; and prior prison adjustment. The intake interview inquired about the developmental family history and the child's development; the inmate's marriage, educational, and work history and attitudes; attitudes toward sex; military service and attitudes; self-reported use of alcohol and other substances; religious preferences and practices; and problems during any previous confinements. Scales based on the psychologists' Q-sorts evaluated aggression, hostility avoidance, authority conflict, sociability, social withdrawal, social/emotional constriction, passivity, dominance, and adaptation to the environment. Data are also provided on global dorm adjustment and the number of shots, cell house days, sick calls, and infractions for the offenders' first and second 90-day periods at the FCI.

Universe: Youth offenders in federal correctional facilities.

Note: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the final report and/or relevant articles about Dr. Megargee's aggression theory and how scales developed as part of this project were constructed. Users will need to obtain information on the background and score interpretation for scales used in this data collection.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	deviancy, and perceived certainty of punishment. Class IV
Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR	Universe: Youth from nine high schools in Columbia, South Carolina.
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 1 data file
rectangular file structure 1,345 cases 331 variables 816-unit-long record 1 record per case	Card image data format rectangular file structure 3,882 cases 164 variables 80-unit-long record 19 records per case
Related publications: Megargee, Edwin I., and Joyce L. Carbonell "A longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992. Megargee, Edwin I., and Joyce L. Carbonell "Personality factors associated with frequent sick call utilization in a federal correctional institution." <i>Journal of Prison and Jail Health</i> 1, 10 (Summer 1992), 19-42. Carbonell, Joyce C., Karen M. Moorhead, and Edwin I. Megargee "Predicting prison adjustment with structured personality inventories." <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> 2, 52 (April 1984), 280-294.	Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Jeff Tayman Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 9330) This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0038. Summary: This study was conducted to examine whether a rising crime rate in El Paso, Texas, and San Diego, California, in 1986 could be attributed to, among other factors, the influx of undocumented aliens. Data were collected in the two cities with a focus on serious felony offenses. Variables include level of involvement of undocumented aliens in serious felony arrests in San Diego and El Paso counties, the outcome of serious felony arrest cases involving undocumented persons compared to others arrested for similar offenses, the impact of arrests of undocumented aliens on the criminal justice system in terms of workload and cost, the extent that criminal justice agencies coordinate their efforts to apprehend and process undocumented aliens who have committed serious crimes in San Diego and El Paso counties, and how differences in agency objectives impede or enhance coordination. Data are also provided on how many undocumented persons were arrested/convicted for repeat offenses in these counties and which type of policies or procedures could be implemented in criminal justice agencies to address the issue of crimes committed by undocumented aliens. The collection includes sociodemographic characteristics, citizenship status, current arrest, case disposition, and prior criminal history with additional data from San Diego to

Documentation machine-readable only

Paternoster, Raymond, et al.

Youths and deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina, 1979-1981

(ICPSR 8255)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 81-IJ-CX-0023 and 83-IJ-CX-0045.

Summary: This investigation of a high school-aged youth cohort was conducted in Columbia, South Carolina. Identical questionnaires were administered to students each year, and the longitudinal data contain information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and peer group activities. Also included is information from respondents on which offenses they committed, the number of times they were apprehended by the police, their attitudes toward

compute the costs involving undocumented aliens. Class IV

Universe: Serious felony offense arrests in El Paso County, Texas, and San Diego County, California.

Sampling: In El Paso all arrests for selected offenses were included. In San Diego all homicide and rape arrests were included. A stratified random sample with equal probabilities used to select 40 percent of the arrests was chosen within each of the other offense categories, which included robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand theft and motor vehicle theft, receiving stolen property, and felony narcotics offenses.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

San Diego County data
rectangular file structure
4,431 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 2

El Paso County data
rectangular file structure
2,268 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Related publications:

Pennell, S., and J. Tayman

"The impact of illegal immigration on the criminal justice system." San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments, 1989.

Pennell, S., C. Curtis, and J. Tayman

"Data resources program award no. CX-0038: Case tracking study documentation: Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, FY 1985-86." San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments Criminal Justice Research Unit, and Los Altos, CA: Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice, Sociometrics Corporation, 1989.

Polk, Kenneth

Marion County [Oregon] youth study, 1964-1979

(ICPSR 8334)

This is an investigation of the young men in Marion County, Oregon, between the years 1964 and 1979. The subjects were interviewed in a 12-wave panel study beginning in their sophomore years of high school and continuing to age 30. The original base population was determined through a large scale survey of the county's youth, the male portion consisting of 1,227 individuals. The first wave, conducted in the high schools in 1964, consisted of a 200-item questionnaire. The second wave, the first in the longitudinal design, involved face-to-face interviews with a 225-item instrument. The ten subsequent waves of the study were conducted by mail, at nearly year intervals. The interview schedules are concerned with the issues of coming of age such as family relations, school performance, educational plans, dating, drinking, drug use, military service, delinquency, offenses and dispositions (civilian and military), and Vietnam experiences. The collection consists of a data file that has been organized so that each of the 1,227 respondents is represented by 36 separate records. This results in a total of 44,172 records, each with a logical record length of 162. The first 22 records contain data on 800 distinct variables gathered in the 12 waves of interviews. Records 26-28 are for the 17 variables associated with the juvenile and adult offense data. There are 15 socioeconomic variables, gathered for the "random sample group" only, which are found in record 29. The last seven records contain 400 variables that concern careers and Vietnam experiences. Class IV

Riley, Kevin Jack, and Bruce Hoffman

Domestic terrorism: Assessment of state and local preparedness in the United States, 1992

(ICPSR 6566)

(Diskette D00245)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-0019.

Summary: This project sought to analyze states' and municipalities' terrorism preparedness as a means of providing law enforcement with information about the prevention and control of terrorist activities in the United States. To accomplish this objective, a national survey of state and local law enforcement agencies was conducted to assess how law enforcement agencies below the federal level perceive the threat of terrorism in the United States and to identify potentially promising anti- and counter-terrorism programs currently used by these jurisdictions. For the purposes of this survey, the researchers used the legal definition of terrorism as provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment of either, to further political or social objectives." However, incidents reported by state or local law enforcement agencies as potential terrorist incidents often are reclassified as ordinary crimes by the FBI if the FBI investigation does not reveal evidence that more than one crime was intended to be committed or that a network of individuals had prepared to carry out additional acts. Since these reported potential terrorist incidents may provide important early warnings that an organized terrorism effort is emerging, the researchers broadened the official definition to include suspected incidents and state and local officials' perceptions of crime due to terrorism. Three distinct jurisdictions with overlapping responsibilities for terrorism preparedness were surveyed in this study: (1) state law enforcement agencies, in most cases the state police, (2) organizations with emergency preparedness responsibilities and statewide authority but with limited powers of law enforcement, and (3) local law enforcement agencies, such as municipal police and sheriff departments. Similar questions were asked for all three jurisdiction groups. Variables pertaining to the organization include questions about contingency plans, guidelines, and special police training for dealing with threats of terrorism, the amount and types of information and resources exchanged among various agencies, and whether the agency had a special terrorism unit and, if so, its duties. Variables dealing with threat assessment include whether the agency had identified right-wing, left-wing, international, ethnic/emigre, or special-issue terrorist groups within their jurisdiction and how many incidents were attributed to each group. Additional variables provide information on whether the agency was involved in investigating any terrorist incidents and the type of support received from other agencies for

these investigations. The risk assessment section of the survey sought information on whether the agency had conducted a risk assessment and what potential terrorist targets were present in their jurisdiction. Questions in the threat environment section cover the respondent's assessment of the impact of the Persian Gulf War, the agency's sources of information pertaining to terrorism, the likelihood of terrorist attacks on various major installations nationally, and the likelihood of a major attack in their jurisdiction. Administrative variables include the number of sworn officers or professional staff, number of support staff, department's budget for the current fiscal year, whether the agency received federal funds, and what percentage of the federal funds were used for anti-terrorism efforts.

Universe: All state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: No sampling was necessary for the state law enforcement and emergency management agencies. For the local law enforcement agencies, a two-part sampling frame was used. For the population-based sample, 12 counties in each census region were selected. To select these 12 counties, the three largest counties from each region were selected using the 1990 Census population estimates, subject to the constraint that no two came from the same state. Next, from each regional pool, a simple random sample of three counties was drawn for the remaining counties in which the population exceeded 500,000, for counties with populations between 100,000 and 500,000, and for counties with populations less than 100,000. For each county selected, the municipal or county enforcement agency of the county seat and two additional jurisdictions were selected to complete the survey. When possible, the selection process of those jurisdictions was random. To supplement the population-based sample, 139 locations were specifically targeted that had experienced terrorist activity in the past or that housed potential terrorist targets, such as nuclear facilities and military installations.

Note: Research for this project was completed in January 1993, one month before the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City. The effect that this incident may have had on state and local law enforcement terrorism planning or response measures would not be reflected in this data.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

State law enforcement agency data

rectangular file structure

39 cases

236 variables

289-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

State emergency management organization data

rectangular file structure

39 cases

187 variables

233-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Local and municipal law enforcement agency data

rectangular file structure

148 cases

233 variables

319-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Riley, Kevin Jack, and Bruce Hoffman
"Domestic terrorism: A national assessment of state and local preparedness." Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Shannon, Lyle W.

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data

(ICPSR 8164)

(included on CD-ROMs CD0014 and CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0081.

Summary: These data, intended for use in conjunction with *Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]*: Three birth cohorts (ICPSR 8163), are organized into two different types: Block data and Home data. Part 1, Block Data, contains the characteristics of each block in Racine for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970 as selected from the United States Census of Housing for each of these years. The data are presented for whole blocks for each year and for blocks aggregated into equal spaces so that comparison may be made between the 1950, 1960, and 1970 data. In addition, land use and target density (gas stations, grocery and liquor stores, restaurants, and taverns) measures are included. The data were obtained from land use maps and city directories. These block data have been aggregated into census tracts, police grid areas, natural areas, and neighborhoods for the purpose of describing the spatial units of each in comparable fashion for 1950, 1960, and 1970. The information contained within the Block Data file is intended to be used to merge ecological data with any of the files described in the ICPSR 8163 codebook. The Home datasets (Parts 2-6) contain selected variables from the Block Data file merged with the Cohort Police Contact data or the Cohort Interview data from ICPSR 8163. The Home datasets represent the merged files used by the principal investigators for their analysis and are included here only as examples of how the files from ICPSR 8163 may be merged with the Block data.

Universe: Residents of Racine, Wisconsin, in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1976.

Note: The dates indicated in the file names refer to the dates in the ICPSR 8163 dataset. Racine, Wisconsin, area maps are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR. Users of the data with questions regarding this study or ICPSR 8163 should contact Professor Lyle W. Shannon, Iowa Urban Community Research Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1	other variables such as socioeconomic status and age at marriage. The age-by-age datasets provide juvenile court and police contact data classified by age.
Block data	
rectangular file structure	
1,673 cases	
173 variables	
998-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Parts 2–4	Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
1942, 1949, 1955 continuous residence home data	Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA
rectangular file structure	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
633 to 2,149 cases per part	
261 variables	
773-unit-long record	
2 records per case	
Parts 5–6	Parts 1–3
1942 and 1949 Interviewed home data	Police contact data, 1942, 1949, and 1955
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
333 to 556 cases per part	1,352 to 2,676 cases per part
261 variables	1,099 to 1,268 variables per part
773-unit-long record	949-unit-long record
2 records per case	4 records per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Parts 4–5
	Interview data, 1942 and 1949
	rectangular file structure
	1,352 to 2,099 cases per part
	416 variables
	613-unit-long record
	1 record per case
Shannon, Lyle W.	Parts 6–8
Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts	Age-by-age data, 1942, 1949, and 1955
(ICPSR 8163)	rectangular file structure
(included on CD-ROMs CD0014 and CD0024)	706 to 2,149 cases per part
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0013.	468 to 744 variables per part
Summary: This data collection contains information on juvenile delinquency and adult crime for three birth cohorts born in 1942, 1949, and 1955 in Racine, Wisconsin. These individual-level data are organized into three basic types: police contact data for the three cohorts, interview and contact data for the 1942 and 1949 cohorts, and contact data classified by age for all three cohorts. The police contact data include information on the type and frequency of police contacts by individual as well as the location, date, and number of the first contact. The interview datasets contain information on police contacts and a number of variables measured during personal interviews with the 1942 and 1949 cohorts. The interview variables include retrospective measures of the respondents' attitudes toward the police and a variety of	943 to 950-unit-long record per part
	2 to 3 records per case per part
Documentation machine-readable only	Sheley, Joseph F., James D. Wright, and M. Dwayne Smith
	Firearms, violence, and youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991
	(ICPSR 6484)
	(Diskette D00222)
	(included on CD-ROM CD0014)
	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0024.

Summary: Violence committed by and against juveniles was the focus of this study. Two groups were examined: incarcerated (criminally active) juveniles and students in inner-city high schools, since these youths are popularly considered to engage in and experience violence (especially gun-related violence), to belong to urban street gangs, and to participate in the drug trafficking thought to lead to excessive gun violence. Self-administered questionnaires were completed by 835 male inmates in six correctional facilities and 1,663 male and female students from ten inner-city high schools in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey. Data collection took place during January through April of 1991. To maximize response rates, inducements of five dollars were offered to the inmates, Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire were provided to inmates who preferred them, and personal interviews were conducted with inmates whose reading skills were less than sufficient to complete the questionnaire on their own. In four schools, principals permitted the inducements to be offered to students to participate in the study. As with the inmate survey, a Spanish-language version of the questionnaire was provided to students who preferred it. The questionnaires covered roughly the same core topics for both inmates and students. Items included questions on sociodemographic characteristics, school experiences, gun ownership, gun use for several types of firearms, gun acquisition patterns, gun-carrying habits, use of other weapons, gang membership and gang activities, self-reported criminal histories, victimization patterns, drug use, alcohol use, and attitudes concerning guns, crime, and violence. In both questionnaires, the majority of the items covered firearms knowledge, acquisition, and use. The remaining items in the inmate survey primarily covered criminal behavior and, secondarily, victimization histories. In the student survey, these priorities were reversed.

Universe: Male youths incarcerated in six juvenile corrections facilities in California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Louisiana, and male and female students attending public schools proximate to the six correctional facilities.

Sampling: The site selection strategy specifically targeted areas in which gun-related activities were considered relatively extensive. Although technically not generalizable, the sites were also not to deviate obviously or seriously from most sites. To sample criminally

active youth, inmates in the chosen states' major juvenile corrections facilities were sought. To sample inner-city students, high school students (ninth- through twelfth-graders) in large public schools in major cities near the correctional facilities were targeted.

Note: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for further details of the representativeness of the respondents.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Inmate data

rectangular file structure

835 cases

370 variables

480-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Student data

rectangular file structure

1,663 cases

306 variables

374-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Sheley, Joseph F.

"Drug activity and firearms possession and use by juveniles." *Journal of Drug Issues* 24 (1994), 363-382.

Sheley, Joseph F., and James D. Wright

"Motivations for gun possession and carrying among serious juvenile offenders." *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 11 (1993), 375-378.

Sheley, Joseph F., James D. Wright, and

M. Dwayne Smith

"Firearms, violence and youth: A report of research findings" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Shover, Neal

Perceptual deterrence and desistance from crime: A study of repetitive serious property offenders In Tennessee, 1987-1988

(ICPSR 9971)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0068.

Summary: For this data collection, offenders confined to prison were surveyed to examine the utility of deterrence theory variables as predictors of differential desistance from serious property crimes. The investigators also examined subjects' "criminal calculus," that is, their expectations of the likely gains and losses of further criminal behavior and the conditions under which they likely would commit further crimes. Specifically, the data explored whether decisions to commit crime are based on assessment of potential returns from alternate courses of action and the risk of legal sanctions. Sixty repeat offenders who had served one or more prison sentences were asked about their history of criminal activity, reasons for committing crimes, expectations of future criminal activities, and likely consequences of committing crimes. Data were collected in pre-release interviews in 1987 and 1988 as part of a larger study. Variables include age; education; age at first arrest; alcohol and drug use as a juvenile, as a young adult, and as a mature adult; past crimes; willingness to commit specific property crimes; reasons for being willing or unwilling to commit specific property crimes; expectations of arrest subsequent to actual crimes committed; and the likelihood of future criminal activity. Class IV

Universe: Jail and prison inmates in Tennessee with a demonstrated preference for property crimes.

Sampling: All members of the sample were nearing completion of a jail or prison sentence, and were selected for their demonstrated preference for property crimes. Of 75 inmates asked to participate in the study, 60 agreed to answer questionnaires. Fifty-eight of the subjects had served at least one prison sentence, while the other two had served one or more jail sentences.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text).

Extent of processing: MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
60 cases
229 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Related publications:

Honaker, D.W.

"Aging, peers, and the propensity for crime: A contextual analysis of criminal decision-making." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Tennessee (1990).

Shover, N., and D. Honaker

"The socially bounded decision-making of persistent property offenders." *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Tunnel, K.D.

"Choosing crime: Close your eyes and take your chances." *Justice Quarterly* 7 (1990), 673-690.

Documentation machine-readable only

Singer, Simon I.

Deterrent effects of the New York Juvenile offender law, 1974-1984

(ICPSR 9324)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0026.

Summary: This data collection was designed to assess the effects of the New York Juvenile Offender Law on the rate of violent crime committed by juveniles. The data were collected to estimate the deterrent effects of the law and to permit the use of an interrupted time-series model to gauge the effects of intervention. The deterrent effects of the law are assessed on five types of violent offenses over a post-intervention period of 75 months using two comparison time series to control for temporal and geographical characteristics. One time series pertains to the monthly juvenile arrests of 16- to 19-year-olds in New York City, and the other covers monthly arrests of juveniles aged 13 to 15 years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the control jurisdiction. Included in the collection are variables concerning the monthly rates of violent juvenile arrests for homicide, rape, assault, arson, and robbery for the two juvenile cohorts. These time series data were compiled from

records of individual police jurisdictions that reported monthly arrests to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Universe: Juveniles arrested by police between January 1974 and December 1984 in the state of New York and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sampling: Juvenile arrests reported by police between January 1974 and December 1984 in New York City, upstate New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The monthly data for Philadelphia were collected to serve as a control series for comparison with the New York series.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

132 cases

26 variables

56-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publication:

Singer, S.I., and D. McDowell

"Criminalizing delinquency: The deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law." *Law and Society Review* 22 (1988), 521-535.

Documentation machine-readable only

Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry

National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980-1987

(ICPSR 9792)

Summary: This survey was conducted under the National Youth Gang Intervention and Suppression Program. The primary goals of the program were to assess the national scope of the gang crime problem, to identify promising programs and approaches for dealing with the problem, to develop prototypes from the information gained about the most promising programs, and to provide technical

assistance for the development of gang intervention and suppression programs nationwide. The survey was designed to encompass every agency in the country that was engaged or had recently engaged in organized responses specifically intended to deal with gang crime problems. Cities were screened with selection criteria including the presence and recognition of a youth gang problem and the presence of a youth gang program as an organized response to the problem. Respondents were classified into several major categories and subcategories: law enforcement (mainly police, prosecutors, judges, probation, corrections and parole); schools (subdivided into security and academic personnel); community, county, or state planners; other; and community/service (subdivided into youth service, youth and family service/treatment, comprehensive crisis intervention, and grassroots groups). These data include variables coded from respondents' definitions of the gang, gang member, and gang incident. Also included are respondents' historical accounts of the gang problems in their areas. Information on the size and scope of the gang problem and response was also solicited.

Universe: The population includes all participants in community-based gang intervention and suppression programs in the continental United States that could be identified in 1987.

Sampling: Of the 45 cities and sites meeting the selection criteria, 21 were classified as "chronic" and 24 as "emerging" youth gang problem cities. Once a city or jurisdiction was included in the survey, a snowball sampling technique was employed. The initial respondent was asked for a list of other key agencies involved in the community's organized gang response. Each of the identified people at these agencies was subsequently contacted and also asked for such a list, and the interviewer assigned to the city continued to contact actors until all actors' lists were exhausted. Data were collected on 254 respondents.

Note: The case count for Part 1 includes six additional respondents.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA .PR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Part 1 only)

Part 1

National survey data
rectangular file structure
254 cases
143 variables
863-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 2-5

Original Interview data, 1-4
rectangular file structure
248 cases per part
55 to 116 variables per part
1,167- to 2,518-unit-long records per part
1 record per case

Related publications:

- Curry, G. David, and Rodney W. Thomas
"Community organization and gang policy response." Research paper 9111. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University, Regional Research Institute.
- Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry
"The national youth gang survey: A research and development process." In Arnold Goldstein and C. Ronald Huff (eds.), *Gang intervention handbook*. Champaign-Urbana, IL: Academic Press, 1992.
- Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry
"Survey of youth gang problems and programs in 45 cities and sites." *Gang problems and responses, Volume 2*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Documentation machine-readable only

Steadman, Henry J., Pamela Clark Robbins, and Carmen Cirincione

**Mental disorder and violent crime:
A 20-year cohort study in New York State, 1968-1988**
(ICPSR 9978)
(Diskette D00182)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0039.

Summary: The objectives of this study were (1) to compare long-term patterns of violent crime for mentally disordered patients and for prison inmates, and (2) to evaluate predictive validity of a diagnosis of schizophrenia for

subsequent arrests for violent crimes. For the purposes of this data collection, violent crimes were defined as including murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, kidnapping, and sodomy. The study analyzed individual state mental hospital patients and inmates of state prisons in New York State over a 20-year span. In the process of obtaining information regarding the individuals, three different areas were focused on: hospital; incarceration; and arrest histories. Variables for hospital histories include inpatient hospitalizations; admission and discharge dates, legal status for all state hospitals through 1988, primary diagnosis for target and most recent admissions, and placements in New York State Department of Correctional Services mental hospitals. Incarceration history variables include time spent in adult state prisons, incarcerations through 1988, and dates of release (including reentry to community on parole, outright release, or escape). Arrest histories include information the subject's first adult arrest through 1988 (only the most serious charge for each incident is recorded) and out-of-state arrests, when available. Demographic variables include age, race, and date of birth.

Universe: (1) Male offenders 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York state prisons in 1968 and 1978, except for within-state transfers, those returning from mental hospitals, and those in city or county jails, and (2) male patients 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York state psychiatric centers in 1968 and 1978, exempting those transferred from other state hospitals and those admitted to special facilities for the mentally retarded or for alcoholics, to a Department of Correctional Services-operated mental-health facility, or to special secure facilities.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument.

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

rectangular file structure
1,593 cases
1,066 variables
80-unit-long record
29 records per case.

Related publications:

Cirincione, Carmen, Henry J. Steadman, Pamela C. Robbins, and John Monahan
“Mental illness as a factor in criminality: A study of prisoners and mental patients.” *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 4, 1 (1994), 33–47.

Cirincione, Carmen, Henry J. Steadman, Pamela C. Robbins, and John Monahan
“Schizophrenia as a contingent risk factor for criminal violence.” *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 15, 4 (Fall 1992), 347–358.

Documentation machine-readable only

Swicord, Donald

Survey of facilities for runaway and homeless youth, 1983–1988

(ICPSR 9129)

Summary: This data collection is a compilation of demographic and service information collected on youth in residential and nonresidential shelters for runaways and homeless youth. The data provide descriptions of the youths using the shelters including age, sex, race, education, family setting, shelter services provided, and aftercare services received.
Class IV

Universe: Runaway and homeless youths in 270 shelters in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territories.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Youth Information form (YIF)

rectangular file structure
78,005 cases
118 variables
138-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Information collection and research evaluation form (ICARE)

rectangular file structure
102,280 cases
172 variables
235-unit-long record
1 record per case

Toch, Hans, and Kenneth Adams

Disturbed violent offenders in New York, 1985

(ICPSR 9325)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0033.

Summary: This data collection was designed to investigate the relationship between mental illness and violent involvement over an offender's criminal career and to develop a typology of violent offenders that takes into account both mental health history and substance use history. The collection is organized so that data for the violent offender cohort can be matched with records of offender mental health history, substance abuse history, and criminal career history. The offenders were convicted of statutorily-defined “violent offenses.” Included in the collection are variables concerning conviction offenses, intoxication status, victim-offender relationship, injury result, type of violence, employment, marital status, gender, and race. The criminal history file contains variables on dates of arrest or juvenile contacts. The mental history file includes dates of entry and types of mental health services received.

Universe: All offenders convicted of violent offenses and sentenced to terms of incarceration during the period January 1985 through December 1985 in the state of New York.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Offender data

rectangular file structure
1,308 cases
39 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Criminal record data
rectangular file structure
9,697 cases
6 variables
13-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Mental health data
rectangular file structure
3,365 cases
5 variables
12-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Toch, H., and K. Adams
"The disturbed violent offender" (Unpublished final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Documentation machine-readable only

Widom, Cathy Spatz

Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a Midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1967-1988
(ICPSR 9480)
(Diskette D00229)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0033.

Summary: These data examine the relationships between childhood abuse and/or neglect and later criminal and violent criminal behavior. In particular, the data focus on whether being a victim of violence and/or neglect in early childhood leads to being a criminal offender in adolescence or early adulthood and whether a relationship exists between childhood abuse or neglect and arrests as a juvenile, arrests as an adult, and arrests for violent offenses. For this data collection adult and juvenile criminal histories of sampled cases with backgrounds of abuse or neglect were compared to those of a matched control group with no official record of abuse or neglect. Variables contained in Part 1 include demographic information (age, race, sex, and date of birth). In Part 2, infor-

mation is presented on the abuse/neglect incident (type of abuse or neglect, duration of the incident, whether the child was removed from the home, if so, for how long, results of the placement, and whether the individual is still alive). Part 3 contains family information (with whom the child was living at the time of the incident, family disruptions, and who reported the abuse or neglect) and on the perpetrator of the incident (relation to the victim, age, race, sex, and whether living in the home of the victim). Part 4 contains information on the charges filed within adult arrest incidents (occasion for arrest, multiple counts of the same type of charge, year and location of arrest, and type of offense or charge), and Part 5 includes information on the charges filed within juvenile arrest incidents (year of juvenile charge, number of arrests, and type of offense or charge). The unit of analysis for Parts 1 through 3 is the individual at age 11 or younger, for Part 4 the charge within the adult arrest incident, and for Part 5 the charge within the juvenile arrest incident.

Universe: All children under 12 years of age during the period 1967-1972 in a metropolitan area in the Midwest.

Sampling: Prospective cohorts research design matched with a control group cohort.

Note: (1) The data contain duplicate case numbers. (2) Parts 2 and 3 appear to contain a large amount of missing data. (3) The data apply only to reported and substantiated cases of childhood victimization. (4) Misdemeanor or criminal behavior for individuals may not show up in the records checked.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Demographic information
rectangular file structure
1,575 cases
6 variables
15-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Abuse/neglect
rectangular file structure
908 cases
28 variables
56-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Family and perpetrator
rectangular file structure
908 cases
30 variables
60-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Adult criminality
rectangular file structure
2,578 cases
8 variables
14-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Juvenile criminality
rectangular file structure
1,101 cases
5 variables
10-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Winterfield, Laura A.

**Criminal careers of Juveniles In
New York City, 1977-1983**
(ICPSR 9986)
(Diskette D00111)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0004.

Summary: This longitudinal study of juvenile offenders traces the criminal histories of a sample of juveniles, including those who were "dropouts" (juvenile offenders who did not go on to become adult criminal offenders) and those who continued to be arrested, ranging from those with only one subsequent arrest to "persisters" (juveniles who did become career criminal offenders). The data are intended to address the following questions: (1) Are serious juvenile offenders more likely than nonserious juvenile offenders to become adult offenders? (2) Are offenders

who begin at a younger age more likely to have more serious criminal careers than those who begin when they are older? (3) As a criminal career progresses, will the offender become more skilled at one type of offense and commit that type of crime more frequently, while decreasing the frequency of other types of crimes? (4) As a criminal career continues, will the offender commit progressively more serious offenses? (5) How well can it be predicted who will become a high-rate offender? Part 1 of this study contains data on a subsample of 14- and 15-year-olds who were brought to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court for delinquency offenses. Included are variables relating to the date and type of arrest, disposition and sentence of the offender, and sex and race of the offender, as well as questions concerning the offender's home environment and highest school grade completed. Part 2 includes information on prior delinquency arrests, including the date of arrest, the charge and severity, and the disposition and sentence, as well as similar information on subsequent offenses that occurred up to six years after the original delinquency offense. Included for each incarceration is the status of the offender (juvenile or adult), the date of admission to a facility, and the length of time incarcerated. Class IV

Universe: Juveniles at ages 14 and 15 who had been referred by police to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court as a result of arrest on delinquency charges.

Sampling: The sample was originally drawn by the Vera Institute of Justice's Family Court Disposition Study (FCDS). The FCDS randomly sampled one of ten juvenile delinquency cases appearing at Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court during a one-year period, and one in six of all status offense cases. The present study selected a subsample from the FCDS study based on two selection criteria. First, only those offenders brought to Probation Intake for delinquency offenses were included, and not those referred to court for status offenses. Second, in order to maximize the length of time that the offenders could be followed as adults, only the oldest juveniles were selected from the FCDS. The final sample for the present study includes juveniles at ages 14 and 15 who had been brought to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court during the time period from April 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978. The FCDS subsample also constituted the sample for which up to ten prior delinquency arrests and all subsequent juvenile and adult

arrests and incarcerations up to 1983 were collected.

Note: Part 2 is a hierarchical data file, in which the number of records for each individual depends on the number of subsequent arrests and incarcerations he/she experienced. The file contains records of 1,082 juvenile arrests, 4,119 adult arrests, and 1,191 incarcerations across 1,267 individuals. Each record in the file is identified by the variables RECTYPE and INDICAT. The variable RECTYPE indicates whether the record is a header record (there exist exactly two header records per case), an arrest record, or an incarceration record. The variable INDICAT marks whether the data on the record refer to an event that took place when the offender was a juvenile or an adult. The unit of analysis in Part 2 depends on how the user reads in the data. If the user reads in only the first two header records, the individual offender becomes the unit of analysis. If the user reads in only arrest records or only incarceration records, the arrest event or the incarceration event becomes the unit of analysis. Since both files contain a common identifier, data from the two files can be merged.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Card image (Part 1) and logical record length (Part 2) data formats

Part 1

Juvenile case file

rectangular file structure

1,890 cases

299 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Arrest and Incarceration event file

hierarchical file structure

Documentation machine-readable only

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin

Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-1963

(ICPSR 7729)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to investigate the history of delinquency in a birth cohort — in particular, the age of onset of delinquent behavior and the progression or cessation of delinquency. Data were collected on a cohort of males born in 1945 and residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Information provided in the study includes demographic characteristics of the individuals studied, academic performance, offense information, demographic characteristics of victims of offenses, and criminal incident information.

Universe: Boys who were born in 1945 and lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from the ages of 10 to 18.

Note: In the individual file (Part 1), the sequence ID numbers range from 1 to 11,172, then skip to 20,000 and range to 20,131. In the offense file (Part 2), the sequence ID numbers range from 1 to 3,534, then skip to 11,111 and range to 11,172. The individual file therefore has 11,303 total sequence ID numbers representing 11,303 individuals, of which some are offenders and some are non-offenders. The sequence ID number in the individual file links to the sequence ID number in the offense file, where only offenders are documented. There are 3,595 total offenders, but since some offenders have multiple offenses, the total number of offenses is 10,214.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1:

Individual data file

rectangular file structure

9,944 cases

48 variables

85-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2:	marital status, employment status, drug history, and criminal offense history. Class III
Offense data file	
rectangular file structure	
10,214 cases	
43 variables	
94-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Related publication:	
Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin.	Universe: Active (not presently incarcerated), residential burglary offenders in St. Louis, Missouri.
	Sampling: The study employed a "snowball" sampling technique, whereby offenders known to the investigators were asked to refer other active offenders who, in turn, were asked to refer still more active offenders until a suitable sample size was attained. To keep the sample from containing a disproportionately high number of offenders who had been previously apprehended, no referrals from law enforcement or other criminal justice personnel were used. All 105 individuals who agreed to an interview were included in the sample. Of the sample, 87 were male and 18 were female, 72 were Black and 33 were white, and 27 were juveniles. At the time of interview, 21 of the subjects were on probation, parole, or serving suspended sentences.
Documentation machine-readable only	
Wright, Richard, and Scott H. Decker	
Exploring the house burglar's perspective: Observing and interviewing offenders in St. Louis, 1989-1990	
(ICPSR 6148)	Note: This dataset is an electronic text file containing verbatim answers to interviewers' questions. For reasons of confidentiality, names have been removed. Profanity has been deleted as well.
(Diskettes D00112-D00113)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0046.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument
Summary: These data investigate the behaviors and attitudes of active residential burglars, not presently incarcerated, operating in St. Louis, Missouri. Through personal interviews, information was gathered on the burglars' motivation and feelings about committing crimes, peer pressure, burglary methods, and stolen goods disposal. Respondents were asked to describe their first residential burglary, to recreate verbally the most recent residential burglary they had committed, to discuss their perceptions of the risk values involved with burglary, and to describe the process through which they selected potential targets for burglaries. In-depth, semistructured interviews lasting from 1.5 to 3 hours were conducted in which participants were allowed to speak freely and informally to the investigator. These interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed verbatim, and some were later annotated with content-related markers or "tags" to facilitate analysis. Information was also elicited on age, race, sex,	Logical record length data format
	105 cases
	79-unit-long record
Related publications:	
Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, Allison Redfern, and Dietrich L. Smith	"A woman's place is in the home: Females and residential burglary." <i>Justice Quarterly</i> 10, 1 (1993), 143-162.
Logie, Robert, Richard Wright, and Scott Decker	"Recognition memory performance and residential burglary." <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> 6 (1992), 109-123.
Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, and Robert Logie	"Perceptual deterrence among active residential burglars: A research note." <i>Criminology</i> 31, 1 (1993), 135-147.
Documentation machine-readable only	

Zill, Nicholas, Frank Furstenberg, Jr., and James Peterson

**National survey of children: Wave I,
1976, Wave II, 1981, and Wave III, 1987
(ICPSR 8670)**

Summary: The purpose of this study was to assess the physical, social, and psychological well-being of American children, to develop a national profile of the way children in the United States live, to permit analysis of the relationships between the conditions of children's lives and measures of child development, and to examine the effects of marital disruption on the development of children and on the operation of single and multiparent families. Information is provided on the child's well-being, family, experiences with family disruption, behavior, physical health, and mental health. Class IV

Universe: Children living in households in the 48 contiguous states between the ages of 7 and 11 years, or born between September 1, 1964, and December 31, 1969.

Note: The first file, which contains data from both the 1976 and 1981 surveys, includes several derived variables. The second file, containing only 1976 data, is logical record length data but has 27 records per case.

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Merged 1976 and 1981 data
rectangular file structure
1,423 cases
approximately 1,336 variables
3,574-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

1976 data
rectangular file structure
2,301 cases
approximately 1,159 variables
100-unit-long record
27 records per case

Part 3

Merged 1976, 1981, and 1987 data
rectangular file structure
1,427 cases
4,080 variables
80-unit-long record
106 records per case

Related publications:

Peterson, J.L., et al.

"Marital disruption, parent-child relationships, and behavioral problems in children." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 48 (May 1986).

Moore, K.A., et al.

"Parental attitudes and the occurrence of early sexual activity." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 48 (November 1986).

VIII. Official statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Murder cases in 33 large urban
counties in the United States, 1988**
(ICPSR 9907)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This study was conducted in an effort to better understand the circumstances surrounding murder cases in large urban areas. To evaluate the 75 largest counties in the nation, 33 counties were chosen. The ranking of these counties was based on a combination of crime data and population data. The criteria for including a case on a roster from which cases would be sampled was that (1) one or more defendants must have been arrested for murder and (2) the case must have been adjudicated during 1988. These cases were a sample of about half of all those in the 33 counties studied that had a murder charge brought to the prosecutors in 1988, or earlier, and that were disposed during 1988. When statistically weighted, the sample cases represent a total of 9,576 murder defendants in the nation's 75 largest counties. Demographic information on victims and defendants includes sex, date of birth, area of residence, and occupation. Variables are also provided on the circumstances of the crime, including the relationship between the victim and the defendant, the type of weapon used, the time of death, and the number of victims.

Universe: Murder cases adjudicated in 1988 in the 75 largest counties of the United States.

Sampling: The 33 counties included in this collection were chosen by stratified sampling to represent the 75 largest counties in the nation. In counties with less than 200 murder cases adjudicated in 1988, all cases were chosen. In counties with more than 200 murder cases, random sampling was used to select 200 cases.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/
CDBK.ICPSR

**Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements**

Part 1

Incident data
rectangular file structure
2,547 cases
21 variables
27-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Defendant data
rectangular file structure
3,144 cases
58 variables
174-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Victim data
rectangular file structure
2,666 cases
38 variables
94-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Offense data
3,309 cases
22 variables
50-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Dawson, John N., and Barbara Boland
"Murder in large urban counties, 1988."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Archer, Dane, and Rosemary Gartner

Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900-1974

(ICPSR 8612)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This data collection provides comparative, cross-national, longitudinal data on rates of violent and nonviolent crimes for every country in the world over a period of 74 years. The study was designed to supply both comparative breadth and historical depth. Data were compiled from 110 nations and 44 urban places over periods up to 74 years, 1900-1974. Information is included on murder, rape, robbery, assault, theft, and population.

Universe: All countries in the world.

Note: (1) Two FORTRAN command files are supplied and can be used in conjunction with Part 1, Crime File (With Comments), to output crime rates and raw crime figures for each country. Part 3, Crime File (Data Only), contains the data from Part 1 without the nondata comments. The SAS and SPSS data definition statements are only for Part 3. (2) Other than the record layouts and country and city codes, the only documentation provided for all data files is the comment statements from the FORTRAN files. (3) The study title was changed to include the years 1973 and 1974, since records are present in the data for those years.

Restrictions: Users are asked to send copies of articles based on the data to: Dane Archer, Stevenson College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + accompanying computer programs

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR

Card image and logical record length data formats, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Part 3 only)

Part 1

Crime file (with comments)

rectangular file structure

4,568 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Eight crime file

rectangular file structure

3,520 cases

11 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Crime file (data only)

rectangular file structure

3,848 cases

11 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Archer, Dane, and Rosemary Gartner
Violence and crime in a cross-national perspective. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1984.

Documentation machine-readable only

Baumer, Terry L., and Michael D. Carrington

Robbery of financial institutions in Indiana, 1982-1984

(ICPSR 9310)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0056.

Summary: The goals of this data collection were to provide information on robbery-related security measures employed by financial institutions, to identify factors that contribute to robbery, and to study the correlates of case disposition and sentence length of convicted robbers. The collection compares banking institutions that have been robbed with those bank offices that have not been robbed to provide information on factors that contribute to these robberies. The office-based file includes variables designed to measure general office characteristics, staff preparation and training, security measures, characteristics of the area in which the bank-

ing institution is located, and the robbery history of each institution. The incident-based file includes variables such as the robber's method of operation and behavior, the employees' reactions, the characteristics of the office at the time of the robbery, and the apprehension of the offender. Also included is information on the status of the investigation, reasons involved in solving the robbery, status of prosecution, ultimate prosecution, and length of sentence. Class IV

Universe: Banking and financial institutions in Indiana.

Sampling: Victim institutions include banks and savings and loan associations in the state of Indiana that were robbed between January 1, 1982, and June 30, 1984. A comparison group of 200 financial institutions was randomly selected from the remaining nonvictim offices in Indiana. Five of the non-victim sample were not included in the file because their data were not available.

Note: The incident-based file includes merged data of victim offices from the office-based file, robbery incident data, and case disposition data. The merged office data contain variables identical to those available in the office-based file.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Bank office data

rectangular file structure

358 cases

194 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Robbery Incident data

rectangular file structure

223 cases

364 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Related publication:

Baumer, Terry, Michael D. Carrington, and Emily Marshman

"The robbery of financial institutions" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Bennett, Richard R.

Correlates of crime: A study of 52 nations, 1960–1984

(ICPSR 9258)

Summary: This collection contains data on crime and on relevant social, economic, and political measures hypothesized to be related to crime for 52 nations over a 25-year period. These time-series data are divided into five substantive areas: offense, offender, and national social, political, and economic data. Nations included in the collection were drawn from seven major regions of the world. Class IV

Universe: All nations in the world.

Sampling: This is not a random sample, but the 52 nations in the collection were drawn from the seven major regions of the world and represent a wide range of levels of development, types of economy, political environments, and criminal justice system structures. Three criteria for selecting the sample were employed: (1) the nation had to be a member of INTERPOL between the years 1960 and 1984, (2) the nation had to report crime data to the Secretariat of INTERPOL between the years 1960 and 1984, and (3) the nation could skip no more than three of INTERPOL's two-year crime data reporting periods.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

United States to Kenya data

rectangular file structure

26 cases

63 variables

80-unit-long record

150 records per case

Part 2

Tanzania to Fiji data

rectangular file structure

26 cases

63 variables

80-unit-long record

150 records per case

Related publications: Bennett, Richard R., and Louise Shelley “Criminalité et développement économique: Une analyse internationale longitudinale.” <i>Annales de Vassresson</i> 22 (1985), 13–31.	Block, Carolyn Rebecca, Richard L. Block, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Simon, Rita J., and Sandra Baxter <i>Women and violent crime</i> . Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1989.	Homicides In Chicago, 1965–1995 (ICPSR 6399) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
Documentation machine-readable only	Summary: This dataset contains information on every homicide in the murder analysis files of the Chicago Police Department for the years 1965–1995. Data are provided on the relationship of victim to offender; whether the victim or offender had previously committed a violent or nonviolent offense; time of occurrence and place of homicide; type of weapon used; cause and motivation for the incident; whether the incident involved drugs, liquor, gangs, child abuse, or a domestic relationship; if or how the offender was identified; and information on death of the offender(s). Geographic variables include the census tract, community area, police district, and police area. Demographic variables such as the age, sex, and race of each victim and offender are also provided.
Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Homicides In Chicago, 1965–1981 (ICPSR 8941)	Universe: All homicides in the murder analysis files of the Chicago Police Department from 1965 through 1995.
Summary: This dataset contains information on every homicide in Chicago Police Department murder analysis files for the years 1965–1981. Data are provided on place of homicide, age, race, and sex of victim, time of occurrence, type of weapon used, age, race, and sex of offender, and relationship of victim to the offender. Class IV	Note: Please refer to the codebook for a more extensive list of related publications for this data collection.
Universe: All homicides in Chicago Police Department murder analysis files from 1965 through 1981.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Note: Because the data were collected in many stages by many people over a long period of time, the codes used have undergone repeated revisions. In most cases, these revisions have been added to the coding categories without changing the existing codes. Some variables were added to the study in later years. This is especially true of variables attempting to capture sentence information, which was very seldom present in the Chicago Police Department analysis reports.	Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR
Extent of collection: 1 data file	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Card image data format	rectangular file structure 23,817 cases 115 variables 206-unit-long record 1 record per case
rectangular file structure 12,875 cases 54 variables 80-unit-long record 1 record per case	Related publications: Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and Antigone Christakos “Major Trends in Chicago homicide: 1965–1994” (<i>Research in Brief</i>). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1995.

Block, Richard L., and Carolyn Rebecca Block

"Space, place, and crime: Hot spot areas and hot places of liquor-related crime." In John E. Eck and David Weisburg (eds.), *Crime Places and Crime Theory*. Crime Prevention Studies series. Criminal Justice Press (1995).

Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and Richard L. Block

"Street gang crime in Chicago" (Research in Brief). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1995. Reprinted in Malcolm W. Klein, Cheryl L. Maxson, and Jody Miller (eds.), *The Modern Gang Reader*. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Cohen, Jacqueline, and Richard Rosenfeld

Age-by-race specific crime rates, 1965-1985: [United States]

(ICPSR 9589)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0083.

Summary: These data examine the effects on total crime rates of changes in the demographic composition of the population and changes in criminality of specific age and race groups. The collection contains estimates from national data of annual age-by-race specific arrest rates and crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary over the 21-year period 1965-1985. The data address the following questions: (1) Are the crime rates reported by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data series valid indicators of national crime trends? (2) How much of the change between 1965 and 1985 in total crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary is attributable to changes in the age and race composition of the population, and how much is accounted for by changes in crime rates within age-by-race specific subgroups? (3) What are the effects of age and race on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (4) What is the effect of time period on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (5) What is the effect of birth cohort, particularly the effect of the very large (baby-boom) cohorts following World War II,

on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (6) What is the effect of interactions among age, race, time period, and cohort on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (7) How do patterns of age-by-race specific crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary compare for different demographic subgroups? The variables in this study fall into four categories. The first category includes variables that define the race-age cohort of the unit of observation. The values of these variables are directly available from UCR and include year of observation (from 1965-1985), age group, and race. The second category of variables were computed using UCR data pertaining to the first category of variables. These are period, birth cohort of age group in each year, and average cohort size for each single age within each single group. The third category includes variables that describe the annual age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. These variables were estimated for race, age, group, crime type, and year using data directly available from UCR and population estimates from Census publications. The fourth category includes variables similar to the third group. Data for estimating these variables were derived from available UCR data on the total number of offenses known to the police and total arrests in combination with the age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. Class IV

Universe: All arrests and crimes reported to police in the United States in the period 1965-1985.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

294 cases

12 variables

66-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and R. Rosenfeld

"Trend and deviation in crime rates: A comparison of UCR and NCS data for burglary and robbery." *Criminology* 29 (May 1991), 237-263.

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and R. Rosenfeld
“Compositional and contextual effects of age on crime rates.” San Francisco, CA: Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, 1989.

Rosenfeld, R.
“Economic inequality and age-by-race specific crime rates: A cross-section time-series analysis.” Reno, NV: Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Uniform crime report series

Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to serve as periodic nationwide assessments of reported crime not available elsewhere in the criminal justice system. By 1985, there were approximately 17,000 law enforcement agencies contributing reports either directly or through their state reporting programs. The agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them, either as arrests or reported offenses, according to the Crime Index categories of serious (Part I) offenses: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Most collections also cover Part II index crimes: arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. These counts are taken from records received by the law enforcement agency from victims or other sources and/or those discovered by officers. These data may include “offenses known,” “offenses cleared” (by arrest or other exceptional means), “person arrested,” or other law enforcement-related information. For data collections presenting county-level arrest and offense data, county populations are also reported.

Universe: Local law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Note: (1) For most studies, data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Agencies reporting less than 6 months of data were excluded

from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties in proportion to each county's share of the state population (which totaled the populations of those county agencies reporting 6 months or more of data). (2) Two major changes to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) county-level files were implemented beginning with the 1994 data. A new imputation algorithm to adjust for incomplete reporting by individual law enforcement jurisdictions was adopted. Within each county, data from agencies reporting 3 to 11 months of information were weighted to yield 12-month equivalents. Data for agencies reporting less than 3 months of data were replaced with data estimated by rates calculated from agencies reporting 12 months of data located in the agency's geographic stratum within their state. Secondly, a new Coverage Indicator was created to provide users with a diagnostic measure of aggregated data quality in a particular county. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to the counties in the state in proportion to each county's share of the state population. (3) UCR program staff at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were consulted in developing the new adjustment procedures. However, the UCR county-level files for 1994 (ICPSR 6669) and 1995 (ICPSR 6850) are not official FBI UCR releases and are being provided for research purposes only. Users with questions regarding these UCR county-level data files can contact the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at ICPSR. (4) See also Glenn L. Pierce and James Alan Fox, *Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967–1980* (ICPSR 8214) and *Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983* (ICPSR 8631); James Alan Fox and Glenn L. Pierce, *Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1983* (ICPSR 8657); and James Alan Fox, *Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1992* (ICPSR 6387).

Related publications:

Federal Bureau of Investigation

“Crime in the United States: Uniform crime reports for the United States.” Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Uniform crime reporting handbook. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Felony sentences in state courts, 1990."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Print-
ing Office, 1993.

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/
DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/
CONCHK.ICPSR

**Uniform crime reporting program data:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 9028)

(SHR 1991–1995 data: Diskettes D00156,
D00162, D00224, D00247, D00307)

Summary: Each year, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) information is reported in four types of files: (1) Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, (2) Property Stolen and Recovered, (3) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and (4) Police Employee (LEOKA) Data. Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest data files include monthly data on the number of Crime Index offenses reported and the number of offenses cleared by arrest or other means. The counts include all reports of Index Crimes (excluding arson) received from victims, officers who discovered infractions, or other sources. The Property Stolen and Recovered data are collected on a monthly basis by all UCR contributing agencies. These data, aggregated at the agency level, report on the nature of the crime, the monetary value of the property stolen, and the type of property stolen. Similar information regarding recovered property is also included in the data. The Supplementary Homicide Reports provide incident-based information on criminal homicides. Further, the data, provided monthly by UCR agencies, contain information describing the victim of the homicide, the offender, and the relationship between victim and offender. The Police Employee (LEOKA) Data provide information about law enforcement officers killed or assaulted (hence the acronym, LEOKA) in the line of duty. The variables created from the LEOKA forms provide in-depth information on the circumstances surrounding killings or assaults, including type of call answered, type of weapon used, and type of patrol the officers were on.

Note: The part numbers are not consecutive.

Extent of collection: 84 data files + machine-readable documentation (text and PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, 35, 49, 50,
51, 55, 59, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79, 83, 87

Offenses known and clearances by

arrest: 1975–1995

rectangular file structure

13,516 to 18,482 cases per part

1,200 to 1,458 variables per part

3,539- to 7,971-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 27, 31, 36, 39, 44,
52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88

Property stolen and recovered:

1975–1995

rectangular file structure

12,991 to 16,776 cases per part

1,101 to 1,131 variables per part

6,003 to 8,852-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 28, 32, 37, 40, 45,
53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89

Supplementary homicide reports:

1975–1995

rectangular file structure

16,956 to 22,984 cases per part

31 to 156 variables per part

97- to 308-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Parts 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 29, 33, 38, 41, 46,
54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90

Police employee (LEOKA) data:

1975–1995

rectangular file structure

14,518 to 18,482 cases per part

2,255 to 2,260 variables per part

3,153 to 7,690-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

**Uniform crime reporting program data:
[United States], 1966–1976**

(ICPSR 7676)

For the years 1966–1976, the data are supplied in two files per year. The data included in Part 1 are arranged in 11 files, one for each year, with 1,129 variables per year. There are

also 11 files of data in Part 2, one file for each year, with 328 variables per year. Class III

Part 2
Juveniles
rectangular file structure
121 cases
49 variables
238-unit-long record
1 record per case

Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9163)

Class III

Universe: The 75 most populous counties in the United States.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Adults
rectangular file structure
75 cases
49 variables
238-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Juveniles
rectangular file structure
75 cases
49 variables
238-unit-long record
1 record per case

Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1977-1983

(ICPSR 8703)

Class III

Extent of collection: 14 data files

Card image and logical record length data formats

Parts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13
Arrest files, 1977-1983
rectangular file structure
3,124 to 3,129 cases per part
19 variables
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14
Offenses files, 1977-1983
rectangular file structure
3,123 to 3,127 cases per part
17 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for 121 counties in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9226)

Class III

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Adults
rectangular file structure
121 cases
49 variables
238-unit-long record
1 record per case

Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1984

(ICPSR 8714)

Class III

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length and card image data formats

Part 1
Arrests, 1984
rectangular file structure
3,125 cases
19 variables
83-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2	Part 5
Offenses, 1984	Arrests, all ages: 1987
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,119 cases	3,132 cases
17 variables	53 variables
80-unit-long record	245-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	
Uniform crime reports: County level detained arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987	Part 6
(ICPSR 9252)	Arrests, adults: 1987
Class III	rectangular file structure
Extent of collection: 8 data files	3,132 cases
Logical record length data format	53 variables
	245-unit-long record
	1 record per case
Part 1	Part 7
Arrests, all ages: 1985	Arrests, Juveniles: 1987
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,131 cases	3,132 cases
53 variables	17 variables
242-unit-long record	74-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Documentation machine-readable only
Arrests, adults: 1985	
rectangular file structure	
3,131 cases	
53 variables	
242-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 3	Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986
Arrests, juveniles: 1985	(ICPSR 9119)
rectangular file structure	
3,131 cases	
53 variables	
242-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 4	Class III
Crimes reported: 1985	Extent of collection: 2 data files
rectangular file structure	Card image and logical record length data formats
3,130 cases	
17 variables	
73-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
	Part 1
	Arrests, 1986
	rectangular file structure
	3,133 cases
	19 variables
	82-unit-long record
	1 record per case

Part 2	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988
Offenses, 1986.	rectangular file structure
3,129 cases	
17 variables	
79-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988	
(ICPSR 9335)	
Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1	
Arrests, all ages, 1988	
rectangular file structure	
3,132 cases	
53 variables	
230-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 2	
Arrests, adults, 1988	
rectangular file structure	
3,132 cases	
53 variables	
230-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 3	
Arrests, Juveniles, 1988	
rectangular file structure	
3,132 cases	
53 variables	
230-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 4	
Crimes reported, 1988	
rectangular file structure	
2,944 cases	
17 variables	
73-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	

Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988

(ICPSR 9470)

Sampling: Counties were selected to match those chosen for the **National Judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]** (ICPSR 9449).

Note: (1) Data are included for 321 counties in the United States. (2) These files are a subset of **Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988** (ICPSR 9335), and were created to be used with **National Judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]** (ICPSR 9449). Users wishing to replicate figures in the Bureau of Justice Statistics report entitled "Felony sentences in state courts, 1988" should use both this collection and ICPSR 9449.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Arrests, all ages, 1988

rectangular file structure

321 cases

53 variables

229-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Arrests, adults, 1988

rectangular file structure

321 cases

53 variables

229-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Arrests, Juveniles, 1988

rectangular file structure

321 cases

53 variables

229-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2	Part 2
Arrests, adults, 1988	Arrests, adults, 1989
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
321 cases	3,132 cases
53 variables	53 variables
229-unit-long record	232-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 3	Part 3
Arrests, Juveniles, 1988	Arrests, Juveniles, 1989
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
321 cases	3,132 cases
53 variables	53 variables
229-unit-long record	232-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 4	Part 4
Crimes reported, 1988	Crimes reported, 1989
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
321 cases	3,127 cases
17 variables	17 variables
73-unit-long record	74-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Documentation machine-readable only
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1990 (ICPSR 9785)
Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC	Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Part 1	Part 1
Arrests, all ages, 1989	Arrests, all ages
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,132 cases	3,142 cases
53 variables	55 variables
232-unit-long record	239-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Part 2
Arrests, adults	Arrests, adults
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,142 cases	3,142 cases
55 variables	55 variables
239-unit-long record	239-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case

Part 3	Part 3
Arrests, juveniles	Arrests, juveniles
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,142 cases	3,142 cases
55 variables	55 variables
239-unit-long record	236-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 4	Part 4
Crimes reported	Crimes reported
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,142 cases	3,142 cases
18 variables	18 variables
82-unit-long record	81-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Documentation machine-readable only
 Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1991	 Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1992
(ICPSR 6036)	(ICPSR 6316)
(Diskette D00163)	(Diskette D00164)
Note: No arrest data are included for South Carolina and no arrest or offense data are included for Iowa due to those states' conversion to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in 1991.	Extent of collection: 4 data files per collection + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
 Part 1	 Part 1
Arrests, all ages	Arrests, all ages
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,142 cases	3,143 cases
55 variables	55 variables
236-unit-long record	235-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
 Part 2	 Part 2
Arrests, adults	Arrests, adults
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,142 cases	3,143 cases
55 variables	55 variables
236-unit-long record	235-unit-long record
record per case 1	1 record per case

Part 3	Part 4
Arrests, Juveniles	Crimes reported
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,143 cases	3,143 cases
55 variables	18 variables
235-unit-long record	81-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 4	Documentation machine-readable only
Crimes reported	
rectangular file structure	
3,143 cases	
18 variables	
81-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1993	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1994
(ICPSR 6545)	(ICPSR 6669)
(Diskette D00217)	(Diskette D00280)
Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	Note: No arrest data were provided for Kansas, and only the city of Wichita provided offense data for Kansas. Also, no arrest or offense data were reported for the state of Montana. Complete data were not reported for Delaware, Illinois, and Mississippi. For drug offenses, Alabama reported only totals for drug sale/manufacture and drug possession. Breakdowns of individual drug categories were not reported.
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
Part 1	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Arrests, all ages	Part 1
rectangular file structure	Arrests, all ages
3,144 cases	rectangular file structure
55 variables	3,144 cases
237-unit-long record	56 variables
1 record per case	241-unit-long record
Part 2	1 record per case
Arrests, adult	Part 2
rectangular file structure	Arrests, adult
3,143 cases	rectangular file structure
55 variables	3,144 cases
235-unit-long record	56 variables
1 record per case	241-unit-long record
Part 3	1 record per case
Arrests, Juveniles	
rectangular file structure	
3,143 cases	
55 variables	
235-unit-long record	
1 record per case	

Part 3	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1995
Arrests, juveniles	
rectangular file structure	
3,144 cases	(ICPSR 6850)
56 variables	(Diskette D00297)
241-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 4	
Crimes reported	
rectangular file structure	
3,144 cases	Note: No arrest data were provided for Kan-
21 variables	sas, Montana, or New Hampshire. In Illinois,
97-unit-long record	arrest data were provided only for Chicago,
1 record per case	and limited arrest statistics were provided for
	Delaware and Kentucky. For most counties in
	Vermont, the majority of arrest data were re-
	ported by the state police in that county. Only
	five cities in Illinois, two cities in Kansas, and
	four cities in Montana reported crime data for
	their respective states.
Part 5	
Allocated statewide data for arrests, all ages	Extent of collection: 8 data files + machine-
rectangular file structure	readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data
3,144 cases	definition statements + SPSS data definition
57 variables	statements
249-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 6	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/
Allocated statewide data for arrests, adults	DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
rectangular file structure	
3,144 cases	Logical record length data format with SAS
57 variables	and SPSS data definition statements
249-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 7	
Allocated statewide data for arrests, Juveniles	Part 1
rectangular file structure	Arrests, all ages
3,144 cases	rectangular file structure
57 variables	3,144 cases
249-unit-long record	56 variables
1 record per case	242-unit-long record
	1 record per case
Part 8	Part 2
Allocated statewide data for crimes reported	Arrests, adult
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
3,144 cases	3,144 cases
22 variables	56 variables
104-unit-long record	242-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Documentation machine-readable only	Part 3
	Arrests, juveniles
	rectangular file structure
	3,144 cases
	56 variables
	242-unit-long record
	1 record per case
	Part 4
	Crimes reported
	rectangular file structure
	3,144 cases
	21 variables
	97-unit-long record
	1 record per case

Part 5	rectangular file structure
Allocated statewide data for arrests, all ages	129 cases
rectangular file structure	1,458 variables
3,144 cases	4,508-unit-long record
57 variables	1 record per case
250-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 6	Documentation machine-readable only
Allocated statewide data for arrests, adults	
rectangular file structure	
3,144 cases	
57 variables	
250-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 7	
Allocated statewide data for arrests, juveniles	
rectangular file structure	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1989
3,144 cases	(ICPSR 9572)
57 variables	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
250-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 8	
Allocated statewide data for crimes reported	
rectangular file structure	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR
3,144 cases	
22 variables	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
104-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1987–1988	
(ICPSR 9336)	
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies	
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Uniform crime reports, 1958–1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data	
(ICPSR 7715)	
Summary: 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 are reported for all United States cities with a population of 75,000 or more in 1960. Data from the Uniform Crime Reports include for each year the number of homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies over \$50 dollars, and auto thefts. Also included is the Total Crime Index, which is the simple sum of all the crimes listed above. Selected variables describing population characteristics and city finances were taken from the 1962, 1967, and 1972 County and City Data Books.	

Universe: All cities in the United States with a population of 75,000 or more in 1960.

Note: These data were taken from a dataset originally created by Alvin L. Jacobson and were prepared for use in ICPSR's Workshop on Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field in the summer of 1978, with further processing by Colin Loftin.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

172 cases

162 variables

1,440-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Jacobson, Alvin L.

"Crime trends in Southern and non-Southern cities: A twenty-year perspective." *Social Forces* (September 1975), 226-242.

Documentation machine-readable only

Uniform crime reports, 1966-1976: Data aggregated by standard metropolitan statistical areas

(ICPSR 7743)

This dataset consists of an aggregation of all relevant law enforcement reporting agencies into Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), and corresponding approximate aggregations of crime rates and dispositions. 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 291 SMSAs in the file and 2,609 cases. Each case has 160 variables. The data were prepared by the Hoover Institution for Economic Studies of the Criminal Justice System at Stanford University. Class IV

Documentation machine-readable only

Fox, James Alan, and Glenn L. Pierce

Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976-1983

(ICPSR 8657)

Summary: These data provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including information on the date, location, circumstances, and method of offenses, as well as demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the relationship between the two. Class IV

Universe: Homicides in the United States from January 1976 through December 1983.

Note: These data were restructured, reformatted, and cleaned at the Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Agency aggregate

rectangular file structure

29,650 cases

9 variables

133-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Incident

rectangular file structure

155,267 cases

149 variables

268-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Offender

rectangular file structure

175,840 cases

69 variables

148-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Victim

rectangular file structure

161,587 cases

113 variables

223-unit-long record

1 record per case

Fox, James Alan

**Uniform crime reports [United States]:
Supplementary homicide reports,
1976-1992**

(ICPSR 6387)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 84-BJ-CX-0010 and OJP-94-091-M.

Summary: These data provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including date, location, circumstances, and method of offense, as well as demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the relationship between the two. For this dataset, the original Uniform Crime Reports data were completely restructured into a nested, or hierarchical, form with repeating records. Specifically, the file contains one record for each agency per year (record type "A"), nested within which is one record per incident (record type "I"). Victim records (record type "V") are in turn nested within incident records, and offender data are repeated for all offenders on each victim record. Part 3, ORI List, contains Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) codes used by the FBI.

Universe: Homicides in the United States from January 1976 through December 1992.

Note: These data were restructured, reformatted, and cleaned at the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

**Part 1:
Data file**
hierarchical file structure

**Part 3:
ORI list**
33-unit-long record

Documentation machine-readable only

Fox, James Alan

**Uniform crime reports [United States]:
Supplementary homicide reports,
1976-1994**

(ICPSR 6754)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: These data provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including date, location, circumstances, and method of offense, as well as demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the relationship between the two. The data were provided monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by local law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For this dataset, the original Uniform Crime Reports data were completely restructured into a nested, or hierarchical, form with repeating offender records. Specifically, the file contains one record for each agency per year (record type "A"), nested within which is one record per incident (record type "I"). Victim records (record type "V") are in turn nested within incident records, and offender data are repeated for all offenders on each victim record. The data file structure is the same as that used in **Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976-1992** (ICPSR 6399), except that negligent manslaughters, justifiable homicides, and one variable (RETAHOM) are not available in this updated file. Part 3, ORI List, contains Originating Agency Identifier codes used by the FBI, along with the corresponding agency name.

Universe: Homicides in the United States from January 1976 through December 1994.

Note: These data were restructured, reformatted, and cleaned at the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1	Extent of processing: MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR
Data file	
hierarchical file structure	
138-unit-long record	
Part 3	
ORI list	
33-unit-long record	
Related publication:	
Fox, James Alan	
"Trends in juvenile violence: A report to the United States attorney general on current and future rates of juvenile offending." Boston, MA: Northeastern University, March 1996.	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Fox, James Alan	
Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention in Massachusetts, 1983-1985	
(ICPSR 9972)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0071.	
Summary: These data were gathered to test a model of the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of the crime of arson. Datasets for this analysis were developed by the investigator from records of the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System and from population and housing data from the 1980 Census of Massachusetts. The three identically-structured data files include variables such as population size, fire incident reports, employment, income, family structure, housing type, housing quality, housing occupancy, housing availability, race, and age. Class IV	
Universe: Arson incidents in metropolitan areas in the United States.	
Sampling: All residential and vehicular arson incident reports in Massachusetts for the years 1983-1985.	
Note: Data are aggregated to the census-tract level in the city files, Parts 2 and 3, and to the ZIP-code level in Part 1, the state file.	
Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)	
Card image data format	
Part 1	
Massachusetts ZIP code data	
rectangular file structure	
592 cases	
135 variables	
80-unit-long record	
17 records per case	
Part 2	
Massachusetts urban census tract data	
rectangular file structure	
389 cases	
135 variables	
80-unit-long record	
17 records per case	
Part 3	
Boston census tract data	
rectangular file structure	
161 cases	
135 variables	
80-unit-long record	
17 records per case	
Related publication:	
Fox, J.A.	
"Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Greenberg, David F.	
Age cohort arrest rates, 1970-1980	
(ICPSR 8261)	
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0025.	
Summary: The data for this collection were gathered from the 1970 and 1980 Censuses and the Uniform Crime Reports for 1970 through 1980. The unit of analysis in this data collection is cities. Included are population totals by age group and arrest data for selected crimes by age group for Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona. Population data by sex and age for all cities are contained in Part 4. The 123 variables provide	

data by age categories ranging from age 5 to age 69. Part 1, the arrest file for Atlanta and Chicago, provides arrest data for 1970 to 1980 by sex and age, ranging from age 10 and under to age 65 and over. The arrest data for other cities span two data files. Part 2 includes arrest data by sex for ages 15 to 24 for the years 1970 to 1980. Part 3 provides arrest data for ages 25 to 65 and over for the years 1970, 1975, and 1980. Arrest data are collected for the following crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, other assaults, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, opium abuse, marijuana abuse, gambling, family offenses, drunk driving, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses combined.

Universe: Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Spokane, Washington; San Jose, California; and Tucson, Arizona.

Note: The data collection as received from the principal investigator contained 14 data files. These files were reformatted and combined into four data files by ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: SCAN/REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Atlanta and Chicago arrest data, 1970-1980

rectangular file structure
22 cases
1,326 variables
883-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 2
Arrest data (ages 15-24) for all other cities, 1970-1980

rectangular file structure
55 cases
554 variables
531-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 3

Arrest data (ages 25-65+) for all other cities, 1970, 1975, and 1980

rectangular file structure
15 cases
512 variables
947-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Population data for all cities, 1970 and 1980

rectangular file structure
7 cases
123 variables
645-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Gurr, Ted Robert, and Erika Gurr

Crime in western societies, 1945-1974
(ICPSR 7769)

These data were collected from national statistical sources for 16 western societies plus Israel and Japan. Data on population and eight categories of crime were gathered for as many years as possible between 1945 and 1974. Both convictions and offenses known to police were recorded whenever possible. Variables include percent yearly change and population-weighted measures of the incidence of each offense.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
502 cases
67 variables
273-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Gurr, Ted Robert

"Crime trends in modern democracies since 1945." *International Annals of Criminology* 16, 1-2 (1977), 41-86.

Gurr, Ted Robert

"On the history of violent crimes in Europe and America." In Hugh Davis Graham and Ted Robert Gurr (eds.), *Violence in America*, rev. ed. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1979.

Documentation machine-readable only

in the United States. This collection contains information on violent crime on campus, property crime on campus, the number of police officers assigned to campus duty, aggregate demographics and socioeconomic conditions of the students on campus as well as for the cities in the dataset. Three files comprise this collection. One is an SPSS Version 9 file containing data definition statements; and a second has SPSSx data definition statements. A third file contains the data. The logical record length of the data is 80 characters. There are approximately 80 variables. Class IV

Hellman, Daryl A., and James Alan Fox

Census of urban crime, 1970

(ICPSR 8275)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0063.

Summary: This dataset contains information on United States cities with 1970 populations over 150,000. There are 331 variables including crime incidence, criminal sanctions, police employment, police expenditures, police unionization, city revenues and sources of revenue (including intergovernmental transfers), property values, public sector package characteristics, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and housing and land use characteristics. Data for 88 cities were collected. The data were primarily gathered from various governmental censuses: Census of Population, Census of Housing, Census of Government, Census of Manufactures, and Census of Business. The **Uniform crime reports** (ICPSR 9028) and **Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system** (ICPSR 7818) were used as supplemental sources. There are 43 records per case, each with a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Lizotte, Alan J.

Crime on campus, 1978-1979: A survey of 150 college campuses and cities

(ICPSR 8381)

These data contain information about crime on 150 selected college campuses and cities

McKenna, Clare V., Jr.

Ethnicity and homicide in California, 1850-1900

(ICPSR 9594)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This data collection explores the relationship between homicide and ethnicity in California during the period 1850-1900. The data are presented in three files. Part 1, Homicide, includes information on time, place, location, and cause of the crime for all murder cases in seven California counties. The relationship between the victim and the accused, and the race, sex, age, and occupation of each are also provided. Part 2, Indictment, includes information on criminal charge, plea, verdict, and sentence for all murder trials in the same seven counties during the time period. Part 3 provides information on all prisoners incarcerated in California for murder. Included are age, sex, ethnicity, place of birth, and occupation of each prisoner, as well as sentence, disposition of case, years served, and year in which the prisoner was released.

Universe: Homicides in California, 1850-1900.

Sampling: Data for Parts 1 and 2 are 100-percent samples from seven California counties. The Homicide data (Part 1) were obtained from historical documents such as coroner's inquest reports, criminal case files, and newspaper accounts. The Indictment data (Part 2) were obtained from the registers of district and superior courts. Data for Part 3 are a 100-percent sample of all felons incarcerated for murder or manslaughter in California obtained from the registers of San Quentin and Folsom prisons.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Homicide

rectangular file structure

1,317 cases

22 variables

54-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Indictment

rectangular file structure

789 cases

12 variables

47-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Prison

rectangular file structure

1,901 cases

13 variables

45-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail files, 1968–1991

(ICPSR 7632)

This data collection describes every death or fetal death registered per year in the United States from 1968–1991. Information includes the month and day of death for deaths prior to 1989 and the month of death for deaths in 1989 and after, the sex of the deceased, the age of the deceased at the time of death, the deceased's place of residence, place of death, and whether an autopsy was performed. Causes of death are coded using the eighth and ninth revisions of the *International classification of Diseases*. Class I (Parts 6–18) and Class IV (Parts 19–29)

Note: (1) There are no Parts 1–5 for this collection. (2) The Reason-for-Death codes for 1968–1978 are different from those in subsequent years. A revised United States Standard Certificate of Death was recommended for state use beginning on January 1, 1989. Among the changes were the addition of a new item on educational attainment and changes to improve the medical certification of cause of death. In addition, for the first time, the United States Standard Certificate of Death includes a question on the Hispanic origin of the decedent. (3) Starting with the 1989 vital event files, a new policy on the release of vital statistics unit record data files was implemented to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of the identities of individuals and institutions. As a result, the 1989 and later year files do not contain the actual day of the death or date of birth of the decedent. The geographic detail is also restricted. (4) The previous title for this collection was **Mortality detail files, 1968–1978 [Volume I], 1979–1980 [Volume II], 1981–1982 [Volume III], 1983–1984 [Volume IV], 1985 [Volume V], 1986–1987 [Volume VI], 1988 [Volume VII], and 1989 [Volume VIII]**. (5) The Extent of Processing field applies to Parts 6–18 of this collection only. For Parts 19–29, the following descriptor applies: MDATA.

Restrictions: In preparing the data file(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 24 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Card image and OSIRIS (Parts 6–16), logical record length and OSIRIS (Parts 17 and 18), and logical record length (Parts 19–29) data formats

Parts 6–29
Mortality, 1968–1991
rectangular file structure
983,001 to 2,942,304 cases per part
35 to approx. 70 variables per part
80- to 159-unit-long records per part
1 record per case

Extent of collection: 1 data file
Extent of processing: FREQ.PR
Logical record length data format
rectangular file structure
2,179,187 cases
46 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail file, 1992

(ICPSR 6798)

Summary: This data collection describes every death or fetal death registered in the United States for 1992. Information includes the month of death, day of the week of death, the sex and race of the deceased, the age of the deceased at the time of death, the deceased's place of residence, place of death, and whether an autopsy was performed. Causes of death are coded using *The Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Cause-of-Death, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2.

Universe: All deaths occurring in the United States in 1992.

Note: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and text of the technical documentation for this collection as prepared by NCHS.

Restrictions: In preparing the data file(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980

(ICPSR 8224)

This dataset is a special subset of data from 1968–1978 and 1979–1980 prepared from the **Mortality detail files** (ICPSR 7632). These data were collected by the National Center for Health Statistics and are of considerable importance to those individuals interested in criminological research. The cause of death codes for the 1968–1978 data are derived from the *International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Use in the United States* (Eighth Revision) (ICDA-8). The cause of death codes for the 1979–1980 data are derived from the *International Classification of Diseases* (Ninth Revision) (ICD-9). Due to changes in cause of death definitions incorporated in the ninth revision, the 1968–1978 data and codebooks differ slightly from the 1979–1980 data files. For example, the 1979–1980 external cause definitions include new codes for handgun versus other gun accidents, handgun versus other gun suicides, handgun versus other gun homicides, and drug poison versus other poison homicides. In addition to the differences in the cause of death codes and recodes, the 1979–1980 data include three variables not available in the 1968–1978 datasets. These are: (1) mortality by marital status, (2) state or country of birth, and (3) place of death and status of decedent when death occurred in a hospital or medical center. With these exceptions, the data are similar in structure and content to the 1968–1978 data providing such detailed personal and geographic information as month and day of death, deceased's race and gender, age of deceased at time of death, place of decedent's residence (specific to the city level) and place of death (specific to the county level), and whether an autopsy was performed. For each data file for the years 1968 through 1978,

there are 35 variables for approximately 82,846 to 166,997 records, each with a logical record length of 80 characters. For the years 1979 and 1980, there are 38 variables for 159,635 and 161,374 records, respectively. The 1979 and 1980 data have a logical record length of 86 characters. Class I

National Center for Health Statistics

Multiple cause of death, 1982

(ICPSR 9880)

Multiple cause of death, 1983

(ICPSR 9879)

Multiple cause of death, 1984

(ICPSR 9811)

Multiple cause of death, 1985

(ICPSR 9812)

Multiple cause of death, 1986

(ICPSR 9723)

Multiple cause of death, 1987

(ICPSR 9724)

Multiple cause of death, 1988

(ICPSR 6299)

Multiple cause of death, 1989

(ICPSR 6257)

Multiple cause of death, 1990

(ICPSR 6319)

Multiple cause of death, 1991

(ICPSR 6320)

Multiple cause of death, 1992

(ICPSR 6546)

Multiple cause of death, 1993

(ICPSR 6799)

Multiple cause of death, 1994

(ICPSR 2201)

Summary: These data collections present information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States. Information is pro-

vided concerning original and underlying causes of death, nature of injury, type of illness, place of death, and whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death. In addition, data are provided on the month and day of the week of the death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, education, usual occupation, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the deceased (state, county, city, division, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or a nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided. The multiple cause of death fields were coded from the *International Classification of Diseases*, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2, Class IV

Universe: All deaths occurring in the United States. 1994: All recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Note: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data files and technical documentation in these collections in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

Restrictions: In preparing the data files for these collections, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 1 data file for each collection; 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) (ICPSR 2201)

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR (ICPSR 6257, 6299, 6319, 6320, 6546, 6799, 9879, 9880), FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR/CONCHK.PR/MDATA (ICPSR 9723, 9724), FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC/SCAN (ICPSR 2201)

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure	Part 1
1,977,961 to 2,311,954 cases per collection	Data on offenders and criminal justice personnel
approx. 41 to 120 variables per collection	rectangular file structure
440-unit-long record	101 cases
1 record per case	230 variables
Documentation partially machine-readable	80-unit-long record
	30 records per case
Newman, Graeme, and Bruce DiCristina	Part 2
United Nations world crime surveys: First survey, 1970-1975, and second survey, 1975-1980	Data on offenders, prosecutions, convictions, and prisons
(ICPSR 9571)	rectangular file structure
	96 cases
	187 variables
	80-unit-long record
	12 records per case
Summary: The United Nations began its World Crime Surveys in 1978. The first survey collected statistics on a small range of offenses and on the criminal justice process for the years 1970-1975. The second survey collected data on a wide range of offenses, offenders, and criminal justice process data for the years 1975-1980. Several factors make these two collections difficult to use in combination. Some 25 percent of those countries responding to the first survey did not respond to the second and, similarly, some 30 percent of those responding to the second survey did not respond to the first. In addition, many questions asked in the second survey were not asked in the first survey. This data collection represents the efforts of the investigators to combine, revise, and recheck the data of the first two surveys. The data are divided into two parts. Part 1 comprises all data on offenses and on some criminal justice personnel. Crime data are entered for 1970 through 1980. In most cases 1975 is entered twice, since both surveys collected data for this year. Part 2 includes data on offenders, prosecutions, convictions, and prisons. Data are entered for 1970 through 1980, for every even year. Class III	Documentation machine-readable only
Universe: Member countries of the United Nations.	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations Office at Vienna
Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)	United Nations world crime surveys: Fourth survey, 1986-1990
Card image data format	(ICPSR 6945)
	Summary: The Fourth United Nations Survey, covering the years 1986-1990, was designed to increase knowledge regarding the incidence of reported crime and the structure of criminal justice systems, as a basis for improving the international exchange of information. The main objectives of the survey were to determine which data are generally available in national databases and to provide an instrument for strengthening cooperation among member states of the United Nations by putting the review and analysis of national crime-related data in a broader context. Variables describe combined police and prosecution expenditure by year and by country, number of police personnel by gender, total number of homicides by country and by city, number of assaults, rapes, robberies, thefts, burglaries, frauds, and embezzlements, amount of drug crime, number of people formally charged with crime, age of suspects, number and gender of prosecutors, number of individuals prosecuted and the types of crimes prosecuted for, gender and age of individuals prosecuted, types of courts, number of individuals convicted and acquitted, numbers sentenced to capital punishment and to various other punishments, number of convictions on various charges, number of individuals sentenced and in deten-

tion, number of prisoners, sentence lengths, and prison demographics.

Universe: Member countries of the United Nations.

Sampling: The fourth survey was distributed to all member states of the United Nations in August 1992. As of June 1994, 98 survey responses were received (a 73 percent response rate). During the validation phase, any data points that represented a 30 percent change from the surrounding years were recorded and resubmitted to the responding countries for verification. Validation requests were sent to 91 countries between January and May 1994. As of June 1994, 39 countries responded to the validation requests.

Note: The fourth survey builds upon the three prior United Nations Crime Surveys. See also **United nations world crime surveys: First survey, 1970–1975 and second survey, 1975–1980** (ICPSR 9571). The third survey is forthcoming from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text and PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Criminal justice resources data

rectangular file structure

72 cases

18 variables

244-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police personnel data

rectangular file structure

58 cases

13 variables

83-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Number of reported crimes data

rectangular file structure

78 cases

98 variables

599-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Crime in the largest cities data

rectangular file structure

67 cases

65 variables

360-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 5.

Number of people formally charged with crimes data

rectangular file structure

62 cases

103 variables

634-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Age of suspects data

rectangular file structure

54 cases

28 variables

199-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Prosecutors and prosecutions data

rectangular file structure

69 cases

115 variables

680-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Prosecutions by age and sex data

rectangular file structure

47 cases

28 variables

194-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 9

Judges and the criminal courts data

rectangular file structure

76 cases

70 variables

429-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 10

Number of people convicted of crimes data

rectangular file structure

70 cases

108 variables

699-unit long record

1 record per case

Part 11	Pierce, Glenn L., William J. Bowers, James Baird, and Joseph Heck
Prisoners and prison sentences data	
rectangular file structure	
64 cases	
86 variables	
561-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Part 12	
Average sentence lengths data	
rectangular file structure	
69 cases	
87 variables	
539-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Part 13	
Prison personnel data	
rectangular file structure	
66 cases	
51 variables	
307-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Part 14	
Total prison admissions for all crimes data	
rectangular file structure	
57 cases	
99 variables	
849-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Part 15	
Prison admissions by age and sex data	
rectangular file structure	
66 cases	
73 variables	
439-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Part 16	
Population and development level data	
rectangular file structure	
137 cases	
11 variables	
74-unit long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
	This dataset includes detailed criminal offense and clearance information submitted monthly by over 3,000 consistently reporting law enforcement agencies in the United States. These data were processed at the Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, under several grants from the National Institute of Justice in order to produce easily accessible and highly reliable time series data on officially reported crime. Originally provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), these data exclude Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data from infrequently reporting law enforcement agencies. In general, only those agencies which submitted ten or more monthly reports in every year during 1967 through 1980 are included in this dataset. The data include detailed breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from disaggregated UCR Return A files. Of particular interest are weapon-specific robbery and assault variables; types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and clearances by arrest (or other exceptional means) of adults and juveniles for each offense subtype. Both monthly and annual counts of these are available. Finally, as an aid to the user, each agency is identified by its FBI "ORI Code" as well as a sequential case number produced and documented by ICPSR in the codebook's appendix. Cases also may be identified by geographic region, state, SMSA, county, population size and group, and frequency of reporting. The time series data are stored in 14 separate files of annually pooled cross-sections. Each file contains approximately 1,279 variables for 3,328 cases where each case represents a consistently reporting law enforcement agency. The data are available in OSIRIS and card image formats. (See also the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform crime reports series and related data collections by James Alan Fox and by Fox and Glenn L. Pierce in this chapter.) Class II
	Documentation machine-readable only.

Pierce, Glenn L., and James Alan Fox

Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983

(ICPSR 8631)

Summary: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Data is a system designed to monitor the incidence of crime and the activities of law enforcement agencies at the community level. Participating local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation report regularly (usually on a monthly basis) on the volume of selected crimes and arrests and also on the levels of police personnel and types of police activities. This collection consists of time series data relating to offenses known and clearances by arrest for the years 1965–1983, 1970–1983, and 1975–1983. Only those agencies that consistently reported over the three time periods of the study were included. Consistently reporting agencies were defined as those agencies that were in operation during the time of the study and submitted nine or more monthly reports during the calendar year for the three specified time periods. Variables include number of actual offenses reported to the police, the total number of offenses for each category cleared by arrest, and the number of clearances by arrest involving only persons under 18 years of age. Crimes covered are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. (See also the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform crime reports* series and related data collections by James Alan Fox and by Fox and Glenn L. Pierce in this chapter.) Class IV

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the United States from 1965 to 1983.

Note: These data consist of variable length records. The longest logical record length is 5,676 characters.

Extent of collection: 42 data files

Logical record length data format

Parts 1–19

Years 1965–1983

rectangular file structure

3,396 cases

approx. 1,100 variables

1 record per case

Parts 20–33

Years 1970–1983

rectangular file structure

4,454 cases

approx. 1,100 variables

1 record per case

Parts 34–42

Years 1975–1983

rectangular file structure

8,149 cases

approx. 1,100 variables

1 record per case

Riedel, Marc, and Margaret Zahn

Trends in American homicide, 1968–1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports

(ICPSR 8676)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0092.

Summary: This study was undertaken to standardize the format of national homicide data and to analyze trends over the period 1968–1978. The unit of analysis is the homicide victim, and variables include information on the reporting agency, the circumstances of the incident, and the characteristics of the victim and the offender. Within these categories are variables pertaining to population and city size, victim's and offender's age, race, and sex, and the number of victims and offenders involved in the incident. Information about the incident includes the type of weapon used and the circumstances surrounding the incident.

Universe: Homicide victims in the United States.

Note: The data have been reformatted because of the difficulty in using FBI data as they are released. The reformatting has resulted in the unit of observation (homicide victim) being constant across the study period. The storage mode is "character-numeric." Two major changes in FBI coding of the Supplementary Homicide Reports have resulted in relatively consistent coding within the time periods 1968–1972, 1973–1975, and 1976–1978, but not between them.

Extent of collection: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Extent of processing: DDEFICPSR/ SCAN/MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	Census of population and housing, 1970 [United States]: Persons in Institutions and other group quarters by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8342)
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Group quarters population by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8341)
Parts 1–11 1968–1978 rectangular file structure 11,957 to 18,941 cases per part 36 variables 108- to 109-unit-long record per part 1 record per case	These summary statistics files, one for 1970 and one for 1980, were compiled by the Bureau of the Census and both contain data on the same information. The data are a complete or 100-percent count of all persons in group quarters (all persons not living in households are considered to be living in group quarters) by sex and single years of age up to 74 with a category for 75 and over as well as a total. The distribution is repeated for 18 races including Hispanic groups. Group quarters population includes persons in institutional group quarters such as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically and mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronically ill patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions. Noninstitutional group quarters include rooming and boarding houses; general hospitals, including nurses' and interns' dormitories; college student dormitories; religious group quarters; and similar housing. Data are available for all counties and independent cities in the United States. The data for 1980 are contained in one file with a logical record length of 2,088 characters. The 1980 data file includes 56,466 records. The data for 1970 are contained in one file with a logical record length of 2,040 characters. There are 60,159 records in the 1970 data file. Class IV
Tilly, Charles, and Lynn Lees Analysis of arrests in Paris, June 1848 (ICPSR 0049)	The cases in this dataset represent people charged with or arrested for participation during the June Days of 1848 in Paris. The set contains information on occupations, judicial decisions after arrest, and demographic characteristics of the individual, his/her residence, and his/her birthplace. A smaller related file consists of 2 cards for each of the 12 arrondissements and 48 quartiers existing in Paris in 1848. The first arrondissement card includes information on demographics, labor force, social characteristics, and arrests. The second contains rates of some of the preceding variables. Quartier cards contain demographic and arrest information and focus on the furnished apartments, clubs, and popular societies within the quartier. The data were used in "The People of June, 1848" to appear, in translation, in <i>Annales: Economies, sociétés, civilisations</i> . 11,616 individuals; 1 card of data per individual. Class II
Documentation machine-readable only	

Vandaele, Walter

**Participation in Illegitimate activities:
Ehrlich revisited, 1960**

(ICPSR 8677)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is J-LEAA-006-76.

Summary: This study reanalyzes Isaac Ehrlich's 1960 cross-section data on the relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates. It provides alternative model specifications and estimations. The study examined the deterrent effects of punishment on seven FBI index crimes: murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Socioeconomic variables include family income, percentage of families earning below half of the median income, unemployment rate for urban males in the age groups 14-24 and 35-39, labor force participation rate, educational level, percentage of young males and nonwhites in the population, percentage of population in the SMSA, sex ratio, and place of occurrence. Two sanction variables are also included: (1) the probability of imprisonment, and (2) the average time served in prison when sentenced (severity of punishment). Also included are per capita police expenditure for 1959 and 1960, and the crime rates for murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Class IV

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

47 cases

66 variables

501-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Ehrlich, I.

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

Ehrlich, I.

"Participation in illegitimate activities: An economic analysis." In *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment*, 1974, 69-134.

Vandaele, W.

"Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited." In A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (eds.), *Deterrence and inca-*

pacitation: Estimating the effects of criminal sanctions on crime rates. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1978.

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and Simon I. Singer

National crime surveys: Index of crime severity, 1977

(ICPSR 8295)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to determine the seriousness of criminal events. The principal investigators sought to determine and rate the relative seriousness of murder, rape, and petty theft. Information in the collection includes respondents' opinions on the severity of particular crimes as well as how that severity compared to other crimes. Class IV

Universe: All households in the United States.

Sampling: A stratified random sample of households in the United States.

Note: This data collection was conducted as a supplement to the **National crime surveys: National sample** (ICPSR 7635) over a six-month period beginning in July 1977.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

1977 collection quarter 3

rectangular file structure

30,000 cases

204 variables

108-unit-long record

8 records per case

Part 2

1977 collection quarter 4

rectangular file structure

30,000 cases

204 variables

108-unit-long record

8 records per case

Related publications:

Wolfgang, Marvin E., et al.

"The national crime survey index of crime severity." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

<p>Wolfgang, Marvin E., et al. "The sourcebook of crime severity ratios for core-item offenses." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.</p>	<p>Chicago, where a 50-percent systematic random sample of homicide cases was drawn.</p>
<p>Zahn, Margaret A., and Marc Riedel Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978 (ICPSR 8936) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)</p>	<p>Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements</p>
<p>This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0092.</p>	<p>Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/RECODE</p>
<p>Summary: This dataset contains detailed information on homicides in eight United States cities: Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Oakland, and "Ashton" (a representative large western city). Detailed characteristics for each homicide victim include time and date of homicide, age, gender, race, place of birth, marital status, living arrangement, occupation, socio-economic status (SES), employment status, method of assault, location where homicide occurred, relationship of victim to offender, circumstances surrounding death, precipitation or resistance of victim, physical evidence collected, victim's drug history, victim's prior criminal record, and number of offenders identified. Data on up to two offenders and three witnesses are also available and include the criminal history, justice system disposition, and age, sex, and race of each offender. Information on the age, sex, and race of each witness also was collected, as were data on witness type (police informant, child, eyewitness, etc.). Finally, information from the medical examiner's records including results of narcotics and blood alcohol tests of the victim are provided.</p>	<p>Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements rectangular file structure 1,748 cases 214 variables 270-unit-long record 1 record per case</p>
<p>Universe: Cases in the United States defined by each city's police department and medical examiner as homicide.</p>	<p>Related publication: Riedel, M., M. Zahn, and L.F. Mock "The nature and patterns of American homicide." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1985. Riedel, M., and M. Zahn "Nature and patterns of American homicide: Final report" (Unpublished report). Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University, 1981.</p>
<p>Sampling: A purposive sample of eight cities was selected based on geographic region, population size, and whether their 11-year homicide trend line followed or diverged from respective regional trend lines. Dallas, St. Louis, and "Ashton" diverged from regional patterns, while the other cities in the sample — Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Memphis, and Oakland — followed them. Within each city, all homicide cases were coded, except in</p>	<p>Documentation machine-readable only</p>
<p>Zimring, Franklin E., and James Zeuhl Robberies In Chicago, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8951) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)</p>	<p>This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0012.</p>
<p>Summary: This study investigates the factors and conditions in robbery events that cause victim injury or death. The investigators compare three robbery events: those that resulted in death, those that cause injury, and non-fatal robberies of all types. The events were compared on a variety of demographic variables. The data address the following questions: (1) To what extent are homicides resulting from robbery misclassified as homicides for which motives are undetermined? (2) How often do homicides resulting from robbery involve individuals who do not know each other? (3) Are robberies that involve illicit drugs more likely to result in the death of the victim?</p>	

(4) To what extent does a weapon used in a robbery affect the probability that a victim will die? (5) To what extent does victim resistance affect the likelihood of victim death? (6) To what extent does robbery lead to physical injury? (7) Do individuals of different races suffer disproportionately from injuries resulting from robbery? (8) Are injuries and homicides resulting from robbery more likely to occur in a residence, commercial establishment, or on the street? (9) Are women or men more likely to be victims of homicide or injury resulting from robbery? (10) To what extent does robbery (with or without a homicide) occur between or within races? (12) How long does it take to solve robbery-related crimes? Major variables characterizing the unit of observation, the robbery event, include location of the robbery incident, numbers of offenders and victims involved in the incident, victim's and offender's prior arrest and conviction histories, the extent of injury, whether or not drugs were involved in any way, type of weapon used, victim/offender relationship, and the extent of victim resistance.

Universe: Robberies reported to and recorded by the Chicago Police Department.

Sampling: For the sample of robberies resulting in victim injury, the sample was constructed from a screening and referral of the first 30 reports of robbery to the Detective Division each month, where a notation was present that hospital assistance was required for the victim.

Note: Parts 1–3 of this dataset are electronic text files. There are SAS data definition statements for Part 4 only.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Robberies with homicides

95 cases

75-unit-long record

Part 2

Homicides with no apparent motive

96 cases

76-unit-long record

Part 3

Robberies with Injury

341 cases

77-unit-long record

Part 4

Nonfatal robberies of all kinds

rectangular file structure

900 cases

225 variables

320-unit-long record

1 records per case

Related publication:

Zimring, Franklin E., and James Zeuhl

"Victim injury and death in urban robbery:
A Chicago study." *Journal of Legal Studies* 15 (January 1986), 1–40.

Documentation machine-readable only

IX. Police

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Directory of law enforcement agencies,
1986: [United States]**

(ICPSR 8696)

Summary: This dataset was collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. It is a list of law enforcement agencies and contains variables regarding employment categories such as total full-time, part-time, sworn-in, and other employees. It also contains FIPS codes and populations. Class IV

Universe: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
16,708 cases
20 variables
148-unit-long record
1 record per case

States] [ICPSR 8696]. Variables include personnel totals, type of agency, geographic location of agency, and whether the agency had the legal authority to hold a person beyond arraignment for 48 or more hours.

Universe: All police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: REFORM.DOC/
REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
17,358 cases
25 variables
143-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Directory of law enforcement agencies,
1992: [United States]**

(ICPSR 2266)

Summary: To ensure an accurate sampling frame for its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, the Bureau of Justice Statistics periodically sponsors a census of the nation's state and local law enforcement agencies. This census, known as the Directory Survey, gathers data on all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. This data collection, compiled in July 1992, represents the second such census, with the first occurring in 1986 (**Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1986: [United**

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1987

(ICPSR 9222)
(Diskette D00293)

Summary: This survey, the first in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' program on Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on three types of general purpose law enforcement agencies: state police, local police, and sheriffs' departments. Data from the primary state police agency in each of 49 states (Hawaii does not have a state police agency) are also presented. Variables include size of the populations served by the typical police or

sheriffs' department, levels of employment and spending, various functions of the department, average salary levels for uniformed officers, and other matters relating to management and personnel.

Universe: All United States state law enforcement agencies and city and township law enforcement agencies.

Sampling: State law enforcement agencies and city and township law enforcement agencies with 135 or more sworn employees were selected. County police, as distinguished from sheriffs' departments, were combined with municipal and township law enforcement agencies in the category of local police agencies. The remaining agencies were selected in a two-stage process. The first-stage units were counties, the same as those selected for the **Survey of Inmates of local jails, 1983 [United States]** (ICPSR 8274). For that survey, all counties in the United States were divided into five strata based on the average daily inmate population of the jails in the county. The first stratum included all counties containing jails with average daily populations of 100 inmates or more. These counties were included with certainty. The other four strata, with decreasing average jail populations, were sampled at varying intervals. A sixth stratum was added for the LEMAS survey to represent those states with combined jail/prison systems that were not included in the 1983 **Survey of Inmates of local jails**. All counties in these states were included with certainty. All county-level law enforcement agencies in the counties selected for the sample were included in the survey. The second-stage units were municipal and township law enforcement agencies. A sample of these agencies was selected from within the six strata based on the number of sworn employees in the agency. In all, 3,054 law enforcement agencies were included in the sample. The final weight assigned to each case was the inverse of its probability of selection.

Note: (1) The number of sheriffs' agencies in this report may not correspond exactly to the totals found in other publications. Also, the total number of agencies is the result of the weighted sample and not an exact count of all agencies nationwide. (2) During the course of data collection, the sampling frame was found to be deficient in Texas because a number of constable offices had not been included. A systematic sample of one-fourth of these offices was added to the survey.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

2,907 cases

508 variables

1,434-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs

"Profiles of state and local law enforcement agencies, 1987." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1990

(ICPSR 9749)

Summary: This survey, the second in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' program on Law Enforcement and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on four types of general-purpose law enforcement agencies: state police, local police, special police, and sheriff's departments. Variables include size of the population served by the police or sheriff's department, levels of employment and spending, various functions of the department, average salary levels for uniformed officers, and other matters related to management and personnel. Class I

Universe: All state, local, special, and sheriff's law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: All primary general-purpose state police agencies were chosen. All sheriff's departments, local police departments, and special agencies with more than 100 sworn officers were chosen. A stratified random

sampling method was used in selecting smaller agencies.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
2,945 cases
437 variables
915-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Reaves, Brian A.

"A LEMAS report: State and local police departments, 1990." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

Reaves, Brian A.

"A LEMAS report: Sheriff's departments, 1990." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1993

(ICPSR 6708)

(Diskettes D00259, D00260)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This survey, the third in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' program on Law Enforcement and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on five types of general-purpose law enforcement agencies: state police, county police, special police (state and local), municipal police, and sheriff's departments. Variables include size of the population served by the police or sheriff's department, levels of employment and spending, various functions of the department, average salary levels for uniformed officers, policies and programs, and other matters related to management and personnel.

Universe: All state, county, municipal, special, and sheriff's law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: A nationally representative sample of the nearly 17,000 publicly funded state and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers. The survey also included a nationally representative sample of agencies that employed fewer than 100 officers. A stratified random sampling method was used in selecting the smaller agencies.

Note: (1) The data collection instruments are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. (2) Additional documentation available for this collection includes Attachments L (Crosstabulation charts by agency: Weighting and Imputation Cell Collapsing SR: 1993 LEMAS Response File), M (Crosstabulation chart by agency: Weighting and Imputation Cell Collapsing NSR: 1993 LEMAS Response File), X (Crosstabulation charts by agency: Variance Estimation Cell Collapsing SR: 1993 LEMAS Response File), and Y (Crosstabulation chart by agency: Variance Estimation Cell Collapsing NSR: 1993 LEMAS Response File). These charts are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
3,028 cases
700 variables
2,182-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Reaves, Brian A.

"A LEMAS report: Local police departments, 1993." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Reaves, Brian A., and Pheny Z. Smith

"A LEMAS report: Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1993: Data for individual state and local agencies with 100 or more officers."

Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
Reaves, Brian A., and Pheny Z. Smith "A LEMAS report: Sheriffs' departments, 1993." <i>Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin</i> . Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC
Documentation partially machine-readable	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice	rectangular file structure 6,467 cases 175 variables 544-unit long record 1 record per case
Police use of force data, 1996: [United States] (ICPSR 6999)	Documentation machine-readable only
Summary: In 1996, the Bureau of Justice Statistics sponsored a pretest of a survey instrument designed to compile data on citizen contacts with police, including contacts in which police use force. The survey, which involved interviews (both face-to-face and by phone) carried out by the United States Census Bureau, was conducted as a special supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing household survey of the American public that elicits information concerning recent crime victimization experiences. Questions asked in the supplement covered reasons for contact with police officer(s), characteristics of the officer, weapons used by the officer, whether there were any injuries involved in the confrontation between the household member and the officer, whether drugs were involved in the incident, type of offense the respondent was charged with, and whether any citizen action was taken. Demographic variables include race, sex, and age.	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Universe: Persons aged 12 or older in American households that were selected to participate in the NCVS.	Survey of campus law enforcement agencies, 1995: [United States] (ICPSR 6846) (Diskette D00309)
Sampling: One-seventh of the sample that was scheduled for its final interview in May, June, or July of 1996.	Summary: In 1995, to determine the nature of law enforcement services provided on campus, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) surveyed four-year institutions of higher education in the United States with 2,500 or more students. This survey describes nearly 600 of these campus law enforcement agencies in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, policies, and special programs. The survey was based on the BJS Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, which collected similar data from a national sample of state and local law enforcement agencies.
Note: For the pretest, the Census Bureau interviewed 6,467 residents aged 12 or older. Of these, 6,421 were asked a question regarding whether they had any contact with a police officer during a 12-month period. For this reason, the codebook indicates that interviews were completed with 6,421 persons.	Universe: All four-year institutions of higher education within the United States with 2,500 or more students.
	Sampling: Approximately 600 campuses that had some type of organized police or security agency.
	Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

680 cases

382 variables

685-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Annan, Sampson O.

National survey of community policing strategies, 1992-1993

(ICPSR 6485)

(Diskette D00197)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-U-CX-K008.

Summary: The primary objective of this national study was to gather reliable information on the extent to which the concept of community policing had been adopted by law enforcement agencies across the country. As a program evaluation, the survey also sought to provide information on what was happening and what needed to happen within the law enforcement community with respect to the development and implementation of community policing. Following a pretest of the questionnaire, a survey package was mailed to the chief executive of each selected agency in May 1993. To minimize the number of unresolved cases and reduce the potential nonresponse bias, four follow-up contacts were made with agencies that had not responded by various stages of the data collection process. Part 1 examines the chief executive's views about community policing. Part 2 contains data on the agency's current situation, resources used, and types of police training needed in the implementation of community policing. Agencies that had implemented or planned to implement community policing identified various written policies or legislation that had been developed. Agencies that had been implementing community policing for more than one year assessed the effects of community policing. All respondents indicated programs and organizational arrange-

ments that their agencies had in place or planned to develop, identified who in their agencies performed various community policing activities, and examined their agencies' current or planned community involvement with various activities and programs. Demographic data include the agency's sworn and civilian personnel size, number assigned to patrol and investigative divisions, size of jurisdiction served, and whether the agency provided 24-hour patrol service. The unit of analysis for the chief executive data is the individual chief executive of the agency. The unit of analysis for the agency data is the agency.

Universe: All law enforcement agencies that perform patrol duties in the United States as listed in the 1990 Justice Agency List, excluding state police agencies, special police agencies, and agencies with less than five sworn personnel.

Sampling: A stratified random sample of 2,337 law enforcement agencies was selected from the universe of 11,824 agencies, designed to select larger agencies at higher rates than smaller agencies.

Note: A list of law enforcement agencies that participated in this survey can be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Chief executive data

rectangular file structure

1,606 cases

33 variables

34-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Agency data

rectangular file structure

1,606 cases

153 variables

228-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:
Annan, Sampson O.

"Community policing strategies: A comprehensive analysis" (Methodology Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bayley, David

Effectiveness of police response:
Denver, 1982

(ICPSR 8217)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0082.

Summary: The nature of police behavior in problematic situations encountered by patrol personnel, primarily disturbances and traffic stops, is investigated in this data collection. The site for the data collection was Denver, Colorado; information was gathered in the period from June to September 1982. The dataset contains two files. The first is for disturbance encounters, and contains data for 92 cases and 404 variables. The second file is for traffic stops; it has 164 cases, and 210 variables. The variables for disturbances include type of disturbance, manner of investigation, designation of police response, several situational variables such as type of setting, number of victims, bystanders, suspects, and witnesses, demeanor of police toward participants, and others. The variables for the traffic stops include manner of investigation, incident code, officers' description of the incident, condition of the vehicle stopped, police contact with the passengers of the vehicle, demeanor of passengers to the police, demeanor of police to the passengers, resolution of the situation, and others. The data were collected based on field observation, using an instrument for recording observations. The data were sampled based on a stratified sample by precinct and shift. The logical record length of each file is 80. Class IV

Berk, Richard A., and Lawrence W. Sherman

Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982

(ICPSR 8250)

(Diskette D00120)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0042.

Summary: This data collection contains information on 330 incidents of domestic violence in Minneapolis. Part 1, Police Data, contains data from the initial police reports filled out after each incident. Parts 2-5 are based on interviews that were conducted with all parties to the domestic assaults. Information for Part 2, Initial Data, was gathered from the victims after the incidents. Part 3, Follow-Up Data, consists of data from follow-up interviews with the victims and with relatives and acquaintances of both victims and suspects. There could be up to 12 contacts per case. Suspect interviews are the source for Part 4, Suspect Data. An experimental section, Part 5, Repeat Data, contains information on repeat incidents of domestic assault from interviews with victims. Parts 2-5 include items such as socioeconomic and demographic data describing the suspect and the victim, relationship (husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend, lover, divorced, separated), nature of the argument that spurred the assault, presence or absence of physical violence, and the nature and extent of police contact in the incident. The collection also includes police records, which are the basis for Parts 6-9. These files record the date of the crime, ethnicity of the participants, presence or absence of alcohol or drugs and weapons, and whether a police assault occurred. Class III

Universe: Domestic assault incidents in Minneapolis.

Sampling: All calls between March 17, 1981, and August 1, 1982, to the Minneapolis police concerning misdemeanor domestic violence incidents where both parties were present were included. Cases involving life-threatening or severe injury were excluded.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA	Part 8 Dispatch data rectangular file structure 882 cases 5 variables 20-unit-long record 1 record per case
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1 Police data rectangular file structure 330 cases 27 variables 59-unit-long record 1 record per case	Part 9 Rapsheet data rectangular file structure 231 cases 19 variables 52-unit-long record 1 record per case
Part 2 Initial data rectangular file structure 193 cases 307 variables 442-unit-long record 1 record per case	Documentation machine-readable only
Part 3 Follow-up data rectangular file structure 1,250 cases 69 variables 103-unit-long record 1 record per case	Black, Howard, Richard Berk, James Lily, Robert Owenbey, and Giannina Rikoski Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9982) (Diskettes D00125-D00126) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
Part 4 Suspect data rectangular file structure 31 cases 344 variables 510-unit-long record 1 record per case	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0045.
Part 5 Repeat data rectangular file structure 4 cases 180 variables 243-unit-long record 1 record per case	Summary: The purpose of this study was to replicate an experiment in Minneapolis (Min- neapolis Intervention project, 1986-1987 [ICPSR 9808]) testing alternative police re- sponse to cases of spouse assault, using a larger number of subjects and a more com- plex research design. The study focused on how police response affected subsequent in- cidents of spouse assault. Police responses studied included arrest, issuing emergency protection orders, referring the suspect to counseling, separating the suspect and the victim, and restoring order only (no specific action). Data were obtained through initial in- cident reports, counseling information, and personal interviews. Follow-up interviews were conducted at three- and six-month peri- ods, and recidivists were identified through police and court record checks. Variables from initial incident reports include number of charges; date, location, and disposition of charges; weapon(s) used; victim injuries; medical attention received; behavior towards police; victim and suspect comments; and demographic information such as race, sex,
Part 6 CCN log data rectangular file structure 90 cases 30 variables 68-unit-long record 1 record per case	
Part 7 RECAP log data rectangular file structure 163 cases 24 variables 67-unit-long record 1 record per case	

relationship to victim/offender, age, and past victim/offender history. Data collected from counseling forms provide information on demographic characteristics of the suspect, type of counseling, topics covered in counseling, suspect's level of participation, and therapist's comments. Court records investigate victim and suspect criminal histories, including descriptions of charges and their disposition, conditions of pretrial release, and the victim's contact with pretrial services. Other variables included in follow-up checks focus on criminal and offense history of the suspect. The data collection includes separate data files for the original, second, and final versions of some of the forms that were used.

Universe: All domestic violence calls made to the Colorado Springs Police Department between March 1987 and April 1989.

Sampling: A random sampling method was used in the assignment of all five of the officer response alternatives. Officers had final authority over assignment, and could assign another treatment at their own discretion.

Note: All variables over two columns wide may contain values of "-22", "-66", "-77", "-99", or "X". These values may or may not be documented in the codebook. All alphanumeric variables over seven columns wide with these same values are not listed in the "MISSING VALUE RECODE" nor in the "MISSING VALUES" files.

Extent of collection: 24 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Initial call implementation form data

rectangular file structure

1,660 cases

107 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case.

Parts 2-4

Suspect counseling form data

rectangular file structure

18 to 244 cases per part

38 to 103 variables per part

80-unit-long record

8 to 24 records per case per part

Parts 5-9

Victim interview data

rectangular file structure

6 to 1,170 cases per part

225 to 416 variables per part

78 to 80-unit-long record per part

13 to 14 records per case per part

Parts 10-13

Criminal history check data

rectangular file structure

1,548 cases per part

134 to 176 variables per part

80-unit-long record

11 to 40 records per case per part

Parts 14, 16, 18, 20

Charge check data

rectangular file structure

1,860 to 5,447 cases per part

10 variables

75-unit-long record

2 records per case

Parts 15, 17, 19, 21

Victimization check data

rectangular file structure

1,560 to 1,908 cases per part

10 variables

75-unit-long record

2 record per case

Parts 22-24

Court penetration form data

rectangular file structure

278 to 340 cases per part

51 to 55 variables per part

80-unit-long record

6 to 8 records per case per part

Related publication:

Black, H., R. Berk, J. Lily, R. Owenbey, and G. Rikoski

"Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs, CO: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987-1989" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Documentation machine-readable only

Boston Police Department

Boston police department domestic violence research project, 1993-1994

(ICPSR 6483)

(Diskette D00243)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 93-IJ-CX-K009.

Summary: The Domestic Violence Research Project was a pilot study designed to examine the dynamics of domestic violence within two of the ten police districts that comprise the city of Boston. The objectives were to collect data on domestic violence in greater detail than previously possible, conduct various analyses on this information, and determine how the findings could best be used to improve the police, prosecutorial, and social service responses to domestic violence. Data for 1993 are a stratified random sample of reported domestic violence incidents occurring throughout the year. The sample represents approximately 27 percent of the domestic violence incidents reported in 1993 for the two districts studied, B3 and D4. The 1994 data include all reported incidents occurring in the two districts during the period May to July. After the incident selection process was completed, data were collected from police incident reports, follow-up investigation reports, criminal history reports, and court dockets. Variables include arrest offenses, time of incident, location of incident, witnesses (including children), nature and extent of injuries, drug and alcohol use, history of similar incidents, whether there were restraining orders in effect, and basic demographic information on victims and offenders. Criminal history information was coded into five distinct categories: (1) violent offenses, (2) nonviolent offenses, (3) domestic violence offenses, (4) drug/alcohol offenses, and (5) firearms offenses.

Universe: Domestic violence incidents in Boston, Massachusetts, occurring in Districts B3 and D4 during 1993-1994.

Sampling: For 1993, cases were selected using a stratified random sample of reported domestic violence incidents occurring throughout 1993. Cases from 1994 were not

randomly selected. Rather, they were all reported incidents of domestic violence occurring during May 1 to July 31, 1994.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

1993 data for District B3

rectangular file structure

661 cases

98 variables

293-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1993 data for District D4

rectangular file structure

339 cases

98 variables

293-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

1994 data for District B3

rectangular file structure

736 cases

104 variables

548-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

1994 data for District D4

rectangular file structure

416 cases

104 variables

548-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Boston Police Department

"The Boston police department domestic violence research project" (Final Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

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

**Effects of foot patrol policing in Boston,
1977-1985**
(ICPSR 9351)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-K035.

Summary: This collection evaluates the impact of a new foot patrol plan, implemented by the Boston Police Department, on incidents of crime and neighborhood disturbances. Part 1 contains information on service calls categorized by types of criminal offenses such as murder, rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft. It also contains data on types of community disturbances such as a noisy party, gang, or minor disturbance and response priority of the incidents. Response priorities are classified according to a four-level scale: Priority 1: emergency calls including crimes in progress, high risk or personal injury, and medical emergencies; Priority 2: calls of intermediate urgency; Priority 3: calls not requiring immediate response; Priority 4: calls of undetermined priority. Parts 2 and 3 include information about patrol time used in each of the three daily shifts during the pre- and post-intervention periods. Part 4 presents information similar to Parts 2 and 3, but the data span a longer period of time — approximately seven years. Class IV

Universe: All 911 calls received by the Boston Police Department from 1977 through 1985.

Sampling: Sampling consists of all calls for service and police activity data recorded in the Boston Police Department's computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system for relatively small geographical reporting areas in the city of Boston.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Monthly calls for service data
rectangular file structure
83,284 cases
25 variables
140-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Police activity reports data file 1
rectangular file structure
18,450 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Police activity reports data file 2
rectangular file structure
7,760 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Police activity reports data file 3
rectangular file structure
8,178 cases
10 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Bowers, W.J., and J.H. Hirsch
“The impact of foot patrol staffing on crime and disorder in Boston.” *American Journal of Police* 6 (1987), 17-44.

Documentation machine-readable only

Buerger, Michael E.

Reexamining the Minneapolis repeat complaint address policing (RECAP) experiment, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 6172)
(Diskettes D00135-D00137)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-0029.

Summary: This study reexamines **Repeat complaint address policing: Two field experiments in Minneapolis, 1985-1987** (ICPSR 9788). The original Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP) experiment was a field study of the strategy of problem-oriented policing, which used control and treatment groups consisting of specific addresses in the city of Minneapolis. The impact of problem-oriented policing was measured by comparing the number of 911 calls received for each address during a baseline period to the number received during a period when experimental treatments were in effect. Several features of

the original data distort the one-to-one correspondence between a 911 call and an event, such as the occurrence of multiple versions of the same call in the databases. The current study identifies and attempts to correct these occurrences by applying multiple levels of data cleaning procedures to the original data to establish a better one-to-one call-to-event correspondence.

Universe: The sample was drawn from a universe consisting of the 2,000 most frequently referenced addresses in calls to the Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center (911) during 1986-1987.

Sampling: The original RECAP study used random selection of addresses. The current study modifies the random selection by the application of data cleaning procedures.

Extent of collection: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: "A" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

Part 2: "A" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

Part 3: "A" level, residential addresses, baseline year

Part 4: "A" level, residential addresses, experimental year

Part 5: "B" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

Part 6: "B" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

Part 7: "B" level, residential addresses, baseline year

Part 8: "B" level, residential addresses, experimental year

Part 9: "C" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

Part 10: "C" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

Part 11: "C" level, residential addresses, baseline year

Part 12: "C" level, residential addresses, experimental year

Part 13: "D" level, commercial addresses, baseline year

Part 14: "D" level, commercial addresses, experimental year

Part 15: "D" level, residential addresses, baseline year

Part 16: "D" level, residential addresses, experimental year

rectangular file structure

16,225 to 20,505 cases per part

12 variables

49-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Buerger, Michael E.

"Convincing the recalcitrant: Reexamining the Minneapolis RECAP experiment" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Bursik, Robert J., Jr., Harold G. Grasmick, and Mitchell B. Chamlin

Calls for service to police as a means of evaluating crime trends in Oklahoma City, 1986-1988

(ICPSR 9669)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0076.

Summary: In an effort to measure the effectiveness of crime deterrents and to estimate crime rates, calls for assistance placed to police in Oklahoma City over a two-year period were enumerated. This type of call was studied in order to circumvent problems such as "interviewer's effect" and sampling errors that occur with other methods. The telephone calls were stratified by police district, allowing for analysis on the neighborhood level to determine whether deterrence operates ecologically — that is, by neighbors informing one another about arrests which took place as a result of their calls to the police. In measuring deterrence, only the calls that concerned robbery were used. To estimate crime rates, calls were tallied on a monthly basis for 18 types of offenses: aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, simple assault, fraud, child molestation, other sex offenses, domestic disturbance, disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, vice and drugs, petty larceny, shoplifting, kidnapping/hostage taking, and suspicious activity. Class IV

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length (Part 1) and card image (Part 2) data formats

Part 1

Neighborhood robbery trends data

rectangular file structure

617 cases

4 variables

10-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Calls for service data

rectangular file structure

22 cases

20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Bursik, R.J., Jr., and H.G. Grasmick

"An alternative database for the determination of crime trends in American cities: A research note." Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma, Dept. of Sociology, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Social Control, 1990.

Bursik, R.J., Jr., H.G. Grasmick, and M.B. Chamlin

"The effect of longitudinal arrest patterns on the development of robbery trends at the neighborhood level." *Criminology* 28 (1990), 431-450.

Collins, James J., Mary Ellen McCalla, Linda L. Powers, and Ellen S. Stutts

National study of law enforcement agencies' policies regarding missing children and homeless youth, 1986

(ICPSR 6127)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to provide information about law enforcement agencies' handling of missing child cases, including the rates of closure for these cases, agencies' initial investigative procedures for handling such reports, and obstacles to investigation. Case types identified include runaway, parental abduction, stranger abduction, and missing for unknown reasons. Other key variables provide information about the existence and types of policies within law enforcement agencies regarding missing child reports, such as a waiting period and classifi-

cation of cases. The data also contain information about the cooperation of and use of the National Center of Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Universe: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: A national probability sample of approximately 1,200 law enforcement agencies was selected from the Law Enforcement Agency Directory compiled by the United States Census Bureau. The agencies were screened to identify those that investigate missing child reports, and 1,060 questionnaires were mailed to agencies that had investigated a missing child case in the past five years. A stratified, simple random sample was designed to produce approximately 800 responding agencies. Law enforcement agencies were stratified jointly by two characteristics expected to affect investigative policies and practices: number of sworn officers (separated into less than 50, 50-99, 100-299, and 300+) and region of the country (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

791 cases

612 variables

1,339-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Forst, M.L., T.S. Vivona, A. Garcia, and M. Jang

"National study of law enforcement practices regarding missing children and homeless youth, Phase II report." Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1988.

Collins, J.J., M.E. McCalla, L.L. Powers, and E.S. Stutts

"The police and missing children: Findings from a national survey." Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, June 1989.

Collins, J.J., L.L. Powers, M.E. McCalla, C.L. Ringwalt, and R.M. Lucas.

"Law enforcement policies and practices regarding missing children and homeless youth." Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Curry, G. David, Richard A. Ball, and Scott H. Decker

Extended national assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1993-1994

(Diskette D00240)

(ICPSR 6565)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 93-IJ-CX-0040.

Summary: This survey extended a 1992 survey (**National assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1990-1992** [ICPSR 6237]) in two ways:

(1) by updating the information on the 122 municipalities included in the 1992 survey, and (2) by including data on all cities in the United States ranging in population from 150,000 to 200,000 and including a random sample of 284 municipalities ranging in population from 25,000 to 150,000. Gang crime problems were defined in the same manner as in the 1992 survey, i.e., a gang (1) was identified by the police as a "gang," (2) participated in criminal activity, and (3) involved youth in its membership. As in the 1992 survey, a letter was sent to the senior law enforcement departmental administrator of each agency describing the nature of the survey. For jurisdictions included in the 1992 survey, the letter listed the specific information that had been provided in the 1992 survey and identified the departmental representative who provided the 1992 data. The senior law enforcement administrator was asked to report whether a gang crime problem existed within the jurisdiction in 1994. If a problem was reported, the administrator was asked to identify a representative of the department to provide gang crime statistics and a representative who was most knowledgeable on anti-gang field operations. Annual statistics on gang-related crime were then solicited from the departmental statistical representative. Variables include city, state, ZIP code, and population category of the police department, and whether the depart-

ment reported a gang problem in 1994. Data on the number of gangs, gang members, and gang-related incidents reported by the police department are also provided. If actual numbers were not provided by the police department, estimates of the number of gangs, gang members, and gang-related incidents were calculated by sampling category.

Universe: Police departments in cities with populations over 25,000 and 11 counties in the United States.

Sampling: All United States cities with populations over 150,000 were included. A random sample of 284 jurisdictions with populations between 25,000 and 150,000 was also selected. The 31 remaining smaller cities included in the 1992 study were excluded from selection in the random sample. Eleven counties that had provided gang information to the 1992 survey were recontacted for the 1994 survey. Two counties not included in the 1992 survey were included in the 1994 survey because they were identified as providing law enforcement services to smaller municipalities selected in the random sample of cities with populations of 25,000 to 150,000.

Note: The data collection instrument is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

438 cases

13 variables

87-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Curry, G. David, Richard A. Ball, and Scott H. Decker

"Update on gang crime and law enforcement recordkeeping: Report of the 1994 NIJ extended national assessment survey" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Curry, G. David, Robert J. Fox, Richard A. Ball, and Darryl Stone

National assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1990–1991

(ICPSR 6237)

(Diskette D00239)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-K003.

Summary: This study constituted a systematic national assessment of local law enforcement perceptions of the distribution of gang and gang-like problems in large cities in the United States, law enforcement reactions to gangs, and their policies toward gang problems. One purpose of the study was to examine changes in law enforcement perceptions of the U.S. gang problem that have occurred since **National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980–1987**

(ICPSR 9792) was undertaken. The overall goal was to obtain as "conservative" as possible an estimate of the magnitude of the gang problem in the United States as reflected by the official reaction, record-keeping, and reporting of local law enforcement agencies. The agencies were asked to refer the interviewer to the individual representative of the agency who could provide the most information about the agency's processing of information on gangs and other youth-based groups engaged in criminal activity. To obtain each law enforcement agency's official, not personal, perspective on gang problems, anonymity was intentionally avoided. Each respondent was first asked whether the respondent's agency officially identified a "gang problem" within their jurisdiction. Gangs were defined for this study as groups involving youths engaging in criminal activity. Respondents were then asked if their department officially recognized the presence of other kinds of organized groups that engaged in criminal activity and involved youths and that might be identified by their department as crews, posses, or some other designation. Based on affirmative answers to questions on the officially recognized presence of gangs and the kinds of record-keeping employed by their departments, agencies were sent customized questionnaire packets asking for specifics on only those aspects of the gang problem that their representative had reported the agency kept information on. Variables include city name, state, ZIP code, whether the city participated in National Youth Gang

Intervention and Suppression Survey, 1980–1987, and, if so, if the city reported a gang problem. Data on gangs include the number of homicides and other violent, property, drug-related, and vice offenses attributed to youth gangs and female gangs; total number of gang incidents, gangs, gang members, female gang members, and gangs comprised only of females for 1991, number of juvenile gang-related incidents and adult gang-related incidents in 1991; number of drive-by shootings involving gang members or female gang members in 1991; and numbers or percent estimates of gang members by ethnic groups for 1990 and 1991. Respondents also indicated whether various strategies for combating gang problems had been attempted by the department, and if so, how effective each of the crime prevention measures were.

Universe: Police departments in United States cities with populations near 200,000 and above.

Sampling: All cities in the United States with 1990 Bureau of the Census projected populations over 200,000, 43 smaller cities that had been included in **National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980–1987** (ICPSR 9792), and Shreveport, LA, Jackson, MS, and Mobile, AL.

Note: (1) The data collection instrument is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. (2) Eleven counties provided information to the 1992 gang survey. The county list was selected from the list of counties contacted in the National Youth Gang Intervention and Suppression Survey, 1980–1987. However, the county data are not included in this data collection.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE/MDATA.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
122 cases
179 variables
366-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Curry, G. David, Robert J. Fox, Richard A. Ball, and Darryl Stone
"National assessment of law enforcement anti-gang information resources" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Documentation machine-readable only

Doan, David, and Bronston T. Mayes
Automated reporting system pilot project in Los Angeles, 1990
(ICPSR 9969)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0008.

Summary: The purpose of this pilot project was to determine if preliminary investigation report (PIR) data filed by patrol officers could be collected via laptop computers to allow the direct input of the data into the Los Angeles Police Department Crime and Arrest Database without adversely affecting the personnel taking or using the reports. This data collection addresses the following questions: (1) Did officers and supervisors prefer the automated reporting system (ARS) or the handwritten version of the PIR? (2) Did the ARS affect the job satisfaction or morale of officers and supervisors? (3) Did the ARS reduce the amount of time that patrol officers, supervisors, and clerks spent on paperwork? (4) Did the ARS affect the accuracy of information contained in the PIRs? (5) Did detectives and prosecuting attorneys find the ARS a more reliable source than handwritten PIRs? Officers and supervisors in two divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department, Wilshire and Hollywood, participated as control and experimental groups. The control group continued using handwritten ("existing") PIRs while the experimental group used the automated PIRs (ARS). The General Information Questionnaire collected information on each officer's rank, assignment, watch, gender, age, years with the Los Angeles Police Department, education, job morale, job demands, self-esteem, computer anxiety, and relationship with supervisor and other officers. The Job Performance Rating Form gathered data on work efforts, depth of job knowledge, work quality, oral and written skills, and capacity to learn. The Time Study Sheets collected data on investigation time, writing and editing time, travel time, approval and correction time, review time, errors by type, and data input time for both the handwritten and automated forms. The Evaluation of the Existing Form and the Evaluation of the Automated Form both queried respondents on ease of use, system satisfaction, and productivity loss. The ARS Use Questionnaire asked about ease of use, typing skills, computer skills, comfort with the system, satisfaction with training, and preference for the system. The Hollywood Detective Division ARS Use Questionnaire surveyed detectives on the system's ease of use, task improvement, support for continued use, and preference for the system. The PIR Content Evaluation Form collected data on quality of officers' observations; organization and writing skills; physical evidence; statements of victims, witnesses, and suspects; and offense classification. The Caplan Role Conflict and Role Ambiguity subscales were used in the design of the questionnaires. Class IV

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1
Hollywood detective division ARS use questionnaire
rectangular file structure
35 cases
13 variables
13-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Hollywood time study sheet of the existing and automated forms
rectangular file structure
281 cases
35 variables
77-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 3
Hollywood ARS use questionnaire
rectangular file structure
139 cases
57 variables
68-unit-long record
1 record per case

**Part 4
Evaluations of the existing and automated forms**

rectangular file structure

354 cases

23 variables

73-unit-long record

2 records per case

**Part 5
Prosecuting attorneys PIR content evaluation form**

rectangular file structure

103 cases

37 variables

73-unit-long record

2 records per case

**Part 6
General information questionnaires, evaluations of the existing and automated forms, job rating performance form, time study sheets, and Caplan scales**

rectangular file structure

738 cases

177 variables

80-unit-long record

13 records per case

Related publication:

Doan, D., B.T. Mayes, and the Los Angeles Police Department ARS Task Force

Automated reporting system pilot project.
Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Police Department, 1990.

Documentation machine-readable only

Dunford, Franklyn W., David Huizinga, and Delbert Elliott

Domestic violence experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 9481)

(Diskette D00132)

(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 85-IJ-CX-K435 and 85-IJ-CX-K035.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to corroborate the findings of **Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982** (ICPSR 8250) that arrest is an effective deterrent against continued domestic assaults. The

data addressed the following questions:
(1) To what extent does arrest decrease the likelihood of continued violence, as assessed by the victim? (2) To what extent does arrest decrease the likelihood of continued complaints of crime, as assessed by police records? (3) What are the differences in arrest recidivism between cases that involved arrest versus cases that involved mediation, separation, warrant issued, or no warrant issued? Domestic violence cases in three sectors of Omaha, Nebraska, meeting established eligibility criteria, were assigned to one of five experimental treatments: mediation, separation, arrest, warrant issued, or no warrant issued. Data for victim reports were collected from three interviews with the victims conducted one week, six months, and twelve months after the domestic violence incident. Arrest, charge, and complaint data were collected on the suspects at six- and twelve-month intervals following the original domestic violence incident. The investigators used arrest recidivism, continued complaints of crime, and victim reports of repeated violence (fear of injury, pushing/hitting, and physical injury) as outcome measures to assess the extent to which treatments prevented subsequent conflicts. Other variables include victim's level of fear, self-esteem, locus of control, and welfare dependency, changes in the relationship between suspect and victim, extent of the victim's injury, and extent of drug use by the victim and the suspect. Demographic variables include race, age, sex, income, occupational status, and marital status.

Universe: Domestic violence cases in Omaha, Nebraska during 1986-1987.

Sampling: Two-stage random sampling design.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

One-week data file

rectangular file structure

577 cases

506 variables

705-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2
Six-month data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
690 variables
912-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Twelve-month data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
704 variables
895-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Police report data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
45 variables
73-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Six-month police record search data file
1,154 cases
1,034 variables
949-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 6
Twelve-month police record search data file
rectangular file structure
1,154 cases
1,034 variables
949-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publications:

Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott
"The Omaha domestic violence police experiment" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.
Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott
"The Omaha domestic violence experiment." *Criminology* 28 (1990), 183-206.

Documentation machine-readable only

Edelhertz, Herbert, and Thomas D. Overcast

Organized crime business activities and their implications for law enforcement, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 9476)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0053.

Summary: This project was undertaken to investigate organized criminal groups and the types of business activities in which they engage. The focus (unit of analysis) was on the organized groups rather than their individual members. The project assessed the needs of these groups in pursuing their goals and considered the operations used to implement or carry out their activities. The data collected address some of the following issues: (1) Are business operations (including daily operations, acquiring ownership, and structuring the organization) of organized criminal groups conducted in a manner paralleling legitimate business ventures? (2) Should investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime be a central way of proceeding against organized criminal groups? (3) What are the characteristics of the illegal activities of organized criminal groups? (4) In what ways are legal activities used by organized criminal groups to pursue income from illegal activities? (5) What is the purpose of involvement in legal activities for organized criminal groups? (6) What services are used by organized criminal groups to implement their activities? Variables include information on the offense actually charged against the criminal organization in the indictments or complaints, other illegal activities participated in by the organization, and the judgments against the organization requested by law enforcement agencies. These judgments fall into several categories: monetary relief (such as payment of costs of investigation and recovery of stolen or misappropriated funds), equitable relief (such as placing the business in receivership or establishment of a victim fund), restraints on actions (such as prohibiting participation in labor union activities or further criminal involvement), and forfeitures (such as forfeiting assets in pension funds or bank accounts). Other variables include the organization's participation in business-type activities — both illegal and legal, the organization's purpose for providing legal goods and services, the objectives of the organization, the market for the illegal goods and services provided by the organization, the organization's assets, the business services it

requires, how it financially provides for its members, the methods it uses to acquire ownership, indicators of its ownership, and the nature of its victims. Class IV

Universe: Organized criminal groups within the United States.

Sampling: Purposeful (rather than random) sampling.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

167 cases

371 variables

80-unit-long record

10 records per case

Edleson, Jeffrey L., and Maryann Syers

**Minneapolis Intervention project,
1986-1987**

(ICPSR 9808)

(Diskette D00181)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-88-M-196.

Summary: This collection investigates the impact of increased activity of community intervention projects on the incidence of domestic abuse. In particular, the data provide an opportunity to evaluate the impact of police actions and court-ordered abuser treatment on the continued abuse of victims. The data file includes demographic information such as victim's age, race, and sex, and perpetrator's age, birthdate, relationship to the victim, sex, and physical or mental disabilities. Other variables describe the location and description of the incident, the number and gender of victims and perpetrators, and the outcome of the police intervention, i.e., arrest or nonarrest. Interviews with victims provided information regarding previous history of police intervention for domestic abuse, specific information about the violence suffered and resulting injuries, the frequency and type of abuse suffered in the six months prior to the violent incident in question, the type of police intervention used, and the victim's satisfac-

tion with the responses of police. In addition, the 6- and 12-month interviews contain data regarding the change in the victim's relationship status since the last interview, satisfaction with the relationship, continued abuse and criminal justice involvement, use of support services by the victim or members of the victim's family, and satisfaction with these services.

Universe: All domestic abuse cases in two police precincts in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that were reported to the police and for which police visited the location of the incident.

Sampling: This study employed a longitudinal, three-wave, observational design. The data were drawn from police records of all domestic abuse cases reported over a 13-month period from February 1986 to March 1987 in two police precincts in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among victims, almost all were female ranging in age from 15 to 70 years of age, and most were white, African American, or Native American. Among perpetrators, most were males ranging in age from 18 to 71 years and were mostly white or African American.

Note: The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

528 cases

356 variables

533-unit-long record

1 records per case

Related publication:

Syers, Maryann, and Jeffrey L. Edleson

"The combined effects of coordinated criminal justice intervention in woman abuse." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 7, 4 (December 1992), 490-502.

Documentation machine-readable only

Garner, Joel, Tom Schade, John Hepburn, and Aogan Mulcahy

**Phoenix [Arizona] use of force project,
June 1994**

(ICPSR 6626)

(Diskette D00236)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: In 1994, the Phoenix Police Department, in conjunction with Rutgers University and Arizona State University, designed and implemented a study on the use of force by and against Phoenix police officers. This study was concerned with describing the amount of force used in different arrest situations and determining the extent to which officer, suspect, offense, and arrest situation characteristics can predict the amount of force used. Data were collected primarily through a one-page, two-sided survey instrument given to police officers. In addition, screening interviews regarding the use of force during the arrest were conducted with both officers and suspects to assess the reliability of the officer surveys. During the screening interviews, officers and suspects were asked brief questions about the use and extent of force by officers and suspects. In the officer survey form, six potential areas of force were identified: voice, motion, restraints, tactics, weapons, and injuries. Three dimensions of weapons use — possession, threatened use, and actual use — were also recorded. Basic demographic information on officers and suspects, descriptions of the arrest, and information regarding injuries were also collected.

Universe: Adult arrestees in Phoenix, Arizona, during June 13–27, 1994.

Sampling: The data collection is a nonrandom sample of adult arrestees and the arresting police officers in Phoenix, Arizona. Officer surveys were completed for 1,585 of 1,826 arrests during June 13–27, 1994. Screening interviews were attempted with all officers and suspects arrested during 20 randomly chosen three-hour periods in the second week of data collection. Of the 347 suspects entering the jail during the 20 three-hour periods, screening interviews were conducted with 338. Screen interviews were also obtained from 337 officers.

Note: Most of the variables have missing data. In coding the surveys, it was not possible for the researchers to distinguish between "no response" and "a response of no action." For most items, such as officer tactics, the researchers believe that the failure to record any action can reasonably be interpreted as meaning no tactic was used. However, in the data, both are coded as missing.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Survey form data

rectangular file structure

1,585 cases

408 variables

942-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police screen interview data

rectangular file structure

337 cases

24 variables

118-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Suspect screen interview data

rectangular file structure

338 cases

21 variables

97-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Garner, Joel, Tom Schade, John Hepburn, and Jeffrey Fagan

"Understanding the use of force by and against the police" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Hirschel, J. David, et al.

Charlotte [North Carolina] spouse assault replication project, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 6114)

(Diskette D00172)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-K004.

Summary: This study is a replication and extension of an experiment conducted in Minneapolis (**Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986-1987** [ICPSR 9808]) to test the efficacy of three types of police response to spouse abuse. Three experimental treatments were employed: (1) advising and possibly separating the couple, (2) issuing a citation (an order to appear in court to answer specific charges) to the offender, and (3) arresting the offender. The main focus of the project concerned whether arrest is the most effective law enforcement response for deterring recidivism of spouse abusers. Cases were randomly assigned to one of the three treatments and were followed for at least six months to determine whether recidivism occurred. Measures of recidivism were obtained through official police records and victim interviews. Cases that met the following eligibility guidelines were included in the project: a call involving a misdemeanor offense committed by a male offender aged 18 or older against a female victim aged 18 or older who were spouses, ex-spouses, cohabitants, or ex-cohabitants. Also, both suspect and victim had to be present when officers arrived at the scene. Victims were interviewed twice. The first interview occurred shortly after the "presenting incident," the incident which initiated a call for police assistance. This initial interview focused on episodes of abuse which occurred between the time of the presenting incident and the day of the initial interview. In particular, detailed data were gathered on the nature of physical violence directed against the victim, the history of the victim's marital and cohabitating relationships, the nature of the presenting incident prior to the arrival of the police, the actual actions taken by the police at the scene, post-incident separations and reunions of the victim and the offender, recidivism since the presenting incident, the victim's previous abuse history, alcohol and drug use of both the victim and the offender, and the victim's help-seeking actions. Questions were asked regarding whether the offender had threatened to hurt the victim,

actually hurt or tried to hurt the victim, threatened to hurt any member of the family, actually hurt or tried to hurt any member of the family, threatened to damage property, or actually damaged any property. In addition, criminal histories and arrest data for the six-month period subsequent to the presenting incident were collected for offenders. A follow-up interview was conducted approximately six months after the presenting incident and focused primarily on recidivism since the initial interview. Arrest recidivism was defined as any arrest for any subsequent offense by the same offender against the same victim committed within six months of the presenting incident. Victims were asked to estimate how often each type of victimization had occurred and to answer more detailed questions on the first and most recent incidents of victimization.

Universe: Calls for assistance received by the Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department from August 1987 through June 1989 regarding domestic disturbances that met pre-defined eligibility requirements.

Sampling: The sample consisted of victims of spouse abuse, as defined by the researchers, which occurred in Charlotte, North Carolina, between August 1987 and June 1989. Randomized treatments were assigned to 686 eligible police calls for assistance. Of these, the researchers identified 646 victims whom they attempted to interview. Initial and follow-up interviews were completed with 419 and 324 victims, respectively. Offender criminal histories were obtained from official police records for a total of 650 different offenders who were involved in the 686 eligible calls for police assistance included in the study. Of the cases for which a citation or arrest was the response, citations were issued in 181 cases, and arrests were made in 271 cases. Records were unavailable in nine cases, making a total of 443 cases for which court records were obtained (court records were not applicable to the cases that received counseling/separation treatment).

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CONCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1	police effectiveness and citizen satisfaction. The data were collected between March and December of 1975 in Kansas City, Missouri.
Police calls assigned to randomized treatments	Response time data were generated by timing telephone and radio exchanges on police dispatch tapes. Police travel time was measured and recorded by highly trained civilian observers. To assess satisfaction with police service, personal and telephone interviews were conducted with victims and witnesses who had made the calls to the police. Sixty-nine police beats within the three patrol divisions of Kansas City, Missouri, were selected on the basis of their high rate of robbery and aggravated assaults. These police beats seemed likely to produce a higher proportion of the types of calls desired for the analysis. The data are stored in card-image form in 23 files, with SPSS data definition statements available for each file. Class IV
rectangular file structure	
686 cases	
131 variables	
237-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 2	
Offender criminal histories	
rectangular file structure	
650 cases	
100 variables	
319-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 3	
Victim Initial Interviews	
rectangular file structure	
419 cases	
556 variables	
889-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 4	
Victim follow-up Interviews	
rectangular file structure	
324 cases	
239 variables	
370-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 5	
Offender court records	
rectangular file structure	
443 cases	
28 variables	
76-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department	
Police response time analysis, 1975	
(ICPSR 7760)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 73-NI-99-0047 and 77-NI-99-0016.	
Summary: This is a study of the relationship between the amount of time taken by police to respond to calls for service and the outcomes of the criminal and noncriminal incidents. Outcomes were evaluated in terms of	police effectiveness and citizen satisfaction. The data were collected between March and December of 1975 in Kansas City, Missouri. Response time data were generated by timing telephone and radio exchanges on police dispatch tapes. Police travel time was measured and recorded by highly trained civilian observers. To assess satisfaction with police service, personal and telephone interviews were conducted with victims and witnesses who had made the calls to the police. Sixty-nine police beats within the three patrol divisions of Kansas City, Missouri, were selected on the basis of their high rate of robbery and aggravated assaults. These police beats seemed likely to produce a higher proportion of the types of calls desired for the analysis. The data are stored in card-image form in 23 files, with SPSS data definition statements available for each file. Class IV
Universe: Murders occurring in Washington State from 1981 to 1986.	

Sampling: Solved murder cases occurring between 1981 and 1986 from the state of Washington's HITS database.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Raw data for victims

rectangular file structure
831 cases
641 variables
949-unit-long record
2 record per case

Part 2

Raw data for offenders

rectangular file structure
861 cases
181 variables
911-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Raw data for Incidents

rectangular file structure
746 cases
197 variables
406-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

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

**Police response to street gang violence
in California: Improving the
Investigative process, 1985**

(ICPSR 8934)

(Included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0052.

Summary: This data collection examines gang and nongang homicides as well as other types of offenses in small California jurisdictions. Data are provided on violent gang offenses

and offenders as well as on a companion sample of nongang offenses and offenses and offenders. Two separate data files are supplied, one for participants and one for incidents. The participant data include age, gender, race, and role of participants. The incident data include information from the "violent incident data collection form" (setting, auto involvement, and amount of property loss), and the "group indicators coding form" (argot, tattoos, clothing, and slang terminology).

Universe: Homicides and violent crimes in five small California jurisdictions.

Sampling: Separate gang-designated and nongang-designated samples were selected from cases that included at least one named or described suspect between the ages of 10 and 30.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/
DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Incidents

rectangular file structure
273 cases
94 variables
131-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Participants

rectangular file structure
1,006 cases
8 variables
13-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

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

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

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

Documentation machine-readable only

Klockars, Carl B., and William E. Harver

**Production and consumption of
research in police agencies in the
United States, 1989-1990**

(ICPSR 6315)
(Diskette D00266)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept.
of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The
grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0031.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to
describe the dynamics of police research,
how the role and practice of research differ
among police agencies, and why this ap-
pears to happen. This study also attempts to
answer, on a national scale, four fundamental
questions: (1) What is police research?
(2) Who does it? (3) Why is it done? and
(4) What impact does it have? In addition to
describing the overall contours of the conduct
of research in United States police agencies,
this study also sought to explore the organiza-
tional dynamics that might contribute to un-
derstanding the different roles research plays
in various types of police organizations.

Questionnaires were mailed in 1990 to 777
sheriff, municipal, county, and state police
agencies selected for this study, resulting in
491 surveys for analysis. Respondents were
asked to identify the extent to which they
were involved in each of 26 distinct topic ar-
eas within the past year, to specify the five ac-
tivities that consumed most of their time dur-
ing the previous year, and to describe briefly
any projects currently being undertaken that
might be of interest to other police agencies.
A second approach sought to describe police
research not in terms of the topics studied but
in terms of the methods police used to study
those topics. A third section of the question-
naire called for respondents to react to a se-
ries of statements characterizing the nature
of research as practiced in their agencies. A
section asking respondents to describe the
characteristics of those responsible for re-
search in their agency followed, covering top-
ics such as to whom the research staff report-
ed. Respondent agencies were also asked to
evaluate the degree to which various factors

played a role in initiating research in their
agencies. Finally, questions about the impact
of research on the police agency were posed.

Universe: All police agencies in the United
States.

Sampling: The national survey was based on
a 50-percent sample of all United States police
agencies employing more than 50 sworn
officers, as well as a selected sample of
91 small municipal police agencies, each of
which employed between 35 and 49 sworn
officers. This produced a total initial sample
of 777 police agencies, of which 491 (63 per-
cent) returned survey questionnaires.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
readable documentation (text) + SAS data
definition statements + SPSS data definition
statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: DDEFICPSR/MDATA.PR/
REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
491 cases
141 variables
197-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Klockars, Carl B., and William E. Harver
"The production and consumption of re-
search in police agencies in the United
States, 1989-1990" (Final Report). Newark,
DE: University of Delaware, Department
of Sociology and Criminal Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague

**Arrests as communications to
criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972-1982**

(ICPSR 9998)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept.
of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The
grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0032.

Summary: This data collection was designed
to assess the deterrent effects over time of
police sanctioning activity, specifically that of

arrests. Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department and divided into two categories: all Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I crime reports, including arrests, and Part I felony arrests. The police department also generated geographical "x" and "y" coordinates corresponding to the longitude and latitude where each crime and arrest took place. Part 1 of this collection contains data on all reports made to police regarding Part I felony crimes from 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971). Parts 2-13 contain the yearly data that were concatenated into one file for Part 1. Variables in Parts 2-13 include offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of property taken, and "x" and "y" coordinates of crime and arrest locations. Part 14 contains data on all Part I felony arrests. Included is information on offense charged; marital status, sex, and race of person arrested; census tract of arrest; and "x" and "y" coordinates. Class IV

Universe: All Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I police reports and felony arrests made by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department between 1970 and 1982, excluding 1971.

Extent of collection: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Police report data, 1970, 1972-1982

rectangular file structure

802,061 cases

22 variables

98-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 2-13

Police report data [separate years],

1970, 1972-1982

rectangular file structure

58,108 to 74,309 cases per part

22 variables

98-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 14

Part I felony arrest data, 1970, 1972-1982

rectangular file structure

154,710 cases

15 variables

46-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Kohfeld, Carol W.

"Crime and demography in St. Louis: 20 years." Presented at University of Missouri, St. Louis, November 1989.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague
"Demography, police behavior, and deterrence." *Criminology* 28, 1 (1990), 111-136.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague
"Urban unemployment drives urban crime." *Urban Affairs Quarterly* 24, 2 (1988), 215-241.

Documentation machine-readable only

Martin, Susan

Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination in Baltimore, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 9290)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0075.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to investigate the effects of changes in police evidence procedures and the effects of providing feedback to officers on felony case charge reductions or dismissals due to evidentiary problems. The data were designed to permit an assessment of the effectiveness of two experimental police evidence collection programs implemented on April 1, 1985. One of these was an investigative and post-arrest procedural guide. The other was an individualized feedback report prepared by prosecutors for police officers. The officer file includes information on each officer's sex and race, length of police service, and assignment changes during the study period. Data on the offender and the case files include time of arrest, information on arresting officer, original investigating officer and principal investigating officer, offense and victim characteristics, arrestee characteristics, available evidence, case processing information, and arrestee's criminal history. Class IV

Universe: All police officers in the Baltimore County Police Department and all felonies committed between April 1, 1984, and November 30, 1985, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Sampling: The sample for the officer file consisted of all police officers on patrol in four

shifts in the western and eastern divisions of the Baltimore County Police Department during the period April 1, 1984, through November 30, 1985. The target population was all felony cases (except homicide, rape/other sex offenses, and child abuse) from police and prosecutor records for the time period April 1, 1984, through November 30, 1984, and April 1, 1985, through November 30, 1985.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, police officer badge numbers were replaced with unique identifiers in each of the files. Data on the individualized feedback report should not be used for purposes of analysis due to problems in implementing this portion of the study.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Officer data

rectangular file structure

501 cases

24 variables

78-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Offender data

rectangular file structure

1,440 cases

85 variables

235-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Case data

rectangular file structure

1,622 cases

85 variables

235-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Martin, Susan

"Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination." Unpublished Final Report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Martin, Susan E., and Douglas J. Besharov

Police and child abuse: Policies and practices in the United States, 1987-1988

(ICPSR 6338)

(Diskette D00250)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-86-C-002.

Summary: This study was conducted by the Police Foundation and the American Enterprise Institute to document municipal and county law enforcement agencies' policies for dealing with child abuse, neglect, and sexual assault and exploitation, and to identify emerging police practices. The researchers investigated promising approaches for dealing with child abuse and also probed for areas of weakness that are in need of improvement. Data were collected from 122 law enforcement agencies on topics including interagency reporting and case screening procedures, the existence and organizational location of specialized units for conducting child abuse investigations, actual procedures for investigating various types of child abuse cases, factors that affect the decision to arrest in physical and sexual abuse cases, the scope and nature of interagency cooperative agreements practices and relations, the amount of training received by agency personnel, and ways to improve agency responses to child abuse and neglect cases.

Universe: Municipal and county law enforcement agencies in the United States with populations over 100,000.

Sampling: A 50-percent random sample was selected.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments.

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
122 cases
179 variables
248-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
National Institute of Justice, Susan E. Martin,
and Douglas J. Besharov

"Police and child abuse: New policies for expanded responsibilities." *Issues and practices in criminal justice*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, June 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Matulia, Kenneth J.

Police use of deadly force, 1970-1979
(ICPSR 9018)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0131. Funding also was received from the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Summary: The circumstances surrounding "justifiable homicides" by police are the focus of this data collection, which examines occurrences in 57 U.S. cities during the period 1970-1979. Incidents include homicides by on- and off-duty police officers serving communities of 250,000 or more. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire sent to police executives of the 57 cities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation supplied data on justifiable homicide by police and civilians, including age, sex, and race data. The variables include number of sworn and supervisory officers; average years of education; department regulations about issues such as off-duty employment, uniforms, carrying firearms, disciplinary actions, in-service training, firearms practice, and assignments without firearms; and on- and off-duty deaths. There are 26 records in the dataset. The study was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The file has a logical record length of 132 characters. Class IV

McCormick, Michael S.

National survey of field training programs for police officers, 1985-1986
(ICPSR 9350)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0039.

Summary: This national survey of field training programs for police officers contains data gathered from state and local criminal justice agencies regarding the format of their programs, costs of programs, impact on civil liability suits, and other complaints. Topics covered include length of time since the implementation of the program, reasons for initiating the program, objectives of the program, evaluation criteria and characteristics of the program, and number of dismissals based on performance in field training programs. Other topics deal with hours of classroom training, characteristics of field service training officers, and incentives for pursuing this position. Topics pertaining to agency evaluation include impact of program on the number of civil liability complaints, number of successful equal employment opportunity complaints, presence of alternative training such as with a senior officer, and additional classroom training during probation when there is no field training program. Class IV

Universe: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: A stratified random sample was selected from a list of 588 state and local law enforcement agencies provided by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Field training program data

rectangular file structure
183 cases
107 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Part 2

No field training program data

rectangular file structure
104 cases
6 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

McCormick, M.S.

"Field training for police officers: State of the art" (Research in brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Documentation machine-readable only

Memory, John Madison, and
Barbara Smith

Line police officer knowledge of search and seizure law: An exploratory multi-city test in the United States, 1986-1987
(ICPSR 9981)

Summary: This data collection was undertaken to gather information on the extent of police officers' knowledge of search and seizure law, an issue with important consequences for law enforcement. A specially-produced videotape depicting line duty situations that uniformed police officers frequently encounter was viewed by 478 line uniformed police officers from 52 randomly-selected cities in which search and seizure laws were determined to be no more restrictive than applicable United States Supreme Court decisions. Testing of the police officers occurred in all regions as established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, except for the Pacific region (California, Oregon, and Washington), since search and seizure laws in these states are, in some instances, more restrictive than United States Supreme Court decisions. No testing occurred in cities with populations under 10,000 because of budget limitations. Fourteen questions to which the officers responded were presented in the videotape. Each police officer also completed a questionnaire that included questions on demographics, training, and work experience, covering their age, sex, race, shift worked, years of police experience, education, training on search and seizure law, effectiveness of various types of training instructors and methods, how easily they could obtain advice about search and seizure questions they encountered, and court outcomes of search and seizure cases in which they were involved. Police department representatives completed a separate questionnaire providing department characteristics and information on search and seizure training and procedures, such as the number of sworn officers, existence of general training and the number of hours required, existence of in-service search and seizure training and the number of hours and testing required, existence of policies and procedures on search and seizure, and means

of advice available to officers about search and seizure questions. These data comprise Part 1. For purposes of comparison and interpretation of the police officer test scores, question responses were also obtained from other sources. Part 2 contains responses from 36 judges from states with search and seizure laws no more restrictive than the United States Supreme Court decisions, as well as responses from a demographic and work-experience questionnaire inquiring about their age, law school attendance, general judicial experience, and judicial experience and education specific to search and seizure laws. All geographic regions except New England and the Pacific were represented by the judges. Part 3, Comparison Data, contains answers to the 14 test questions only, from 15 elected district attorneys, 6 assistant district attorneys, the district attorney in another city and 11 of his assistant district attorneys, a police attorney with expertise in search and seizure law, 24 police academy trainees with no previous police work experience who were tested before search and seizure law training, a second group of 17 police academy trainees — some with police work experience but no search and seizure law training, 55 law enforcement officer trainees from a third academy tested immediately after search and seizure training, 7 technical college students with no previous education or training on search and seizure law, and 27 university criminal justice course students, also with no search and seizure law education or training.

Universe: All police officers in states where the search and seizure laws are no more restrictive than the United States Supreme Court decisions.

Sampling: The number of officers tested in particular cities was based on the number of police officers employed in cities of particular sizes in regions of the United States. None of the comparison groups was randomly selected.

Note: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for a complete description of the sampling procedures used to select the police officers and information about the selection of the comparison groups.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Police data

rectangular file structure

478 cases

69 variables

96-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Judges data

rectangular file structure

36 cases

35 variables

48-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Comparison data

rectangular file structure

165 cases

15 variables

16-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Memory, John Madison, and Barbara Smith
"Line police officer knowledge of search
and seizure law: Results of an exploratory
multi-city test" (Final Report). Washington,
DC: National Institute of Justice,
January 1988.

Memory, John Madison, and Barbara Smith
"Line police officer knowledge of search
and seizure law: National test" (Executive
Summary). Washington, DC: National In-
stitute of Justice, September 1987.

Documentation machine-readable only

Monkkonen, Eric

**Police departments, arrests and crime
in the United States, 1860-1920**

(ICPSR 7708)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

These data on 19th- and early 20th-century
police department and arrest behavior were
collected between 1975 and 1978 for a study
of police and crime in the United States. Raw
and aggregated time-series data are present-
ed in Parts 1 and 3 on 23 American cities for
most years during the period 1860-1920. The
data were drawn from annual reports of police
departments found in the Library of Congress

or in newspapers and legislative reports located
elsewhere. Variables in Part 1, for which the
city is the unit of analysis, include arrests for
drunkenness, conditional offenses and homi-
cides, persons dismissed or held, police per-
sonnel, and population. Part 3 aggregates the
data by year and reports some of these vari-
ables on a per capita basis using a linear inter-
polation from the last decennial census to es-
timate population. Part 2 contains data for 267
United States cities for the period 1880-1890
and was generated from the 1880 federal cen-
sus volume, *Report on the defective, depen-
dent, and delinquent classes*, published in
1888, and from the 1890 federal census vol-
ume, *Social statistics of cities*. Information in-
cludes police personnel and expenditures, ar-
rests, persons held overnight, trains entering
town, and population.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-
readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dic-
tionaries + SAS data definition statements +
SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR

OSIRIS data format with SAS and SPSS data
definition statements

Part 1

Raw data for 23 U.S. cities, 1860-1920

rectangular file structure

1,179 cases

14 variables

62-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

U.S. cities data, 1880-1890

rectangular file structure

267 cases

15 variables

61-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Aggregated U.S. cities, 1860-1920

rectangular file structure

61 cases

9 variables

48-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Monkkonen, Eric

"Toward a dynamic theory of crime and
the police: A criminal justice system per-
spective." *Historical Methods Newsletter*
(Fall 1977), 157-165.

Monkkonen, Eric

"Sources for criminal justice history."
Journal of Interdisciplinary History
(Winter 1978).

Documentation machine-readable only

Orne, Martin T., and Wayne G. Whitehouse

Use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive Interview for enhancing eyewitness recall: Philadelphia, 1988-1989

(ICPSR 9478)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0052.

Summary: This study investigated the effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview (a technique for stimulating memory) on the recall of events in a criminal incident. The data collected in the study address the following questions: (1) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview mitigate recall deficits that result from emotionally upsetting events? (2) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview improve recall when individuals recall events in narrative fashion? (3) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview improve recall when individuals are required to respond to each item in a set of focused questions? (4) Does the cognitive interview improve recall better than motivated control recall procedures? For this two-stage study, subjects were randomly assigned to receive hypnosis, cognitive interview, or control treatment. Stage 1 involved completing unrelated questionnaires and viewing a short film containing an emotionally upsetting criminal event. Stage 2 was conducted 3 to 13 days later (the average was 6.5 days) and involved baseline information gathering about the events in the film, application of the assigned treatment, and post-treatment written recall of the events. Data were collected from the written narratives provided by subjects and from an oral forced recall of events in a postexperimental interview. Variables in File 1 include total information (correct, incorrect, confabulations, and attributions) as well as new information given

in the post-treatment written narrative. The remaining variables in File 1 include score on Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A (HGSHS:A), repressor status, and number of days between viewing the film and completing the baseline and post-treatment interviews. Variables in File 2 were derived from the post-experimental oral forced recall interview and include total correct and incorrect responses and confidence ratings for correct and incorrect responses. The unit of observation is the individual. Class IV

Universe: All university students in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Note: The size of the samples used can result in moderate sampling errors. The use of a homogeneous sample of young adult volunteers makes it difficult to assess the generalizability of the findings to demographically dissimilar populations. The information contained in the data files is limited to the various measures derived from the baseline and post-treatment narratives and the post-experimental forced recall interview.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format and SPSS export files

Part 1

Baseline and treatment data file
rectangular file structure

72 cases

20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Post-experimental data file

rectangular file structure

72 cases

5 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Orne, Martin T., and Wayne G. Whitehouse
"The use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview for enhancing eyewitness recall." Merion Station, PA: Institute for Experimental Psychiatry, 1990.

Ostrom, Elinor

Decision-related research on the organization of service delivery systems in metropolitan areas: Police protection

(ICPSR 7427)

Summary: For the project which investigated the delivery of police services, the research design included five major clusters of variables: service conditions, the legal structure, organizational arrangements, manpower levels, and expenditure levels. Data were collected in the local jurisdictions in a sample of 80 SMSAs relating to specific services including patrol, traffic control, criminal investigation, radio communications, adult pre-trial detention, entry-level training, and crime laboratory analysis. One data file contains information for 1,761 police agencies. The second data file contains information for 1,885 service areas which are mutually exclusive geographical divisions of each SMSA which are the recipients of the police services.

Class I

Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker

Police referral practices and social service agency practices in three metropolitan areas, 1977

(ICPSR 7791)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0020.

Summary: The dataset contains two related studies conducted in the metropolitan areas of St. Louis, Missouri; Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida; and Rochester, New York. The study of police referral practices provides information on the types of calls made to police departments, the referrals made to social service agencies from these calls, and the pattern of citizen demands. Data for this study were collected from 26,465 calls for police service at 21 police departments. The 36 variables include the nature of the call, characteristics of the caller, and the type of agency receiving the referral. The sampling frame for the study of social service agency practices was any agency within the three metropolitan areas that agreed to participate in the study, accepted police referrals, and dealt with at least one of ten selected social con-

cerns (e.g., drug abuse, suicide prevention, aid to the elderly). The study classifies agencies according to the extent of their cooperation with the police, the range of the social services they provide, and their history of service provision. Budget information was also obtained to calculate the costs of alternative methods of social service delivery. Representatives of 103 agencies were interviewed, and data were collected for 139 variables. Data generated by the Social Service Agency questionnaire are available in two electronic formats: precoded data and narrative text. Class IV

Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker

Police services study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg

(ICPSR 8605)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0020.

Summary: The data for this study were collected in order to examine the delivery of police services in selected neighborhoods. The performance of differently organized police agencies were compared as they delivered services to different sets of comparable neighborhoods. Variables included in the study are total number of encounters, number of contacts with other officers, number of contacts with nonpolice support units, characteristics surrounding specific encounters, and citizen satisfaction. Class IV

Note: The entire dataset consists of 19 files: four are currently available. There are several aspects of the data which require mention:

- (1) Column locations and widths of variables noted in the data collection coding guides do not describe the data in their present format. Some of the variables noted in these coding guides have also been deleted from the data. Users should refer to the SPSS-X data definition statements provided or the SPSS-X DISPLAY DICTIONARY program for the current variable list and column locations.
- (2) The General Shift Data file contains a variable named TIMERUN. The values for this variable are incorrect. Analysis utilizing the variable will probably be misleading. Users of this file will note that 49 shifts are represented twice in the data. This occurred because a sin-

gle observer was unable to observe a shift in its entirety, thus requiring that the shift be split between two members of the research team. The split shift was then coded as two cases in the data. (3) Value labels are not provided in the data dictionary files for the variables identifying the observed neighborhoods, because these labels are unique in each jurisdiction. The variables identifying the neighborhoods contain some values which are not identified on the list of jurisdictions and neighborhoods. These values refer to combinations of neighborhoods. (4) The variable identifying the observed shift contains values that are not included in the original format of the variable. It is not known which shifts these values refer to. (5) SPSS data definition statements are not available for Part 4 of the dataset.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Citizen debriefing data

rectangular file structure

1,675 cases

152 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

General shift information

rectangular file structure

949 cases

170 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Part 3

Police encounters data

rectangular file structure

5,688 cases

594 variables

80-unit-long record

20 records per case

Part 4

Victimization survey data

rectangular file structure

12,019 cases

273 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Related publication:

Smith, Douglas A.

"Invoking the law: Determinants of police arrest decisions" (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation). Indiana University, 1982.

Pate, Antony M., and Sampson O. Annan

Community policing in Baltimore, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 9401)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0003.

Summary: This data collection was designed to investigate the effects of foot patrol and ombudsman policing on perceptions of the incidence of crime and community policing practices in Baltimore, Maryland. Data collected at Wave 1 measured perceptions of crime and community policing practices before the two new policing programs were introduced. Follow-up data for Wave 2 were collected approximately one year later and were designed to measure the effects of the new policing practices. Included on the instrument were questions on the perceived incidence of various crimes, police effectiveness and presence, disorder, property and personal crime and the likelihood of crime in general, feelings of safety, crime avoidance behaviors and the use of crime prevention devices, cohesion and satisfaction with neighborhoods, and awareness of victimization and victimization history. The instrument also included demographic questions on employment, education, race, and income. Class IV

Universe: All residents of Baltimore, Maryland.

Sampling: Multistage sampling based on neighborhood socioeconomics.

Note: The combination file contains all cases with data in both Waves 1 and 2, including all variables from each wave.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Wave 1
rectangular file structure
921 cases
229 variables
250-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Wave 2
rectangular file structure
636 cases
217 variables
232-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Combination
rectangular file structure
636 cases
446 variables
250-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Pate, A.M., and S.O. Annan
"The Baltimore community policing experiment: Summary report" (Draft report submitted to the National Institute of Justice). Washington, DC: The Police Foundation, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Pate, Antony M., and Lorie E. Fridell
Police use of force [United States]: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences, 1991-1992
(ICPSR 6274)
(Diskette D00143)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-0028.

Summary: This national survey was designed to collect information on police departmental policies and practices pertaining to the use of physical force — both deadly and less than lethal — by law enforcement officers. A further objective was to investigate the enforcement of these policies by examin-

ing the extent to which complaints of policy violations were reviewed and violations punished. Additionally, the survey sought to determine the extent to which departments kept records on the use of force, and to collect from those agencies that recorded this information data relating to how frequently officers used force, the characteristics of officers who did and did not have complaints filed against them, and the training of recruits on the appropriate use of force. The study also provides data on citizen complaints of excessive force, the disposition of those complaints, and litigation concerning allegations of excessive force. Additional variables provide agency size, demographic characteristics, and workload.

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Sampling: A list of law enforcement agencies was used from the Law Enforcement Sector portion of the 1990 Justice Agency List (JAL) produced by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census. To ensure adequate representation of all agencies, a stratified sampling procedure was used to select agencies within jurisdiction size categories. After the stratification procedure was applied, 28 selected agencies were removed as ineligible. The total sample size was 1,697 law enforcement agencies.

Note: (1) Data collected for Section IV of the survey instrument, "Assaults Against Police Officers," comprise a different study and are not included in this data collection. (2) The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
1,111 cases
533 variables
533-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publication:

Pate, Antony M., and Lorie A. Fridell
"Police use of force: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences" (Final Report). Washington, DC: Police Foundation, October 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Pate, Antony, and Edwin E. Hamilton

Evaluation of the New York City police cadet corps, 1986-1989

(ICPSR 9980)
(Diskettes D00200-D00201)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0025.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to examine whether the Police Cadet Corps program in New York City had achieved its goal of improving the police force through additional training of applicants with higher education. The evaluation of the program was designed to answer questions such as (1) How was the program recruitment implemented, and with what success? (2) What were the role-related perceptions and attitudes of the cadets and how did they differ, if at all, among different types of cadets and from those of the members of the latest recruit class? (3) How, if at all, did the program experience affect the cadets' perceptions and attitudes? and (4) How did the attitudes and perceptions of cadets compare to noncadet recruits with and without some college education in the same academy class? Four cohorts of cadets were asked to complete several different questionnaires throughout the course of the program, which culminated in graduation from the police academy. Two sets of noncadet recruits from the academy were also included in the research. Major variables in the data collection detail reasons for entry into the police department, opinions regarding police, and perceptions and attitudes toward the police cadet program. Some questionnaires also provided information on demographic characteristics of the cadets (race, sex, marital status, military service and branch, highest level of education, family income, and year of birth). The unit of observation is the New York City police cadet.

Universe: All New York City police cadets from 1986-1988.

Note: Some numbers in Figure 1 of the codebook (i.e., cadets first hired) are different from the report filed with NIJ. There is a sharp drop from the number of surveys given at the beginning of the cadet program to those given at the end, or upon exit from the academy. Data for several groups (Parts 4 and 18, Parts 5 and 19, and Parts 10, 14, and 20) were combined into single files without complete directions on how to separate them. Splitting these files sometimes resulted in a different number than was given in Figure 1. Also, there are duplicate ID numbers in eight datasets (Parts 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18-20).

Extent of collection: 20 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: 1986 cadet cohort, Wave 1
Part 2: 1986 cadet cohort, Wave 2
Part 3: 1986 cadet cohort, Wave 3
Part 4: 1986 cadet cohort, Wave 4
Part 5: 1986 cadet cohort, Wave 5
Part 6: 1987A cadet cohort, Wave 1
Part 7: 1987A cadet cohort, Wave 2
Part 8: 1987A cadet cohort, Wave 3
Part 9: 1987A cadet cohort, Wave 4
Part 10: 1987A cadet cohort, Wave 5
Part 11: 1987B cadet cohort, Wave 1
Part 12: 1987B cadet cohort, Wave 2
Part 13: 1987B cadet cohort, Wave 3
Part 14: 1987B cadet cohort, Wave 4
Part 15: 1988 cadet cohort, Wave 1
Part 16: 1988 cadet cohort, Wave 2
Part 17: 1988 cadet cohort, Wave 3
Part 18: 1988 recruits, Wave 1
Part 19: 1988 recruits, Wave 2
Part 20: 1989 recruits, Wave 1

rectangular file structure

6 to 858 cases per part

129 to 302 variables per part

153 to 330-unit-long record per part

1 record per case

Related publication:

Pate, Antony M., and Edwin E. Hamilton.

"The New York City Police Cadet Corps" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Pate, Antony, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan

Spouse abuse replication project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 6008)

(Diskette D00183)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-K003.

Summary: The Metro-Dade project replicated an earlier study of domestic violence, the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (**Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982** [ICPSR 8250]), which was conducted by the Police Foundation with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. The Metro-Dade study employed a research design that tested the relative effectiveness of various combinations of treatments that were randomly assigned in two stages. Initially, eligible spouse battery cases were assigned to either an arrest or a nonarrest condition. Later, cases were assigned either to receive or not to receive a follow-up investigation and victim counseling from a detective working with the Safe Streets Unit (SSU), a unit that deals specifically with domestic violence. Given the various treatment conditions employed, three types of dependent variables were examined: (1) prevalence — the proportion of suspects who engaged in repeat incidents, (2) incidence — the frequency with which repeat incidents occurred, and (3) "time to failure" — the interval between the presenting incident and subsequent incidents. Initial interviews were conducted with victims soon after the presenting incident, and follow-up interviews were attempted six months later. The interviews were conducted in either English or Spanish. The interview questions requested detailed background information about the suspect, victim, and any family members living with the victim at the time of the interview, including age, gender, and marital and employment status. Parallel sets of employment and education questions were asked about the victim and the suspect. Additionally, the interview questionnaire was designed to collect information on (1) the history of the victim's relationship with the suspect; (2) the nature of the presenting incident, including physical violence, property damage, and threats; (3) causes of the presenting incident, including the use of alcohol and drugs by both the victim and the offender; (4) actions

taken by the police when they arrived on the scene; (5) the victim's evaluation of the services rendered by the police on the scene; (6) the nature of the follow-up contact by a detective from the Safe Street Unit and an evaluation of the services provided; (7) the victim's history of abuse by the offender; and (8) the nature of subsequent abuse since the presenting incident. Data for Parts 1 and 2 are self-reported data, obtained from interviews with victims. Part 4 consists of data recorded on Domestic Violence Continuation Report forms, indicating subsequent assaults or domestic disputes, and Part 5 contains criminal history data on suspects from arrest reports, indicating a subsequent arrest.

Universe: Simple domestic assault complaints (victim and suspected assailant) in Dade County, Florida.

Sampling: Every case of domestic assault that met the selection criteria was included in the study.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Initial Interview data
rectangular file structure
554 cases
545 variables
740-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Six-month follow-up interview data
rectangular file structure
321 cases
314 variables
460-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Selected variables from initial and follow-up interview data
rectangular file structure
907 cases
74 variables
125-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4	65 years or older, number of female-headed families, number of index crimes, number of families below the poverty level, city expenditures, and police expenditures. City arrest data include information on number of arrests disposed and number of males, females, Blacks, and whites arrested. Also included are data on the number of cases released by police, denied by prosecutors, and acquitted, and data on the number of convicted cases given prison terms. Class IV
Domestic violence continuation data	
rectangular file structure	
908 cases	
77 variables	
127-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 5	Universe: Cities in Los Angeles County, California.
Suspect criminal history data	
rectangular file structure	
911 cases	
52 variables	
110-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 6	Sampling: Eligible cities met all of the following criteria: (1) The city's demographic data were published in the <i>1983 County and City Data Book</i> , (2) The police department made more than 300 felony arrests per year, and (3) The police department agreed to participate in the study. Fifteen arresting agencies, including the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, were excluded.
Randomized treatments data	
rectangular file structure	
916 cases	
104 variables	
120-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Related publication:	
Pate, Antony, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan	
"Metro-Dade spouse abuse replication project" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.	
Documentation machine-readable only	
Petersilia, Joan, Allan F. Abrahamse, and James Q. Wilson	
Police performance and case attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980-1981	
(ICPSR 9352)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CK-0072.	
Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to investigate the effects of crime rates, city characteristics, and police departments' financial resources on felony case attrition rates in 28 cities located in Los Angeles County, California. Demographic data for this collection were obtained from the <i>1983 County and City Data Book</i> . Arrest data were collected directly from the 1980 and 1981 California Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS) data files maintained by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics. City demographic variables include total population, minority population, population aged	
Petersilia, Joan, Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Peter W. Greenwood	
Evaluation of a repeat offender unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987-1989	
(ICPSR 9793)	
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0056.	

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to evaluate the impact of a Repeat Offender Unit in Phoenix. Repeat Offender Programs are police-initiated procedures for patrolling and apprehending likely offenders in communities. These units typically rely on the cooperation of police and prosecutors who work together to identify, convict, and incarcerate individuals who are judged likely to commit crimes, especially serious crimes, at high rates. For this study, previous offenders were assigned either to a control or an experimental group. If an individual assigned to the experimental group was later arrested, the case received special attention by the Repeat Offender Program. Staff of the Repeat Offender Program worked closely with the county attorney's office to thoroughly document the case and to obtain victim and witness cooperation. If the individual was in the control group and was later arrested, no additional action was taken by the program staff. Variables include assignment to the experimental or control group, jail status, probation and parole status, custody status, number of felony arrests, type of case, bond amount, number of counts against the individual, type of counts against the individual, number of prior convictions, arresting agency, case outcome, type of incarceration imposed, and length of incarceration imposed. Class IV

Universe: All offenders processed by the Maricopa County Court in 1987.

Sampling: Computerized random sample with individuals assigned to either a control or an experimental group but with one exception: If an individual assigned to one group was found to be "connected" to an individual in the other group, the assignment of the cases was changed so that the "connected" individuals were in the same group.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,194 cases
102 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Related publications:

Abrahamse, A.F., P.A. Ebener, and P.W. Greenwood

"An experimental evaluation of the Phoenix repeat offender program" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Abrahamse, A.F., et al.

"An experimental evaluation of the Phoenix repeat offender program." *Justice Quarterly* 8 (1991), 140-168.

Documentation machine-readable only

Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, and Michael Gilliland

Forensic evidence and the police, 1976-1980

(ICPSR 8186)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0064.

Summary: The data in this collection focus on adult cases in the serious crime categories of homicide (and related death investigations), rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, and arson. Data for four cities are included in this dataset: Peoria, Chicago, Kansas City, and Oakland. A sampling approach was used in Chicago, Oakland, and Kansas City, the largest jurisdictions, while all crimes processed by the crime laboratory in Peoria were included. Three sources are used for the collection: police, court, and laboratory records. The primary source is police case files. These files consist of all reports submitted by police personnel during an investigation of a suspected criminal offense, including the initial report taken by the responding patrol officer, the detective's reports, all follow-up supplemental reports, statements taken from witnesses and possible suspects, arrest reports, a detailed report describing the evidence collected by the evidence technician, and other documents. Crime laboratory reports are also included in this dataset. These files contain information identifying the evidence submitted, the examiner's work sheets and notes, photographs, the final laboratory results of the scientist's examinations, and often notes made by the scientist of conversations with investigating officers. Finally, prosecutor or court files were reviewed for information regarding the dispositions of suspects who were arrested and formally

charged. The records provide the initial and final charges filed against the defendant, the manner in which the case was adjudicated (dismissal, guilty plea, final case), the final case outcome, and the sentence given the defendant. There are eight files in this dataset. Each of the four cities has one file for cases with physical evidence and one file for cases where physical evidence was not collected or examined. The number of cases varies in the files, with the total number of cases being 2,659 and the approximate number of variables being 120. Each file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966

(ICPSR 9087)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. The grant number is OLEA-006.

Summary: This survey was designed to explore perceptions and attitudes of police officers of three metropolitan areas toward their work and the organizations and publics with which they interact. Issues of interest include (1) the nature of police careers and police work and officers' satisfaction with their jobs, (2) officers' orientations toward policing tasks and their relationships with the public, and (3) officers' perceptions of organizations and systems that influence or change police work. Class IV

Universe: Police officers in major metropolitan areas of the United States.

Sampling: Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington, DC) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were (1) Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), (2) Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts), and (3) Washington, DC (precincts 6, 10, 13, and 14). Simple random samples of approximately 25 police officers in each of the eight precincts were drawn from department

rosters. The response rate was nearly 100 percent.

Note: Several of the variables were coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The number of variables reported by SPSS is given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: **Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966** (ICPSR 9085) and **Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966** (ICPSR 9086).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

203 cases

507 variables

672-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.)

"Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas." U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. II, Section II. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966

(ICPSR 9086)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. The grant number is OLEA-006.

Summary: These data have been influential in the development of theories of police behavior. Variables in the collection supply information on the nature and context of encounters between citizens and the police. Data are

included on the characteristics and roles of individuals involved in an encounter, relationships among the participants in the encounter, individuals' definitions of the situation after the arrival of police, specific police actions and manner of police behavior during the encounter, and informal characterizations by police of participants involved in the encounter. In cases where offender suspects were involved, information was collected on restraints employed, searches, interrogations, confessions, advisement of rights, booking, and other arrest processes. Class IV

Universe: All encounters between citizens and police in major metropolitan areas of the United States.

Sampling: Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington, DC) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), (2) Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts), and (3) Washington, DC (precincts 6, 10, 13, and 14). Stratified probability samples of police tours of duty were drawn. Evening and weekend shifts were overrepresented to maximize the number of encounters observed.

Note: Each of the files in this collection is accompanied by an OSIRIS dictionary that provides variable locations and abbreviated variable labels. Codebooks are available for Part 2 and Part 5 only. Facsimiles of the original coding forms are available for Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5. These forms may provide enough information for some types of analyses depending on the variables of interest. Several of the variables in these files were coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The number of variables SPSS reports for these files are given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: **Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966** (ICPSR 9085) and **Attitudes and perceptions of police**

officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087).

Extent of collection: 5 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries

Logical record length data format

Part 1

General data: Observers' summaries of recorded encounters

rectangular file structure

840 cases

679 variables

868-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police initiated encounters

rectangular file structure

738 cases

752 variables

939-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Citizen initiated contacts with police

In field areas

rectangular file structure

282 cases

721 variables

907-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Police dispatch records

rectangular file structure

6,172 cases

25 variables

43-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Service-called initiated encounter

rectangular file structure

4,371 cases

719 variables

906-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Friedrich, R.J.

"The impact of organizational, individual, and situational factors on police behavior" (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation).

Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1977.

Reiss, A.J., Jr.

The police and the public. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1971.

Reiss, A.J., Jr.

"Systematic observation of natural social phenomena." In Herbert L. Costner (ed.), *Sociological methodology*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1971.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966

(ICPSR 9085)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. The grant number is OLEA-006.

Summary: This data collection was designed to explore attitudes toward crime and the police and to examine factors related to criminal victimization and the reporting of crime incidents to the police. It combines a victimization survey with data on citizens' attitudes toward crime and the police and information on behavior in response to crime or the threat of crime. Variables provide information about neighborhood characteristics, individual demographic attributes (e.g., age, race, gender, education, income, religion, marital status), perception of crime, social environment, the criminal justice system, experiences with the police, criminal victimization experiences, protective measures taken, victim-offender relationship, characteristics of the crime incident, police response to crime reports, and victim perceptions of and satisfaction with police response. Class IV

Universe: The adult population (any household member 18 years or older) in major metropolitan areas of the United States.

Sampling: Precincts were selected to represent high and low income populations living in high crime areas. Within areas, probability samples were drawn. The sites selected were Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), and Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts).

Note: While OSIRIS dictionaries providing variable locations and abbreviated variable labels accompany both files in this collection, only Part 1, Contact Data, is documented by a codebook. The only additional documentation available for Part 2, Resident Data, is a facsimile of the original coding form. There is, howev-

er, considerable overlap between the two parts, and the Contact Data codebook can be used for Resident Data also. Many of the variables were originally coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The numbers of variables SPSS reports are given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: **Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966** (ICPSR 9086), and **Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966** (ICPSR 9087).

Extent of collection: 2 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Contact data

rectangular file structure

343 cases

1,836 variables

1,925-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Resident data

rectangular file structure

1,469 cases

1,469 variables

1,986-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.)

"Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas." U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. I, Section I. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.)

"Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas." U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice Field Survey III, Vol. I, Section II. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Scrivner, Ellen M.

Role of police psychology in controlling excessive force in 50 large cities in the United States, 1992

(ICPSR 6402)

(Diskette D00246)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 92-IJ-CX-0002.

Summary: As part of the development of an information base for subsequent policy initiatives, the National Institute of Justice sponsored a nationwide survey of police psychologists to learn more about the characteristics of officers who abuse force, the types of measures police psychologists recommend to control police violence, and the role of police psychologists in preventing and identifying individual police officers at risk for use of excessive force. Police personnel divisions in 50 large cities were contacted for names and addresses of the police psychologists who provided services to their departments. Data were collected using a telephone interview protocol that included 61 questions. In this study, excessive force was defined as a violation of a police department's use-of-force policy by an incumbent officer that was serious enough to warrant a referral to the police psychologist. Background information collected on respondents included years with the department, years as a police psychologist, if the position was salaried or consultant, and how often the psychologist met with the police chief. A battery of questions pertaining to screening was asked, including whether the psychologist performed pre-employment psychological screening and what methods were used to identify job candidates with a propensity to use excessive force. Questions regarding monitoring procedures asked if and how police officer behavior was monitored and if incumbent officers were tested for propensity to use excessive force. Items concerning police training included which officers the psychologist trained, what types of training covering excessive force were conducted, and what modules should be included in training to reduce excessive force. Information about mental health services was elicited, with questions on whether the psychologist counseled officers charged with excessive force, what models were used, how the psychologist knew if the intervention had been successful, what factors limited the effectiveness of counseling police officers,

characteristics of officers prone to use excessive force, how these officers are best identified, and who or what has the most influence on these officers. General opinion questions asked about factors that increase excessive force behavior and what services could be utilized to reduce excessive force.

Universe: Police psychologists serving police departments in cities with populations over 100,000 in the United States.

Sampling: Police psychologists representing 50 of the largest police departments in the United States in cities with populations exceeding 100,000 were chosen. Cities were selected from two sources: *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States* (1990) and the *Jeffers Directory* (1990).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

65 cases

199 variables

889-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Scrivner, Ellen M.

"The role of police psychology in controlling excessive force" (Research Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Shannon, Lyle W.

Sanctions in the justice system, 1942-1977: The effects on offenders in Racine, Wisconsin

(ICPSR 8530)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0013.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to evaluate the effectiveness of judicial intervention and varying degrees of sanction severity by comparing persons who have been processed at the juvenile or adult level in the justice system with persons who have not. The main research question was whether the number of judicial interventions and severity of sanctions had any effects on the seriousness of offenders' future offenses or the decision to desist from such behavior. Variables include characteristics of the person who had the police contact as well as items specific to a particular police contact. Others are the number of police contacts, seriousness of police contacts, severity of sanctions, age, cohort, and decade the contact occurred. Class IV

Universe: Persons in Racine, Wisconsin, born in 1942, 1949, and 1955.

Sampling: The sample population included 6,127 persons from three birth cohorts (1942, 1949, and 1955).

Note: The files are contact-by-contact data files, that is, the contact (not the person) is the unit of analysis. Each contact becomes a record. There can be multiple records (contacts) per individual. Each individual is identified by the variable called UID (Unique Identification Number).

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Interview and police contact

rectangular file structure

15,245 cases

198 variables

80-unit-long record

12 records per case

Part 2

Police contact data

rectangular file structure

15,245 cases

96 variables

80-unit-long record

12 records per case

Related publication:

Shannon, Lyle

A more precise evaluation of the effects of sanctions.

Sherman, Lawrence W., Patrick R. Gartin, and Michael E. Buerger

**Repeat complaint address policing:
Two field experiments in Minneapolis,
1985-1987**

(ICPSR 9788)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0037.

Summary: A leading sociological theory of crime is the "routine activities" approach (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The premise of this theory is that the rate of occurrence of crime is affected by the convergence in time and space of three elements: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of guardianship against crime. The purpose of this study was to provide empirical evidence for the routine activities theory by investigating criminal data on places. This study deviates from traditional criminology research by analyzing places instead of collectivities as units of spatial analysis. There are two phases to this study. The purpose of the first phase was to test whether crime occurs randomly in space or is concentrated in "hot spots." Telephone calls for police service made in 1985 and 1986 to the Minneapolis Police Department were analyzed for patterns and concentration of repeat calls and were statistically tested for randomness. For the second phase of the study, two field experiments were designed to test the effectiveness of a proactive police strategy called Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP). Samples of residential and commercial addresses that generated the most concentrated and most frequent repeat calls were divided into groups of experimental and control addresses, resulting in matched pairs. The experimental addresses were then subjected to a more focused proactive policing. The purposes of the RECAP experimentation were to test the effectiveness of proactive police strategy, as measured through the reduction in the incidence of calls to the police and, in so doing, to provide empirical evidence on the routine activities theory. Variables in this collection include the number of calls for police service in both 1986 and 1987 to the control addresses for each experimental pair, the number of calls for police service in both 1986 and 1987 to the experimental addresses for each experimental pair, numerical differences between calls in 1987 and 1986 for both the control addresses and experimental addresses in each experimental pair, percentage difference between calls in 1987 and 1986 for both the control addresses and the experimental addresses in

each experimental pair, and a variable that indicates whether or not the experimental pair was used in the experimental analysis. The unit of observation for the first phase of the study is the recorded telephone call to the Minneapolis Police Department for police service and assistance. The unit of analysis for the second phase is the matched pair of control and experimental addresses for both the residential and commercial address samples of the RECAP experiments.

Universe: All recorded telephone calls to the Minneapolis Police Department between December 15, 1985, and December 15, 1986, that generated a police patrol dispatch, and all addresses in Minneapolis between 1986 and 1987.

Sampling: In the first phase, 323,979 telephone call records were selected by the investigators from all the calls made to the Minneapolis Police Department's computer-aided dispatching system during the period from December 15, 1985, to December 15, 1986, after deleting from the complete pool all calls that did not generate police patrol dispatches, i.e., fire, ambulance, and administrative police records calls. In the second phase, investigators selected 2,000 addresses with the most calls from the total pool of addresses that generated calls to police. Each address was then labeled as residential or commercial and the lists for these categories were rank-ordered by number of calls. Then the top 250 addresses in each category were identified as RECAP project targets with 125 of these randomly selected as RECAP experimental addresses and the remaining 125 as control addresses.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Commercial raw data
rectangular file structure
125 cases
9 variables
48-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Residential raw data
rectangular file structure
125 case
9 variables
46-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Sherman, Lawrence W., Janell D. Schmidt, and Dennis P. Rogan

Milwaukee domestic violence experiment, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 9966)
(Diskette D00171)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-K043.

Summary: This study represents a modified replication of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (**Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982**[ICPSR 8250]). The Minneapolis study found arrest to be an effective deterrent against repeat domestic violence. The two key purposes of the current study were (1) to examine the possible differences in reactions to arrest, and (2) to compare the effects of short- and long-term incarceration associated with arrest. Research protocol involved 35 patrol officers in four Milwaukee police districts screening domestic violence cases for eligibility, then calling police headquarters to request a randomly assigned disposition. The three possible randomly assigned dispositions were (1) Code 1, which consisted of arrest and at least one night in jail, unless the suspect posted bond, (2) Code 2, which consisted of arrest and immediate release on recognizance from the booking area at police headquarters, or as soon as possible, and (3) Code 3, which consisted of a standard Miranda-style script warning read by police to both suspect and victim. A battered women's shelter hotline system provided the primary measurement of the frequency of violence by the same suspects both before and after each case leading to a randomized police action. Other forms of measurement included arrests of the suspect both before and after the offense, as well as offenses against the same victim. Initial victim interviews were attempted within one month after the first 900 incidents

were compiled. A second victim interview was attempted six months after the incident for all 1,200 cases. Data collected for this study included detailed data on each of the 1,200 randomized events, less detailed data on an additional 854 cases found ineligible, "pipeline" data on the frequency of domestic violence in the four Milwaukee police districts, official measures of prior and subsequent domestic violence for both suspects and victims, interviews of arrested suspects for eligible and ineligible cases, criminal justice system dispositions of the randomized arrests, results of urinalysis tests of drug and alcohol use for some arrestees, and log attempts to obtain interviews from suspects and victims. Demographic variables include victim and suspect age, race, education, employment status, and marital status. Additional information obtained includes victim-offender relationships, alcohol and drug use during incident, substance of conflict, nature of victim injury and medical treatment as reported by police and victims, characteristics of suspects in the Code 1 and 2 arrest groups, victim and suspect reports of who called police, and victim and suspect versions of speed of police response.

Universe: Misdemeanor domestic battery incidents.

Sampling: Calls received by the Milwaukee Police regarding misdemeanor domestic assault were screened by police officers to establish eligibility for the experiment. Eligible calls were referred to the Crime Control Institute staff, who randomly assigned one of three treatments. Selection of cases continued until 1,200 eligible cases were obtained.

Note: The Follow-Up Interview Data contain more cases than the Victim Initial Interview Data because the researchers subsequently included some respondents who did not participate in the initial interviews.

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Case log data

rectangular file structure
2,054 cases
23 variables
73-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Criminal justice processing data

rectangular file structure
1,200 cases
26 variables
73-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Eligible cases data

rectangular file structure
1,200 cases
51 variables
128-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Hotline data

rectangular file structure
2,767 cases
38 variables
135-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Suspect history data

rectangular file structure
1,200 cases
129 variables
430-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6

Victim initial interview data

rectangular file structure
705 cases
527 variables
854-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7

Follow-up interview data

rectangular file structure
921 cases
395 variables
925-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Sherman, Lawrence W.

"The Milwaukee domestic violence experiment" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1990.

Berk, Richard A., and Lawrence W. Sherman
"Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault." *American Sociological Review* 49 (April 1984), 261-272.

Documentation machine-readable only

Skogan, Wesley G.

Evaluation of the impact of innovative policing programs on social disorder in seven cities in the United States, 1983-1990

(ICPSR 6215)

(Diskette D00134)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 92-IJ-CX-0008.

Summary: This study was designed to permit a "meta-evaluation" of the impact of alternative policing programs on social disorder. Examples of social disorder include bands of teenagers deserting school and congregating on street corners, solicitation by prostitutes and panhandlers, public drinking, vandalism, verbal harassment of women on the street, street violence, and open gambling and drug use. The data used in this study were taken from studies conducted between 1983 and 1990 in seven cities. For this collection, a common set of questions was identified and recoded into a consistent format across studies. The studies were conducted using similar sampling and interviewing procedures, and in almost every case used a quasi-experimental research design. For each target area studied, a different, matched area was designated as a comparison area where no new policing programs were begun. Surveys of residents were conducted in the target and comparison areas before the programs began (Wave I) and again after they had been in operation for a period ranging from ten months to two-and-a-half years (Wave II). The data contain information regarding police visibility and contact, encounters with police, victimization, fear and worry about crime, household protection and personal precautions, neighborhood conditions and problems, and demographic characteristics of respondents including race, marital status, employment status, education, sex, age, and income. The policing methods researched included community-oriented policing

ing and traditional intensive enforcement programs.

Universe: Residents aged 19 years and older in the cities of Houston, Texas; Newark, New Jersey; Baltimore, Maryland; Madison, Wisconsin; Birmingham, Alabama; Oakland, California; and Denver, Colorado.

Sampling: The original studies used random sampling.

Note: Many of the variables in this dataset have a high proportion of missing data. This is primarily because not all questions were asked in each of the original studies. The original studies on which this data collection is based include Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496); Community policing in Baltimore, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9401); Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9962); Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987-1990 (ICPSR 6480); and Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6482).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
8,155 cases
378 variables
397-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Skogan, Wesley G.

"The impact of policing on social disorder" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Skogan, Wesley G.

"The impact of community policing on neighborhood residents." In Dennis Rosenbaum (ed.), *Community policing*. Sage Publications, 1994, pp. 167-181.

Documentation machine-readable only

Spelman, William, and Dale K. Brown

Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime, 1979

(ICPSR 8185)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0107.

Summary: This dataset replicates the citizen reporting component of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department's Response Time Analysis. Information is included on 3,300 reported crime incidents of aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, burglary, larceny-theft, forcible rape, and robbery. The data cover citizen calls to police between April 21 and December 7, 1979. There are four files to this dataset, one each for Jacksonville, Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California. The data are taken from police dispatch records and interviews of citizens requesting police assistance. The variables taken from the dispatch records include the dispatch times; call priority; police travel time; age, sex, and race of the caller; response code; number of suspects; and area of the city in which the call originated. The variables taken from the citizen interviews include respondent's role in the incident (victim, caller, victim-caller, witness-caller), incident location, relationship of caller to victim, number of victims, identification of suspect, interaction with police, and others. There are approximately 250 variables in this dataset. Each file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

disorder were employed. The data are stored in two files. Included in the first file are variables concerning the respondent's personal characteristics such as age, sex, ethnic origin, marital status, educational level, relationship to deceased officer, and employment. Also included are experiences and emotional reactions to the death of the officer and clinical symptoms of psychological distress. The file also offers information on the deceased officer's demographic characteristics such as age at time of death, sex, ethnic origin, educational level, number of times married, and number of years in law enforcement, as well as the date and time of the incident. The second file contains variables on the respondent's relationship with friends and relatives before and after the traumatic event, behavioral changes of survivors' children following the death, financial impacts on survivors, and satisfaction with treatment and responses received from police departments.

Universe: Surviving spouses of police officers killed between November 1982 and February 1986 in the United States.

Restrictions: Data also were collected on the reactions of police department officials, but this file was not made available for archiving. For further information, contact the principal investigator directly.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Survivor demographic information

rectangular file structure

175 cases

182 variables

248-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Survivor relationship information

rectangular file structure

175 cases

78 variables

91-unit-long record

1 record per case

Stillman, Frances A.

**Concerns of police survivors, 1986:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 9327)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0012.

Summary: This data collection was designed to assess the impact of line-of-duty deaths of law enforcement officers on their family members in terms of the psychological, emotional, and financial effects. To assess the impact of the traumatic event, a wide variety of clinical and psychiatric measures of psychological

Related publications:

Stillman, F.

"Line-of-duty deaths: Survivor and departmental responses" (Research in Brief). Washington DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Stillman, Frances A.

"Psychological responses of surviving spouses of public safety officers killed accidentally or feloniously in the line of duty" (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation). Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, 1986.

Documentation machine-readable only

Teplin, Linda A.

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

(ICPSR 8438)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-4079.

Summary: Data on police-citizen encounters were collected to explore the peace-keeping functions of the police and their handling of encounters with mentally ill persons. The data were gathered through observations by researchers riding in police cars in two Chicago police districts during a 14-month period in 1980-1981. There are two parts to this dataset. First, information was collected once per shift on the general level of activity during the shift and the observer's perceptions of emotions/attitudes displayed by the police officers he/she observed. Also, information is included for each of the 270 shifts about the personal characteristics, work history, and working relationships of the police officers observed. The second part of the dataset contains detailed information on each police-citizen encounter including its nature, location, police actions and/or responses, citizens involved, and their characteristics and behavior. A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each encounter so that information about police officer characteristics from the first ("shift-level") part of the dataset may be matched with the second ("encounter-level") part. There are 1,382 police-citizen encounters involving 2,555 citizens in this collection, and the data reside in two files. There are three cards per case in the Shift Level Data File and sixteen cards

per case in the Encounter Level Data File. Missing data were recoded to 9's by the Principal Investigator and can mean either actual missing data or unknown or inapplicable data. The logical record length of both files is 80 characters. Class IV

Uchida, Craig D., and Laure W. Brooks

Violence against police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984-1986

(ICPSR 9347)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0022.

Summary: This data collection examines individual and situational characteristics of nonfatal assaults on police officers in the Baltimore County Police Department. In the assault data, variables include: (1) information on the officer such as age, race, sex, height, weight, education, rank, assignment, years of experience, weapon, and injury sustained, (2) information on the offender(s) such as age, race, sex, height, weight, weapon, injury sustained, and arrest status, and (3) information on the actual situation and incident itself such as type of call anticipated, type of call encountered, type of location, numbers of persons present (by role, e.g., assaulter, non-assaulter, complainant, etc.), type of initial officer action, actions of suspect before assault, sobriety/drug use by suspects, and final disposition. The calls for service data were collected to provide an indication of the frequency of various types of calls. In these data, variables include time of call, initial call category, disposition code, and sheet ID.

Universe: All calls for service in Baltimore County, Maryland, from 1984 through 1986.

Sampling: For Part 2, Calls for Service Data, an activity sample was based on calls for police services that were received between January 1, 1987, and March 31, 1987. From this 90-day period, 14 days of calls were randomly selected.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SAS data definition statements (for Part 1 only) + SPSS data definition statements (for Part 1 only)

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSSx export file for Part 1 only

Part 1

Assaults data (raw data)

rectangular file structure

1,550 cases

110 variables

468-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Calls for service data

rectangular file structure

15,196 cases

4 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

terials seized, arrest made, cases charged by prosecutor, type of attorney, whether a motion to suppress the warrant was filed, outcomes of motions, appeal status, and number of arrestees. Class IV

Universe: All search warrants filed in the United States in 1984 and 1985.

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image data format

Part 1

Jurisdiction of river

rectangular file structure

237 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 2

Jurisdiction of mountain

rectangular file structure

87 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 3

Jurisdiction of plains

rectangular file structure

302 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 4

Jurisdiction of border

rectangular file structure

312 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 5

Jurisdiction of hill

rectangular file structure

258 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Part 6

Jurisdiction of forest

rectangular file structure

209 cases

235 variables

80-unit-long record

4 records per case

Uchida, Craig D., and Timothy S. Bynum

**Effects of "United States vs. Leon"
on police search warrant practices,
1984-1985**

(ICPSR 9348)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0015.

Summary: This data collection examines the impact of the Supreme Court decision in "United States vs. Leon" on police search warrant applications in seven jurisdictions. For this collection, which is one of the few data collections currently available for the study of warrant activities, data were gathered from search warrant applications filed during a three-month period before the Leon decision and three months after it. Each warrant application can be tracked through the criminal justice system to its disposition. The file contains variables on the contents of the warrant such as rank of applicant, specific area of search, offense type, material sought, basis of evidence, status of informants, and reference to good faith. Additional variables concern the results of the warrant application and include items such as ma-

Part 7

Jurisdiction of harbor
rectangular file structure
735 cases
235 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

Related publications:

- Uchida, C.D., T. Bynum, D. Rogan, and D. Murasky
"Acting in good faith: The effects of United States vs. Leon on the police and courts." *Arizona Law Review* 30 (1988), 467-495.
Uchida, C.D., T. Bynum, D. Rogan, and D. Murasky
"The effects of United States vs. Leon on the police search warrant practices" (Research in Action, NCJ 106630). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Uchida, Craig D., Brian Forst, and Sampson O. Annan

Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 9962)
(Diskette D00119)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 87-IJ-CX-0058 and 87-IJ-CX-0015.

Summary: These data were collected in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, to examine the effectiveness of alternative drug enforcement strategies. A further objective was to compare the relative effectiveness of strategies drawn from professional- versus community-oriented models of policing. The professional model emphasizes police responsibility for crime control, whereas the community model stresses the importance of a police-citizen partnership in crime control. At each site, experimental treatments were applied to selected police beats. The Oakland Police Department implemented a high-visibility enforcement effort consisting of undercover buy-bust operations, aggressive patrols, and motor vehicle stops, while the Birmingham Police Department engaged in somewhat less visible buy-busts and sting operations. Both departments attempted a community-oriented approach involving

door-to-door contacts with residents. In Oakland, four beats were studied: One beat used a special drug enforcement unit, another used a door-to-door community policing strategy, a third used a combination of these approaches, and the fourth beat served as a control group. In Birmingham, three beats were chosen: Drug enforcement was conducted by the narcotics unit in one beat; door-to-door policing, as in Oakland, was used in another beat; and a police substation was established in the third beat. To evaluate the effectiveness of these alternative strategies, data were collected from three sources. First, a panel survey was administered in two waves on a pre-test/post-test basis. The panel survey data addressed the ways in which citizens' perceptions of drug activity, crime problems, neighborhood safety, and police service were affected by the various policing strategies. Second, structured observations of police and citizen encounters were made in Oakland during the periods the treatments were in effect. Observers trained by the researchers recorded information regarding the roles and behaviors of police and citizens as well as police compliance with the experiment's procedures. And third, to assess the impact of the alternative strategies on crime rates, reported crime data were collected for time periods before and during the experimental treatment periods, both in the targeted beats and city-wide. Class III

Universe: For the panel surveys, the universe consisted of residents, 18 years and older, residing in the target beats. In Oakland, the sample of structured observations was drawn from a universe of Special Duty Unit 3 patrols conducted during the treatment period.

Sampling: A random sample was used to select respondents for Wave I of the panel surveys. This resulted in 787 and 580 respondents in Oakland and Birmingham, respectively. Wave II panel members were the Wave I respondents reduced by attrition. Wave II respondents totaled 506 and 438 for Oakland and Birmingham, respectively. Police patrols were selected for observation on a judgmental basis. In Oakland, 82 out of 220 (37 percent) Special Duty Unit 3 tours were observed. The crime data cover reported crime during the periods January 1987-April 1989 and January 1987-September 1989 for Oakland and Birmingham, respectively.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition

statements + data collection instruments + SPSS program files	Part 7 Oakland selected questions, Waves I and II rectangular file structure 484 cases 280 variables 406-unit-long record 1 record per case
Extent of processing: RECODE/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
Part 1 Birmingham Wave I data rectangular file structure 580 cases 190 variables 264-unit-long record 1 record per case	Part 8 Oakland police-citizen encounters with no arrests rectangular file structure 130 cases 43 variables 77-unit-long record 1 record per case
Part 2 Birmingham Wave II data rectangular file structure 438 cases 209 variables 313-unit-long record 1 record per case	Part 9 Oakland police-citizen encounters with arrests rectangular file structure 353 cases 129 variables 337-unit-long record 1 record per case
Part 3 Birmingham selected questions, Waves I and II rectangular file structure 411 cases 307 variables 593-unit-long record 1 record per case	Documentation machine-readable only
Part 4 Birmingham crime and arrest data rectangular file structure 2,223 cases 54 variables 172-unit-long record 1 record per case	Van Duizend, Richard, L. Paul Sutton, and Charlotte A. Carter Search warrant procedures in seven cities, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8254)
Part 5 Oakland Wave I rectangular file structure 787 cases 197 variables 297-unit-long record 1 record per case	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 80-IJ-CX-0089 and 80-IJ-CX-0086.
Part 6 Oakland Wave II rectangular file structure 506 cases 233 variables 319-unit-long record 1 record per case	Summary: These data were collected by the National Center of State Courts in seven unnamed cities. Court cases were identified in one of three ways: (1) observation during real-time interviews; (2) court records of real-time interviews; or (3) court records of historical cases. The variables in this dataset include the rank of the law enforcement officer applying for the warrant; the type of agency applying for the warrant; general object of the search requested; specific area to be searched; type of crime being investigated; central offense named in the warrant; evidence upon which the warrant application is based; and disposition of the warrant application. The data contain 128 variables, and have a logical record length of 80 characters. The data file has 8,352 records. There is also

a file of SPSS data definition statements.
Class IV

Weisel, Deborah Lamm

Survey of drug enforcement tactics of law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1992

(ICPSR 6506)

(Diskette D00248)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-DD-CX-0045.

Summary: This program evaluation study is intended to capture fully the universe of drug enforcement tactics available in the United States and to assess trends in drug enforcement. The primary objective of the study was to learn more about the application of anti-drug tactics by police: What tactics are used by police to address drug use problems? How widely are these tactics used? What new and innovative tactics are being developed and applied by police? What anti-drug tactics are most effective or show some promise of effectiveness? To answer these questions, state and local law enforcement agencies serving populations of 50,000 or more were mailed surveys. The survey was administered to both patrol and investigation units in the law enforcement agencies. This dual pattern of administration was intended to capture the extent to which the techniques of one unit have been applied by another. The questionnaire consisted primarily of dichotomous survey questions on anti-drug tactics that could be answered "yes" or "no". In each of the 14 categories of tactics, respondents were encouraged to add other, previously unidentified or unspecified tactics in use in their agencies. These open-ended questions were designed to insure that a final list of anti-drug tactics would be truly comprehensive and capture the universe of drug tactics in use. In addition to questions regarding structural dimensions of anti-drug tactics, the survey also collected standardized information about the law enforcement agency, including agency size, demographic characteristics and size of

the agency's service population, and a description of the relative size and nature of the jurisdiction's drug problems.

Universe: State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States serving populations of 50,000 or more.

Sampling: Nearly 750 state and local law enforcement agencies serving populations of 50,000 or more were mailed surveys. A total of 630 (323 investigation, 307 patrol) respondents (84 percent) replied to the survey.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/.REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/SCAN

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Investigation unit data

rectangular file structure

323 cases

208 variables

992-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

Patrol unit data

rectangular file structure

307 cases

203 variables

955-unit-long record

2 records per case

Related publications:

Weisel, Deborah Lamm

"Survey of drug enforcement tactics of law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1992" (Final Report). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1992.

Weisel, Deborah Lamm

"Police antidrug tactics: New approaches and applications." Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1996.

Documentation machine-readable only.

Wycoff, Mary Ann, and Wesley G. Skogan
Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987-1990
(ICPSR 6480)
(Diskette D00234)
(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

Summary: This study sought to evaluate the Madison, Wisconsin, Police Department's creation of a new organizational design (both structural and managerial) that was intended to support community-oriented and problem-oriented policing. One-sixth of the organization serving approximately one-sixth of the community was used as a test site for the new community policing approach. This Experimental Police District (EPD) was charged with implementing "quality policing," which emphasized quality of service delivery, quality of life in the community, and quality of life in the workplace. For the first part of the program evaluation, attitude changes among officers working in the EPD were compared with those of officers working in the rest of the police department. Part 1, Commissioned Personnel Data, Wave 1, contains responses from 269 commissioned personnel surveyed in December 1987, before the creation of the EPD. Part 2, Commissioned Personnel Data, Wave 2, consists of responses from 264 police officers who completed a Wave 2 survey in December 1988, and Part 3, Commissioned Personnel Data, Wave 3, supplies responses from 230 police officers who completed a Wave 3 survey in December 1989. Although the analysis was to be based on a panel design, efforts were made to survey all commissioned personnel during each survey administration period. Police personnel provided their assessments on how successfully quality leadership had been implemented, the extent to which they worked closely with and received feedback from other officers, the amount of their interaction with detectives, the amount of time available for problem-solving, ease of arranging schedules, safety of working conditions, satisfaction with working conditions, type of work they performed, their supervisor, commitment to the department, attitudes related to community policing and problem-solving, perception of their relationship with the community, views of human nature, attitudes toward change, attitudes toward decentralization, and demographic information. As the second part of the program evaluation, attitude changes among residents served by the EPD were compared with those of residents in

the rest of the city. These data are presented in Part 4, Residents Data, Waves 1 and 2. Data for Wave 1 consist of personal interviews with a random sample of 1,166 Madison residents in February and March 1988, prior to the opening of the EPD station. During the second wave, Wave 1 respondents were interviewed by telephone in February and March 1990. Residents provided their perceptions of police presence, frequency and quality of police-citizen contacts, estimates of the magnitude of various problems in their neighborhoods, evaluation of the problem-solving efforts of the police, perception of neighborhood conditions, levels of fear of crime, personal experience of victimization, knowledge of victimization of other residents, and demographic information.

Universe: Police officers in the Madison Police Department and residents of the city of Madison, Wisconsin.

Sampling: The EPD program site was not randomly selected, but was selected by the department, based on several indicators of need. Police officers were also not randomly assigned to work in the EPD, but were allowed to bid for assignments in the EPD. Households for the resident survey were randomly selected from the 1980 Census block statistics, excluding city blocks that consisted primarily of business areas or student housing.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC/CDBK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Commissioned personnel data, Wave 1
rectangular file structure
269 cases
329 variables
352-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Commissioned personnel data, Wave 2
rectangular file structure
264 cases
400 variables
413-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3	<i>promises.</i> Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1994, 75-91.
Commissioned personnel data, Wave 3	
rectangular file structure	
230 cases	
480 variables	
504-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 4	Documentation machine-readable only
Residents data, Waves 1 and 2	
rectangular file structure	
1,166 cases	
361 variables	
616-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Related publications:	SEE ALSO..
Wycoff, Mary Ann, and Wesley G. Skogan	The following data collections contain information related to topics covered in this chapter. For full descriptions of these studies, consult the chapters indicated.
"Community policing in Madison: Quality from the inside out. An evaluation of implementation and impact" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.	Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand. Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives in the United States, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9925) See XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime
Wycoff, Mary Ann, and Wesley G. Skogan	Triplett, Ruth, et al. City police expenditures, 1946-1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8706) See VI. Criminal justice system
"Community policing in Madison: An analysis of implementation and impact." In Dennis P. Rosenbaum (ed.), <i>The challenge of community policing: Testing the</i>	

X. Victimization

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**Commercial victimization surveys,
1973–1975 [United States]: Cities
sample**

(ICPSR 8002)

**Commercial victimization surveys,
1973–1977 [United States]: National
sample**

(ICPSR 8003)

The Commercial Victimization Surveys were collected as a component of the larger National Crime Surveys. These surveys were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Their purpose was to obtain current and reliable measures of serious crime in the United States by relying on the public for information, not law enforcement agencies.

These surveys focus on two crimes relative to business establishments, burglary and robbery. All types of business establishments are included in the survey; political, cultural, and religious organizations. Each month one-sixth of the establishments in the sample were interviewed. Thus, six months are necessary to enumerate a full sample. During interviews, businesses were asked to report victimizations that occurred during the six-month reference period prior to the month of interview. Interviews included questions about business characteristics such as form of ownership, size and type of business, and presence or absence of security measures. Screening questions were used to establish the occurrence of any incidents of burglary or robbery. For reported incidents, detailed information was obtained.

The Cities Sample includes data for 26 cities. Interviews were conducted between 1972 through 1975. The data are fixed-length with a total of 119,301 cases. The logical record length of both the business records and the incident records is 181. There are 172 variables and 39 files.

The National Sample data collection has 18 files. The total number of cases is 188,271. The data are fixed-length with a logical record length of 230 characters. There are a total of 203 variables. Class II

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

**National crime victimization surveys/
National crime surveys series**

The National crime victimization surveys (NCVS), previously called the National Crime Survey (NCS) series, was designed to achieve four primary objectives: (1) to develop detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime, (2) to estimate the number and types of crimes not reported to police, (3) to provide uniform measures of selected types of crime, and (4) to permit comparisons over time and types of areas. All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older were interviewed in each household sampled. A "household respondent" was asked a series of screen questions designed to determine whether she or he was victimized during the six-month period preceding the first day of the month of the interview. The respondent was also asked to report on crimes against the household as a whole (e.g., burglary, motor vehicle theft). The survey categorizes crimes as "personal" or "property." Personal crimes cover rape and sexual attack, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and purse-snatching/pocket-picking, while property crimes cover burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism. The data include type of crime; severity of the crime; injuries or losses; time and place of occurrence; medical expenses incurred; number, age, race, and sex of offender(s); relationship of offender(s) to the victim; self-protective actions taken by the victim during the incident and results of those actions; consequences of the victimization; type of property lost; whether the crime was reported to police and reasons for reporting or not reporting; and offender use of weapons, drugs, and alcohol. Demographic information on household members includes age, sex, race, education, employment, median family income, marital status, and military

history. A stratified multistage cluster sample technique was employed. The data are presented, except where noted, in "full files" that are hierarchically structured. For most of the collections, person-level and incident-level extract files also have been created from the annual hierarchical files. The person-level files consist of a full sample of victims and a 10-percent sample of nonvictims for up to four incidents. The incident-level files contain each incident record that appears in the full sample file, the victim's person record, and the victim's household information. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the incident record variables contain missing data codes. Rape subset files include attempts as well as completed rapes. The data are organized by collection quarter, with six quarters comprising an annual file. The four quarters of the current year are included as well as the first two quarters of the following year. The collections have been processed to Class I standards unless otherwise noted. (See also Christopher A. Innes, *National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976-1982: Assault victim experiences* [ICPSR 8315], and *National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976-1982: Victim and nonvictim responses* [ICPSR 8315]; and Sharon L. Lohr and Mark R. Conaway, *National crime surveys longitudinal file, 1988-1989: [Selected variables]* [ICPSR 6063], later in this chapter.)

Related publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"The crime of rape." Washington, DC:
Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985.

National crime surveys: Reverse record check studies: Washington, DC, San Jose, and Baltimore, 1970-1971
(ICPSR 8693)

Summary: These surveys were part of a series of pretests administered during the early 1970s to reveal problems associated with conducting the National Crime Surveys. They were done to determine the most effective reference period to use when questioning respondents in order to gain the fullest and most reliable information, to measure the degree to which respondents move incidents occurring outside the reference period into that period when questioned, and to explore the possibility of identifying incidents by a few broad general questions as opposed to a se-

ries of more specific probing questions.
Class IV

Universe: Part 1: All crime victims in San Jose during 1970. Part 2: All crime victims in Baltimore in 1970. Part 3: All crime victims in Washington, DC in 1970.

Sampling: Part 1: A probability sample of personal victims of crimes was selected from official police reports. Victims were chosen to provide uniform representation over 12 months on robbery, burglary, rape, assault, and larceny. Part 2: Five hundred victims were identified from official police records and represented four crimes: assault, robbery, larceny, and burglary, from five recall time periods. Part 3: Six hundred victims were identified from official police records and represented four crimes: assault, robbery, larceny, and burglary.

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
San Jose pilot study
hierarchical file structure
395 cases
450 variables
9,236-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Baltimore study
hierarchical file structure
360 cases
450 variables
1,540-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Washington, DC study
hierarchical file structure
326 cases
450 variables
1,030-unit-long record
1 record per case

National crime surveys: Cities, 1972-1975
(ICPSR 7658)

Summary: 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, DC. For each year, the data are organized by city into 39 separate datasets. Each dataset is hierarchically structured with 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. There is one subset file for each of the 26 cities represented in the Complete Cities Sample. The data contain 877 variables.

Note: (1) As part of its quality control procedures, ICPSR undertook a study using this data collection to determine whether it could replicate published figures from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) publications. Based on results of the analysis, ICPSR concluded that the BJS datasets accurately represent published figures. The replication study was done on the crime of robbery and used figures from the three publications identified in Appendix E of the documentation for this collection. Results of comparisons of dataset-derived estimates with published estimates are now included in Appendix F. (2) An attitude supplement subsample from this survey is available as **National crime surveys: Cities attitude sub-sample, 1972-1975** (ICPSR 7663) (see I. Attitude surveys). Class I

National crime surveys: National sample, 1973-1983
(ICPSR 7635)
(Part 41 is included on CD-ROM CD0007)

Note: (1) Parts 101-110 are hierarchically structured into multiple levels. For the 1973-1977 files, the hierarchy is three levels: household, person, and incident. For the 1978-1982 files, the hierarchy is four levels: header record, household, person, and incident. There are 103 variables for an average of 35,000 households per quarter, 102 variables for an average of 65,000 persons per quarter, and 310 variables for an average of 8,000 incidents per quarter. (2) An expanded introductory section has been added to this

data collection to explain hierarchical data-sets, rate estimating procedures, and standard error estimating procedures. Additional information on the sample also is provided.
(3) The part numbers are not consecutive.

Extent of collection: 50 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-10

1973-1982, Incident level:

rectangular file structure

26,229 to 32,747 cases per part

337 variables

549-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 41

1973-1982, Incident level:

Concatenated file

rectangular file structure

298,766 cases

337 variables

549-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 50-53

1973 person level, first through fourth Interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents

rectangular file structure

6,167 to 13,989 cases per part

935 variables

1,381-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 54-57

1974 person level, first through fourth Interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents

rectangular file structure

11,950 to 12,839 cases per part

935 variables

1,381-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 58-61

1975 person level, first through fourth Interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents

rectangular file structure

12,405 to 12,948 cases per part

935 variables

1,381-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 62-65
1976 person level, first through fourth interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,533 to 12,966 cases per part
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 66-69
1977 person level, first through fourth interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,673 to 12,873 cases per part
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 70-73
1978 person level, first through fourth interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
10,061 to 12,158 cases per part
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 74-77
1979 person level, first through fourth interview quarters, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
9,395 to 11,799 cases per part
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 78
1980 person level, first interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
11,000 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 79
1980 person level, second interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
11,325 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 101-110
1973-1982 full files
hierarchical file structure

Documentation machine-readable only

National crime surveys: Redesign data, 1975-1979

(ICPSR 8484)

Summary: These data are a product of the National Crime Surveys Redesign Project. The purpose of the project was to create several different data files from existing public-use National Crime Surveys files. For each crime, information is gathered on the victim's housing unit and household as well as the incident itself. A personal history and interview are also included. Class IV

Note: (1) The victimization files were originally part of the **National crime surveys: National sample, 1973-1983** (ICPSR 7635). (2) The full longitudinal files and the longitudinal reference period research file each have five levels. The first level, the housing unit, has approximately 40,000 cases. The second level, the household interview, has approximately 50,000 cases. The third level, the person interview history has approximately 110,000 cases. The fourth level, the person interview, has approximately 350,000 cases, and the fifth level, the incident information, has approximately 42,000 cases. The first level of the longitudinal full file has approximately 60 variables and a logical record length of 150. The second level has 350 variables and a logical record length of 827. The third level has 100 variables and a logical record length of 222. The fourth level has 44 variables and a logical record length of 106, and the fifth level has 190 variables and a logical record length of 314. The first level research reference year file has 70 variables and a logical record length of 160. The second level has 470 variables and a logical record length of 900. The third level has 115 variables and a logical record length of 240. The fourth level has 44 variables and a logical record length of 106, and the fifth level has 190 variables and a logical record length of 314.

Extent of collection: 10 data files

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-4
Longitudinal files, Parts 1-4
hierarchical file structure

Parts 5, 6	Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS data definition statements
Incident level, longitudinal files, Parts 1-2	
rectangular file structure	
88,875 and 81,475 cases	
625 variables	
1,499-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 7	OSIRIS data format with SPSS data definition statements
Research reference period file	
hierarchical file structure	
Part 8	
All index crimes file	Part 1
rectangular file structure	Victims file
70 cases	rectangular file structure
45 variables	1,236 cases
315-unit-long record	342 variables
1 record per case	559-unit-long record
	1 record per case
Part 9	
Burglary data file	Part 2
rectangular file structure	Nonvictims and other victims file
70 cases	rectangular file structure
14 variables	2,523 cases
60-unit-long record	929 variables
1 record per case	1,391-unit-long record
	1 record per case
Part 10	Documentation machine-readable only
Change scene data file	
rectangular file structure	
60 cases	National crime surveys: Victim risk supplement, 1983
15 variables	(ICPSR 8316)
65-unit-long record	Summary: This special one-time survey was conducted in conjunction with the National Crime Surveys to collect data on noninterviewed and interviewed persons reporting household victimizations. The Supplement was administered in February 1984 for a one-month period in place of the National Crime Surveys. The purpose of the supplement was to collect data on people's lifestyles in order to determine whether certain lifestyles are related to crime victimization. The Victim Risk Supplement is based on five questionnaires used by the Census Bureau for data collection. The first and second questionnaires, VRS-1 and VRS-2, contain basic screen questions and an incident report, respectively. VRS-3, the third questionnaire, was completed for every household member age 12 or older, and it includes questions specifically designed to determine whether a person's lifestyle at work, home, or during leisure time affects the risk of crime victimization. The interviewers completed the fourth and fifth questionnaires, VRS-4 and VRS-5; they were instructed to answer questions about the respondents' neighborhoods and behavior during the interview. The VRS-3 questionnaire was completed for 25,138 respondents; the
1 record per case	

National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973-1982

(ICPSR 8625)

(Part 1 is included on CD-ROM CD0007)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to provide an in-depth look at rapes and attempted rapes in the United States. This collection of rape cases was taken from the **National crime survey: National sample, 1973-1983** (ICPSR 7635). The definition of rape in the National Crime Survey includes attempts that involve a verbal threat of rape only. The collection contains variables regarding the characteristics of the crime, such as the setting, the relationship between the victim and offender, the likelihood of injury, and the reasons why rape is not reported to police. Class III

VRS-4 for 11,700; and the VRS-5 for 22,990.
Class II

Note: The hierarchical file has 42,448 records which are broken up as follows: 14,258 household level records, 25,238 person level records, and 2,952 victimization records. The logical record length of the household level portion of the data file is 252. The person level record length is 323, and the victimization level is 470. The data file is variably blocked. There is also a fixed block file. Its contents and structure are identical to the variable blocked data file except that the record lengths of the three levels of data have a uniform length of 470. The fixed block hierarchical data file exists for users whose computing facilities cannot handle variable blocked data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data dictionary

OSIRIS data format

hierarchical file structure
725 variables
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National crime surveys: National sample, 1979-1987 [Revised questionnaire]

(ICPSR 8608)

(Parts 16 and 30 are included on CD-ROM CD0007)

Note: (1) The first seven files described below are hierarchically structured with four levels: the first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains eight variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 204 with 89 variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 142 and 57 variables, and the final level, the incident level has a logical record length of 481 and 327 variables.
(2) Parts 1-7, 17, and 19 are compatible with SPSS and SAS but not with OSIRIS.

Extent of collection: 29 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements + SAS data definition statements + data collection instrument + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA

OSIRIS and logical record length data formats with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1-7, 17, 19
1979-1987 full files
hierarchical file structure
household level: 167,375 to 217,814 per part
person level: 290,935 to 392,058 per part
incident level: 25,703 to 43,959 per part

Parts 8-14, 18, 20
1979-1987 Incident files
rectangular file structure
17,337 to 28,713 cases per part
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
1979-1987 Incident-level concatenated file
rectangular file structure
216,417 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 21-29
1979-1987 person files
rectangular file structure
41,386 to 59,078 cases per part
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 30
All rape cases, 1979-1987
rectangular file structure
897 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989

(ICPSR 9394)
(Diskette D00041)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: This supplement to the National Crime Surveys was designed to collect data on crime victimization in schools in the United States. Student respondents were asked a series of questions to determine their school attendance in the last six months. Other questions concerning schools were posed, including type of school, distance from home,

and general attendance and monitoring policies. The data present information on the response of the school to student violation of rules, accessibility of drugs, and violence in school, including types of violence and student reaction. Other variables cover general violent crimes, personal larceny crimes, and household crimes and offer information on date, time, and place of crime. Demographic characteristics of household members such as age, sex, race, education, employment, median family income, and marital status are provided.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
15,353 cases
310 variables
455-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1992 [Near-term data]
(ICPSR 8864)
(Diskettes D00127–D00128)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014 [Part 33])

Note: (1) Parts 1–8 of this collection were the original collection quarter files from the Census Bureau, which are not available for public release. (2) The data for the Full Files and the Longitudinal File (Part 40) are hierarchically structured with four levels: Address or Household ID, Household, Person, and Incident. The Address or Household ID and Household levels contain 29,572 to 232,904 records per file. The Address or Household ID level has 5 to 41 variables and a logical record length of 54 to 77 per file. The Household level consists of 91 to 94 variables with a logical record length of 165 to 189 per file. The Person level has 51,762 to 392,547 records, 50 to 55 variables, and a logical record length of 104 to 124 per file. The Incident level contains 4,489 to 35,054 records and 499 to 500

variables, with a logical record length of 609 to 639 per file. There are three types of Incident files: single-year, concatenated annual, and rape subset. (3) SAS data definition statements are available for Parts 15, 31, 33–38, and 42–49. SPSS data definition statements are provided for Parts 15, 30–38, and 42–49.

Extent of collection: 28 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 9–10
1986 collection quarters 3–4
hierarchical file structure

Parts 11, 12, 23, 30, 47
1987–1990, 1992 full files
hierarchical file structure

Part 34
1991 full file, with 1980 census weights
hierarchical file structure

Part 42
1991 full file, with 1990 census weights
hierarchical file structure

Parts 13, 14, 24, 31, 48
1987–1990, 1992 Incident files
rectangular file structure
9,065 to 19,145 cases per part
640 variables per part
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 36
1991 Incident file, with 1980 census weights
rectangular file structure
15,710 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 43
1991 Incident file, with 1990 census weights
rectangular file structure
15,710 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15	Part 44
1987–1992 incident-level concatenated file	1991 person, all victims for up to four incidents, 10 percent sample, nonvictims, with 1990 census weights
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
98,389 cases	31,695 cases
640 variables	2,137 variables
856-unit-long record	2,677-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 45	Part 40
1987–1991 incident-level concatenated file, 1987–1990 data with 1980 census weights and 1991 data with 1990 census weights	1986–1990 longitudinal file
rectangular file structure	hierarchical file structure
89,324 cases	
640 variables	
856-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 33	Documentation machine-readable only
1987–1992 incident-level rape subset	
rectangular file structure	
365 cases	
640 variables	
856-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 46	National crime victimization survey, 1992–1995
1987–1991 incident-level rape subset, 1987–1990 data with 1980 census weights and 1991 data with 1990 census weights	(ICPSR 6406)
rectangular file structure	(included on CD-ROM CD0014)
330 cases	
640 variables	
856-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Parts 17, 18, 25, 32, 49	Note: Data for the full files are hierarchically structured with four levels: Address ID, Household, Person, and Incident. The Address ID level contains 86,550 to 174,196 records with 8 variables and has a logical record length of 26. The Household level is comprised of 86,550 to 174,196 records with 133 variables and a logical record length of 219. The Person level consists of 148,657 to 295,850 records with 81 variables and has a logical record length of 150. Finally, the Incident level contains 15,478 to 29,263 records with 530 variables and has a logical record length of 650.
1987–1992 person, all victims for up to four incidents, 10 percent sample, nonvictims	Extent of collection: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure	
17,555 to 35,971 cases per part	
2,137 variables	
2,677-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 38	Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CONCHK.PR/CONCHK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.PR/CDBK.ICPSR
1991 person, all victims for up to four incidents, 10 percent sample, nonvictims, with 1980 census weights	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
rectangular file structure	
31,695 cases	
2,137 variables	
2,677-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Parts 1–3	Parts 1–3
1992–1994 full file	
hierarchical file structure	

Parts 4–6	Part 26
1992–1994 person-level, all victims for up to four incidents, 10-percent sample, non-victims	1992–1995 Incident-level concatenated file
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
17,664 to 33,959 cases per part	65,545 cases
2,334 variables	752 variables
2,969-unit-long record	1,047-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Parts 7–9	Part 27
1992–1994 Incident-level file	1992–1995 Incident-level rape subset
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
10,272 to 19,483 cases per part	379 cases
744 variables	752 variables
1,019-unit-long record	1,047-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 10	Documentation machine-readable only
1992–1994 Incident-level concatenated file	
rectangular file structure	
48,144 cases	
744 variables	
1,019-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 11	Best, Connie L.
1992–1994 Incident-level rape subset	Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991
rectangular file structure	
298 cases	(ICPSR 6719)
744 variables	(Diskette D00244)
1,019-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 23	Summary: The central purpose of this study was to provide descriptive information about hospitalized crime victims. More specifically, patients' knowledge of victim services, the legal justice system, and victims' rights were explored through their use of medical and dental services. From July 1, 1990, to June 30, 1991, the project staff obtained daily reports from the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) Admissions Office regarding new admissions to specified units. If patients granted permission, the staff member administered a Criminal Victimization Screening Schedule (CVSS) and asked permission to review the relevant portion of their medical charts. Patients were also asked if they would be willing to participate in interviews about their victimization. If so, they were given the Criminal Victimization Interview (CVI), a structured interview schedule developed for this study that included items on demographics, victim and assault characteristics, knowledge of victims' rights, and a post-traumatic stress disorder checklist. This information is contained in Part 1, Interview Data File. At the conclusion of the personal interviews, patients were referred to the Model Hospital Victim Assistance Program (MHVAP), which was developed for this project and which provided information, advocacy, crisis counseling, and post-discharge re-
Part 24	
1995 person-level file	
rectangular file structure	
32,539 cases	
2,342 variables	
3,009-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 25	
1995 Incident-level file	
rectangular file structure	
17,401 cases	
752 variables	
1,047-unit-long record	
1 record per case	

federal services to hospitalized crime victims and their families. The Follow-Up Criminal Victimization Interview (FUCVI) was administered to 30 crime victims who had participated in the study and who were successfully located three months after discharge from the hospital. The FUCVI included questions on health status, victim services utilization and satisfaction, and satisfaction with the criminal justice system. These data are found in Part 2, Follow-Up Data File.

Universe: Adult patients aged 18 years or older hospitalized at the Medical University of South Carolina for crime-related physical injuries between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991.

Sampling: A total of 2,402 admissions to the surgery and trauma services at the Medical University of South Carolina Medical Center were screened for a possible crime-related hospital admission. Of these, 233 patients (9.7 percent) had injuries determined to be directly related to a criminal victimization. After leaving outpatients who were unable or unwilling to be included in the survey, 99 patients remained.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ CDBK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Interview data file
rectangular file structure
99 cases
125 variables
139-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Follow-up data file
rectangular file structure
30 cases
118 variables
125-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Best, Connie L.
"Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims" (Final Re-

port). Charleston, SC: Medical University of South Carolina. Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences. Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Boyle, John M.

Fraud victimization survey, 1990: [United States]

(ICPSR 9733)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-90-N-247.

Summary: The fraud victimization survey was administered by telephone to 400 respondents 18 years or older. Screener items were used to determine whether respondents had been fraud victims. Respondents with victimizations to report were administered the incident report items for up to five fraud incidents. The collection contains two general groups of variables: those pertaining to the individual respondent (Part 1), and those pertaining to the fraud incident (Part 2). Personal information includes basic demographic information (age, race, sex, income) and information about experiences as a victim of crimes other than fraud (robbery, assault, burglary, vehicle theft). Specific questions about fraud victimization experiences distinguished among twenty different types of fraud, including sales of misrepresented products or services, nondelivery of promised work or services, various types of confidence schemes, and fraud relating to credit cards, charities, health products, insurance, investments, or prizes. For each type of fraud the respondent had experienced, a series of questions was asked covering the time, place, and circumstances of the incident, the relationship of the respondent to the person attempting to defraud, the response of the respondent and of other agencies and organizations to the incident, and the financial, psychological, and physical consequences of the victimization experience. Class IV

Universe: All persons in the United States 18 years of age and older.

Sampling: Multistage, stratified, clustered sampling design.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1

Person file

rectangular file structure

400 cases

320 variables

80-unit-long record

6 records per case

Part 2

Incident file

rectangular file structure

260 cases

99 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

countered by the respondent. Similar information was obtained for each additional crime type mentioned by the respondent, in descending order of frequency. Variables include the number of adults, youths, and children served; total number being seen due to victimization; number of victims served for recent child sexual abuse, recent child physical abuse, rape, assault (including domestic violence), robbery, burglary, kidnapping, arson, drunk driving, witnessing the murder of a loved one, and adult victims of child sexual or physical abuse; the number in each victimization category who received individual counseling; the average number who received group counseling; and the average number of individual or group sessions for each victimization category. Additional variables provide the percent of victims who received counseling for more than one year, cost and amount paid for an individual or group session, percent of fee paid by a public or private victim assistance program, the respondent's professional association, counseling time and preparation time, and number of hours worked by various volunteer staff.

Cohen, Mark A., and Ted R. Miller

Cost of mental health care for victims of crime in the United States, 1991

(ICPSR 6581)

(Diskette D00249)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0050.

Summary: The main focus of this survey was to determine the number of crime victims receiving mental health counseling, by type of crime, and the annual cost of treatment for each type of crime victim. Multiplying these two figures would yield an estimate of the annual financial cost of mental health care for crime victims. For this survey, mental health professionals were sampled from eight professional organizations and were asked questions about their clients during 1991. They were instructed that they were only to count clients whose primary reason for being treated was because they were previously crime victims, regardless of whether the criminal victimization was the presenting issue at the time the client was first treated. Interviews were structured to first elicit information about the number of victims served for each type of crime. Respondents were then asked for details about the type and length of treatment for the crime type most frequently en-

countered by the respondent. Similar information was obtained for each additional crime type mentioned by the respondent, in descending order of frequency. Variables include the number of adults, youths, and children served; total number being seen due to victimization; number of victims served for recent child sexual abuse, recent child physical abuse, rape, assault (including domestic violence), robbery, burglary, kidnapping, arson, drunk driving, witnessing the murder of a loved one, and adult victims of child sexual or physical abuse; the number in each victimization category who received individual counseling; the average number who received group counseling; and the average number of individual or group sessions for each victimization category. Additional variables provide the percent of victims who received counseling for more than one year, cost and amount paid for an individual or group session, percent of fee paid by a public or private victim assistance program, the respondent's professional association, counseling time and preparation time, and number of hours worked by various volunteer staff.

Universe: Mental health professionals in the United States providing counseling to crime victims.

Sampling: The survey respondents consisted of a nationally representative sample of 339 mental health professionals, stratified into eight different professional organizations whose members organizations provide clinical mental health care services: the American Psychiatric Association (APA), the American Psychological Association (APPsychA), and the National Association of Social Workers (NASW). Also included were the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT), the American Mental Health Counselors Association (AMHCA), the American Association of Pastoral Counselors (AAPC), the American Family Therapy Association (AFTA), and the American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama (ASGPP). In some cases, a random sample was drawn directly from directories of the organization. In other cases, the organization agreed to provide a random sample of members, names and telephone numbers.

Note: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for information on sampling and respondent contact procedures.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

168 cases

90 variables

369-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Cohen, Mark A., and Ted R. Miller

"The cost of mental health care for victims of crime" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Miller, Ted R., Mark A. Cohen, and Brian Wiersema

"Victim costs and consequences: A new look." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1996.

National Institute of Justice

"The extent of costs of crime victimization: A new look" (Research Preview). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1996.

Documentation partially machine-readable

Coker, Ann L., and Elizabeth A. Stasny

Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for "gag" factors, 1986-1990

(ICPSR 6558)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 93-IJ-CX-0050.

Summary: The purpose of this project was to use statistical modeling techniques to estimate rape and domestic assault rates, adjusting for interviewing conditions under which the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) was administered. Data for women 16 years of age and older interviewed in the NCVS (see **National crime surveys: National sample, 1986-1990 [Near-term data] (ICPSR 8864)**) were analyzed. The researchers considered whether the type of

interview (personal or telephone) and the presence of another person (particularly a spouse) influenced or "gagged" the reporting of rape and domestic violence in the NCVS. The researchers also investigated correlates, primarily demographic in nature, of reporting rape, domestic violence, other assaults, and breaking and entry. In total, the data file contains reports of 434 rapes, 1,973 incidents of domestic violence, 13,459 other assaults, and 88,950 incidents of breaking and entry. The binary-coded variables provide information on whether the respondent was alone during the interview, others who were present, whether the interview was by telephone, whether the respondent refused a telephone interview, the number of persons who lived in the household, whether the respondent owned her home, whether the land use was urban, whether the household the respondent was living in was the same household from the last interview, whether the respondent had moved more than three times in the last five years, and whether an assault, domestic violence incident, rape, breaking and entry, or no crime was reported. Demographic information includes the respondent's education, income, employment during the last six months, marital status at the time of the interview, and whether the respondent was white (or non-white) or Hispanic (or non-Hispanic). Variables coded the same as the NCVS variables include age, respondent's relationship to the offender, type of crime, year and quarter of interview, NCVS control number, and person weight.

Universe: Women in the United States.

Sampling: Data selected from the NCVS hierarchical files included only women 16 years of age or older. Proxy interviews were excluded.

Note: The objective of the National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS) is to provide data on the level of crime victimization in the United States and to collect data on the characteristics of crime incidents and victims. The National Crime Victimization Surveys data are organized by year, with six collection quarters comprising an annual file: the four quarters of the current year plus the first two quarters of the following year. Each respondent is asked a series of screen questions to determine if he or she was victimized during the six-month period preceding the first day of the month of the interview. Users of the data for this collection may want to refer to the NCVS codebook for sampling and methodological information.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/MADATA.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

665,197 cases

33 variables

55-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Coker, Ann L., and Elizabeth A. Stasny

"Adjusting the national crime victimization survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for 'gag' factors" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Cook, Royer, Barbara Smith, and Adele Harrell

Helping crime victims: Levels of trauma and effectiveness of services in Arizona, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 9329)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-K036.

Summary: This data collection was designed to gauge the impact of a victim assistance program on the behavior and attitudes of victims and to evaluate the program as assessed by police and prosecutors. Program impact was estimated by examining the change in psychological, social, and financial conditions of the victims following the service intervention. Three types of victim service conditions were compared: crisis intervention service, delayed assistance service, and no service. The victim files contain information on the victim's demographic characteristics, various kinds of psychological indicators, stress symptoms following the incident, and assessments of impacts of victimization on social activity, family, job, and financial conditions. The follow-up files have information on

the victim's financial and emotional state some time after the incident. The police files include the victim's personal background, types and frequency of victim-witness services used, and opinions about contacts with police. The prosecutor files include variables relating to personal background and satisfaction with the court system. Class IV

Universe: Victims of the crimes of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary in Tucson, Arizona, during 1983.

Sampling: The sample of 323 victims of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary consists of two major groups. For the first group 223 victims were selected from victim assistance program records (109 had received immediate crisis intervention services and 114 had received delayed services from the program). A matched control group of 100 victims who had received no program services also was selected. The sample of 148 police officers was drawn randomly, stratified by "team" (the four teams were located in the four geographical quadrants of the city). The survey of 36 deputy county attorneys represented a sample of all prosecutors in the city with the exception of two prosecutors used for the pretest and three who did not return their questionnaires.

Extent of collection: 26 data files

Card image data format

Part 1: Victim, initial interview data

Part 2: Victim background

Part 3: Victim feelings

Part 4: Victim stress

Part 5: Victim social life and family

Part 6: Victim reactions file 1

Part 7: Victim reactions file 2

Part 8: Victim finances

Part 9: Victim assistance

Part 10: Victim crisis

Part 11: Victim direction

Part 12: Victim criminal justice

Part 13: Victim follow-up

Part 14: Victim follow-up feelings

Part 15: Victim follow-up stress

Part 16: Victim social life and family follow-up

Part 17: Victim reactions 1 follow-up

Part 18: Victim reactions 2 follow-up

Part 19: Victim finance follow-up

Part 20: Victim assistance follow-up

Part 21: Police data file 1

Part 22: Police data file 2

Part 23: Police data file 3

Part 24: Prosecutor data file 1
Part 25: Prosecutor data file 2
Part 26: Prosecutor data file 3

rectangular file structure
35 to 323 cases per part
7 to 36 variables per part
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

- Cook, R., B. Smith, and A. Harrell
"Helping crime victims: Level of trauma and effectiveness of service" (Executive Summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.
- Smith, B., R. Cook, and A. Harrell
"Evaluation of victim service" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.
- Writz, P., and A. Harrell
"Victim and crime characteristics, coping response, and short and long-term recovery from victimization." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 55 (1987), 866-871.

Czaja, Ronald, and Johnny Blair

Evaluating network sampling in victimization surveys in Peoria, Illinois, 1986

(ICPSR 9968)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0032.

Summary: This data collection evaluates the advantages of network sampling over traditional methods in conducting crime and victimization surveys. Network sampling links population households in specified ways, for reporting purposes, in order to increase the likelihood of locating households with particular characteristics. The investigators conducted a reverse record check survey of victims and a network survey with a random sample of the victims' relatives and close friends. The researchers compared the extent to which crime victims reported their victimization experiences in a general crime and victimization interview and the extent to which a randomly selected relative or close friend of each victim reported the same victimization in the same type of interview. In addition, they examined whether significant reporting differences were

evident by type of crime and by various demographic variables. Class IV

Universe: Victims of robbery, burglary, or assault living in the Peoria, Illinois area.

Sampling: The sample was selected using a disproportionate stratified probability sample with systematic random sampling within strata. The stratification was done by type of respondent (victim, network member, or decoy) and by type of victimization (robbery, burglary, or assault). The sample of crime victims was selected from the records of the Peoria, Illinois Police Department.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
375 cases
222 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Davis, Robert C.

Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes in New York City, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 9479)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0044.

Summary: This data collection was designed to examine the effectiveness of a New York City agency's attempt to decrease the negative emotions that result from victimization. The data address the following questions: (1) To what extent do specific treatments mitigate the negative psychological impact of victimization? (2) Are individuals from a particular demographic group more prone to suffer from psychological adjustment problems following victimization? (3) When victimized, do individuals blame themselves or the situation? (4) Are some crimes more difficult to cope with than others? (5) Does previous victimization affect the likelihood that an individual will have difficulty coping with current as

well as future victimization? Data were collected in two waves, with Wave I interviews completed within one month of the victimization incident and Wave II interviews completed three months after treatment. The effects of three treatments were measured. They included: traditional crisis counseling (which incorporates psychological and material assistance such as food, shelter, cash, etc.), cognitive restructuring (challenges to "irrational" beliefs about the world and one's self used in conjunction with crisis counseling), and material assistance only (no psychological aid provided). A fourth group of victims received no treatment or services. Three standardized psychometric scales were used in the study. In addition to these standardized scales, the initial assessment battery included an index of fear of crime as well as an index that measured behavior adjustment. Another set of measures assessed how victims perceived their experience of victimization and included items on self-blame, selective evaluation, and control. Also included were questions about the crime and precautions taken to guard against future victimization. The follow-up assessment battery was virtually identical to the initial battery, except that questions about services and social support received by the victim were added. The following demographic variables are included in the data: sex, age, marital status, education, income, and race. The unit of analysis was the individual. Class IV

Universe: Victims of crime in New York City during 1984 and 1985.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Wave I interview data
rectangular file structure
272 cases
136 variables
303-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Wave II interview data
rectangular file structure
196 cases
110 variables
259-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Davis, Robert C.

"Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes" (Executive Summary). New York, NY: Victim Services Agency, 1987.

Davis, Robert C., and Edna Erez

Immigrant populations as victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994

(ICPSR 6793)

(Diskette D00324)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 93-IJ-CX-0024.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to examine interrelated issues surrounding the use of the criminal justice system by immigrant victims and to identify ways to improve the criminal justice response to immigrants' needs and problems. Two cities, New York City and Philadelphia, were selected for intensive investigation of victimization of immigrants. In each of these cities, three immigrant communities in a neighborhood were chosen for participation. In New York's Jackson Heights area, Colombians, Dominicans, and Indians were the ethnic groups studied. In Philadelphia's Logan section, Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Koreans were surveyed. In all, 87 Jackson Heights victims were interviewed and 26 Philadelphia victims were interviewed. The victim survey questions addressed can be broadly divided into two categories: issues pertaining to crime reporting and involvement with the court system by immigrant victims. Variables include type of crime, respondent's role in the incident, relationship to the perpetrator, whether the incident was reported to police, and who reported the incident. Respondents were also asked whether they were asked to go to court, whether they understood what the people in court said to them, whether they understood what was happening in their case, and, if victimized again, whether they would report the incident to the police.

Universe: All immigrants in the United States from 1980 to 1990.

Sampling: This study began with a national survey of police chiefs, prosecutors agencies, and court administrators from the 50

largest United States cities. Two cities, New York City and Philadelphia, were selected for additional intensive investigation. In each of these two cities, convenience samples were obtained from one neighborhood and three immigrant communities chosen for participation. In New York's Jackson Heights area, Colombians, Dominicans, and Indians were studied. In Philadelphia's Logan section, Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Koreans were surveyed.

Note: Data from the national survey of police chiefs, prosecutors agencies, and court administrators are not available as part of this data collection.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument (PDF)

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ CDBK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
113 cases
51 variables
69-unit long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Davis, Robert C., and Edna Erez
"Immigrant populations as victims: Toward a multicultural criminal justice system" (Executive Summary). New York, NY: Victim Services Agency, 1996.

Documentation machine-readable only

Davis, Robert C., Madeline Henley, and Barbara Smith

Victim impact statements: Their effect on court outcomes and victim satisfaction in New York, 1988-1990
(ICPSR 9588)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0004.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to assess the effects of victim impact statements on sentencing decisions and on victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Victims were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions: (1) Victims were interviewed, with an impact statement written and immediately distributed to the prosecutor, defense attorney, and judge on the case, (2) Victims were interviewed to assess impact but no statement was written, and (3) Victims were assigned to a control condition in which there was no interview or statement. Subsequent interviews evaluated victims' perceptions of their role in the proceedings and their satisfaction with the outcome. Data were also recorded on charges filed against the defendants (both the arraignment and final charges), sentences, and special conditions of sentences. Standard demographic information was gathered as well. The remaining variables fall into two categories. The first category includes questions about the defendant(s) in the case. For all defendants in each case (up to six per victim) the researchers recorded information on the nature and severity of the arraignment charges and final charges, and on the sentence received. Additional information was recorded for the first and second defendants in a case. This included information on special conditions of the sentence such as a drug treatment program or restraining order. Orders to pay restitution were noted. Also recorded was information on the defendant's status with the criminal justice system, including number of prior convictions and number of open cases against the defendant. Finally, whether the Victim Impact Statement appeared in the assistant district attorney's file on the case and whether the statement had been opened were noted. The second category of variables includes information about the victim's reactions to the crime and the criminal justice system. Victims were asked to assess the impact the crime had on them in terms of physical injury, financial losses, psychological effect, and behavioral effect (i.e., changes in behavior resulting from the experience). They were also questioned about their experiences with the criminal justice system. The researchers inquired about their participation in the sentencing decision, their satisfaction with the outcome, and how they felt they had been treated by various court officials. Victims were asked whether they felt that court officials were aware of and were concerned about the effect the crime had on them. They were also asked whether victims should have a greater role in the court proceedings and whether court officials

should be aware of victim impact as part of the sentencing procedure. Finally, the researchers investigated whether the victims believed that going to court was a waste of time. Class IV

Universe: Crime victims in New York.

Sampling: The subjects of this study were individuals who had testified before the grand jury at the Supreme Court, New York, between July 1988 and April 1989. The eligible population for inclusion in the study consisted of those who had been victims of robbery, physical assault or attempted homicide, or burglary. Members of this population were randomly assigned to treatment conditions with the resulting distribution: 104 had victim impact statements prepared, 100 had an interview only, and 89 were in the control group.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

293 cases

90 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publication:

Henley, Madeline, Robert C. Davis, and Barbara Smith

"The reactions of prosecutors and judges to victim impact statements." *International Review of Victimology*.

Documentation machine-readable only

Dutch Ministry of Justice

International victimization survey, 1988 and 1992

(ICPSR 9421)

Summary: This survey was undertaken in 1988 and 1992 to compare crime rates for industrialized countries and to assess national crime problems by providing a crime index independent of police statistics. Fifteen countries participated in the 1988 survey, and 13 countries were included in 1992. A standardized survey instrument was employed, with

Japan, Czechoslovakia, and Poland using questionnaires and sampling methods that varied slightly from the rest. The data include variables such as number of people in the household, sex of the respondent, and number of respondents in the household 16 years of age and older as well as under 16. Additional household demographic variables include employment, education, income, insurance, and city size. Crimes covered include motor vehicle theft and damage, motor bicycle theft and damage, bicycle theft and damage, housebreaking, violence, robberies, assaults, and attempts. Victim-offender relationships, crime prevention techniques, and police contact variables are also provided.

Universe: 1988 survey: Persons aged 16 and older living in Australia, Belgium, Canada, England/Wales, Finland, France, Germany (West), Japan, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. 1992 survey: Persons aged 16 and older living in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England/Wales, Finland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, and the United States.

Sampling: For cost reasons, it was decided to interview by telephone where possible. In all countries using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a regionally well-spread selection of households was sampled with some variant of random-digit dialing techniques. Within each household contacted by telephone, a procedure was used to randomly select a respondent 16 years of age or older, based on the composition of the household (the Troldahl-Carter method). No substitution of the selected respondent was allowed.

Note: A description of weighting procedures and the data collection instrument are provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text and PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1	Part 13
1988 data, sample 2,000	1992 data
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
2,000 cases	79,450 cases
247 variables	335 variables
328-unit-long record	406-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 2	Related publication:
Data list 1988, sample 2,000	van Dijk, J.J.M., and Pat Mayhew
80-unit-long record	"Criminal victimization in the industrialized world" (Report). The Hague, Netherlands: Dutch Ministry of Justice, Stafafdeling Informatievoorziening Directorate for Crime Prevention, 1992.
Part 3	Documentation machine-readable only
Variable list 1988, sample 2,000	Ehrlich, Howard J., and Barbara E.K. Larcom
132-unit-long record	Prejudice and violence in the American workplace, 1988-1991: Survey of an eastern corporation
Part 4	(ICPSR 6135)
1988 data, sample 28,006	(Diskette D00118)
rectangular file structure	
28,006 cases	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0056.
280 variables	
372-unit-long record	Summary: This study was conducted to examine the nature and extent of prejudice-based mistreatment of employees in the workplace. The researchers investigated the effects of mistreatment on employees' psychological well-being, interpersonal relationships, and perceptions of the work environment. Personal interviews were conducted with 327 first-line workers at an American corporation in the middle Atlantic states to determine workers' experiences of violence, discrimination, and prejudice and their responses to such victimization. Three dimensions of victimization were explored: personal victimization, prejudiced victimization, and co-victimization. Self-reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress were identified. Data were also collected to ascertain job satisfaction and job autonomy and to determine if these factors mitigate the effects of mistreatment. Demographic information includes age, race, sex, income, education, marital status, ethnicity, religion, handicap, and sexual orientation. The company involved in the research has been kept anonymous. Class III
Part 5	
Data list 1988, sample 28,006	
80-unit-long record	
Part 6	
Variable list 1988, sample 28,006	
132-unit-long record	
Part 7	
1988 data, sample 500	
rectangular file structure	
500 cases	
246 variables	
326-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
Part 8	
Data list 1988, sample 500	
80-unit-long record	
Part 9	
Variable list 1988, sample 500	
132-unit-long record	
Part 10	
Data list 1988, weight 500	
80-unit-long record	
Part 11	
Weight data 1988, sample 500	
rectangular file structure	
500 cases	
6 variables	
41-unit-long record	
1 record per case	

Universe: Employees at the two largest work sites of a corporation in the middle Atlantic states.

Sampling: Individuals were selected for the study through cluster sampling. Workers were randomly selected from the company's two largest work sites. Personnel records were reviewed to identify each individual's co-workers. The researchers attempted to interview the selected individual and all of her/his coworkers.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

rectangular file structure
327 cases
305 variables
424-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Gelles, Richard J., and Murray A. Straus

Physical violence in American families, 1985

(ICPSR 9211)
(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: Data were collected in this follow-up survey to compare estimates of the incidence of intrafamily physical violence with estimates obtained in an earlier survey,

Physical violence in American families, 1976 (ICPSR 7733). The main component of this survey design was a national cross-sectional survey of adults in the United States who either (1) were currently married or living together, (2) were single parents with children under 18 in the household, or (3) had been married or had lived with a partner of the opposite sex within the past two years.

Approximately two-thirds of American households met one of these three qualifications at the time of the survey. Another objective of the survey was to generate comparisons of the incidence of intrafamily physical violence

by race and ethnicity. Variables in this data collection include the number of couples, single parents, and children in the household; respondent's race, ethnicity, sex, age, and marital status; number of persons in the household previously married; years lived in the community; and employment/occupation information. Class IV

Universe: Adults and children under 18 in American families.

Sampling: The initial stage of sample construction required the development of a national area probability sample based upon the distribution of the adult population of the United States. Non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic Blacks, and non-Black Hispanics were oversampled.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
6,002 cases
609 variables
981-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Gelles, Richard J., and Murray A. Straus
Intimate violence. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster, 1988.

Straus, Murray A., and Richard J. Gelles
Physical violence in American families: Risk factors and adaptations to violence in 8,145 families. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

Groves, Robert M.

National crime surveys redesign data: Peoria record check study

(ICPSR 8669)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to measure criminal activity in the United States based on survey reports of crime victims. In

the study two different questionnaire forms were used in order to assess which provided better responses. One form was lengthy and asked detailed questions about each household, person, and incident. The second form was much shorter and asked generalized questions. The data collection was an attempt to find alternative methods of sampling, interviewing, designing questionnaires, managing data, and reporting results. Detailed information is provided on household characteristics and other characteristics of the respondents, as well as on crime incidents, including burglary, vandalism, assault, and rape. Class IV

Universe: All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older.

Sampling: Combination of sample from police record system and random-digit dialed sample.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, ICPSR has masked several variables.

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Record check 1, person-level data

rectangular file structure

2,077 cases

approx. 2,322 variables

3,447-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Record check 1, incident-level data

rectangular file structure

2,675 cases

approx. 162 variables

240-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Record check 2, screener data

rectangular file structure

1,097 cases

approx. 378 variables

703-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Record check 2, incident-level data

rectangular file structure

1,332 cases

approx. 326 variables

388-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

National sample, current data

rectangular file structure

654 cases

approx. 405 variables

816-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

National sample, experimental data

rectangular file structure

767 cases

approx. 432 variables

907-unit-long record

1 record per case

Hatcher, Chris

**Families of missing children:
Psychological consequences and
promising interventions In the
United States, 1989–1991**

(ICPSR 6140)

Summary: This study was conducted to examine the psychological reactions experienced by families of missing children and to evaluate families' utilization of and satisfaction with intervention services. To address issues of psychological consequences, the events occurring prior to child loss, during the experience of child loss, and after child recovery (if applicable) were studied from multiple perspectives within the family by interviewing parents, spouses, siblings, and, when possible, the missing child. A sample of 249 families with one or more missing children were followed with in-home interviews, in a time series measurement design. Three time periods were used: Time Series 1, within 45 days of disappearance, Time Series 2, at 4 months post-disappearance, and Time Series 3, at 8 months post-disappearance.

Three groups of missing children and their families were studied: loss from alleged non-family abduction (stranger), loss by alleged family or parental abduction, and loss by alleged runaway. Cases were selected from four confidential sites in the United States. The files in this collection consist of data from detailed structured interviews (Parts 1–22) and selected quantitative nationally-normed measurement instruments (Parts 23–33). Structured interview items covered: (1) family of origin for parents of the missing child or children, (2) demographics of the current family with the missing child or children, (3) conditions in the family before the child's

disappearance, (4) circumstances of the child's disappearance, (5) perception of the child's disappearance, (6) missing child search, (7) nonmissing child, concurrent family stress, (8) coping with the child's disappearance, (9) coping with a nonmissing child, concurrent family stress, (10) missing child recovery, if applicable, (11) recovered child reunification with family, if applicable, and (12) resource and assistance evaluation. With respect to intervention services, utilization of and satisfaction with these services were assessed in each of the following categories: law enforcement services, mental health services, missing child center services, within-family social support, and community social support. The quantitative instruments collected data on family members' stress levels and reactions to stress, using the Symptom Check List-90, Achenbach Child Behavior Check List, Family Inventory of Life Events, F-COPES, Frederick Trauma Reaction Index-Adult, and Frederick Trauma Reaction Index-Child.

Universe: Families of missing children in the United States.

Sampling: Families of children missing due to family abduction and runaway were randomly selected for invitation to participate in the project from four confidential sites in the United States. Because of relatively small case flow, virtually all nonfamily abduction cases were invited to participate.

Note: The responses to the quantitative measurement instruments from the three time periods were merged into one file per instrument/respondent (Parts 23-33). The numeric suffix of the variables indicates the time period to which the variables apply.

Extent of collection: 33 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Family information sheet data — primary respondent

rectangular file structure

249 cases

159 variables

209-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Family history questionnaire and first missing child data, time series 1 — primary respondent

rectangular file structure

249 cases

1,273 variables

1,324-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Family history questionnaire and first missing child data, time series 1 — partner

rectangular file structure

114 cases

386 variables

390-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Sibling questionnaire data, time series 1

rectangular file structure

76 cases

214 variables

217-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Second missing child questionnaire data, time series 1 — primary respondent

rectangular file structure

42 cases

211 variables

216-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Second missing child questionnaire data, time series 1 — partner

rectangular file structure

11 cases

135 variables

136-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7	Part 14
Family history questionnaire data, time series 2 — primary respondent	Missing child questionnaire data, time series 3
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
215 cases	48 cases
1,352 variables	240 variables
1,417-unit-long record	242-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 8	Part 15
Family history questionnaire data, time series 2 — partner	Recovery questionnaire data, all types of disappearances — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
84 cases	199 cases
1,081 variables	905 variables
1,115-unit-long record	982-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 9	Part 16
Sibling questionnaire data, time series 2	Recovery questionnaire data, all types of disappearances — partner
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
70 cases	90 cases
215 variables	269 variables
220-unit-long record	270-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 10	Part 17
Missing child questionnaire data, time series 2	Recovery questionnaire data, alleged stranger/parental abductions, first missing child — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
53 cases	101 cases
234 variables	303 variables
236-unit-long record	307-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 11	Part 18
Family history questionnaire data, time series 3 — primary respondent	Recovery questionnaire data, alleged runaway episode, first missing child — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
203 cases	85 cases
945 variables	177 variables
980-unit-long record	180-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 12	Part 19
Family history questionnaire data, time series 3 — partner	Recovery questionnaire data, alleged stranger/parental abductions, second missing child — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
68 cases	23 cases
518 variables	184 variables
527-unit-long record	187-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 13	
Sibling questionnaire data, time series 3	
rectangular file structure	
56 cases	
232 variables	
238-unit-long record	
1 record per case	

Part 20	Frederick trauma reaction Index — sibling
Recovery questionnaire data, alleged runaway episode, second missing child — primary respondent	rectangular file structure
rectangular file structure	84 cases
4 cases	9 variables
174 variables	12-unit-long record
176-unit-long record	1 record per case
1 record per case	
Part 21	Part 26
Recovery questionnaire data, alleged stranger/parental abductions — missing child	Frederick trauma reaction Index — first missing child
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
15 cases	144 cases
320 variables	9 variables
324-unit-long record	12-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 22	Part 27
Recovery questionnaire data, alleged runaway episode — missing child	Frederick trauma reaction Index — second missing child
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
47 cases	18 cases
225 variables	9 variables
230-unit-long record	12-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 23	Part 28
Clinical symptoms of adults (SCL-90) — primary respondent	Frederick trauma reaction Index — second missing child
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
247 cases	18 cases
63 variables	9 variables
121-unit-long record	12-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 24	Part 29
Frederick trauma reaction index — primary respondent	Clinical symptoms of children (CBCL) — first missing child
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
249 cases	198 cases
9 variables	30 variables
12-unit-long record	63-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 25	Part 30
Frederick trauma reaction index — partner	Clinical symptoms of children (CBCL) — second missing child
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
111 cases	24 cases
9 variables	30 variables
12-unit-long record	62-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 31	Part 31
Family inventory of life events and changes — primary respondent	Family inventory of life events and changes — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
249 cases	249 cases
36 variables	36 variables
99-unit-long record	99-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case
Part 32	Part 32
Family crisis-oriented personal scales — primary respondent	Family crisis-oriented personal scales — primary respondent
rectangular file structure	rectangular file structure
249 cases	249 cases
24 variables	24 variables
45-unit-long record	45-unit-long record
1 record per case	1 record per case

Part 33

Family crisis-oriented personal scales — partner

rectangular file structure

112 cases

24 variables

45-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Hatcher, Chris

"Families of missing children: Psychological consequences and promising interventions in the United States, 1989-1991" (Final Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Hernon, Jolene C., and Brian Forst

Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981

(ICPSR 8249)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0009.

Summary: This data collection examines the ways in which victim harm affects decisions regarding arrest, prosecution, and sentencing, and the impact of these decisions on the victim's perception of the criminal justice system. Five types of offenses were studied: homicide, sexual assault, burglary, robbery, and aggravated assault. The victim file contains information on personal characteristics, results of victimization, involvement in case processing, use of victim assistance service, satisfaction with case outcomes, and opinions about the court system. The police file and the prosecutor file variables cover personal background, screening decisions on scenario cases, communication with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. The prosecutor file also includes sentencing recommendations on the scenarios. Data in the judge file cover personal background, sentencing recommendations on the scenario cases, communications with victims, sources of information regarding victim harm, and opinions about

the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

Universe: Population of victims and criminal justice officials in the United States.

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

Note: Codebook information for the following variables is not available: Victim File V3 and V31, Police File V3, Prosecutor File V3, and Judge File V3.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/SCAN/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Victim file

rectangular file structure

392 cases

160 variables

226-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Police file

rectangular file structure

111 cases

143 variables

223-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Prosecutor file

rectangular file structure

101 cases

201 variables

286-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Judge file

rectangular file structure
160 cases
48 variables
184-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:

Hernon, Jolene C., and Brian Forst
"The criminal justice response to victim harm." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Documentation machine-readable only

Holmes, William, Rhiana Kohl, and Diana Brensilber

Evaluation of the elder abuse training program in Massachusetts, 1993–1995
(ICPSR 6921)
(Diskette D00323)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 94-IJ-CX-K001.

Summary: These data were collected to evaluate the Elder Protection Project in Massachusetts, sponsored by the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office and funded by the Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice. The mission of the project was to train police officers to be aware of the changing demographics of the elderly population in Massachusetts and to communicate effectively and sensitively with senior adults so that officers could effectively intervene, report, and investigate instances of elder victimization, neglect, and financial exploitation. These data examine the quality of instruction given at the advanced training sessions conducted between September 1993 and May 1994 and offered in all regions of the state in coordination with local protective service agencies. Variables include the respondent's agency and job title, type of elder abuse programs offered by the agency, the respondent's estimate of the percentage of actual elder abuse reported in his/her area, and the respondent's opinion on the greatest obstacles to having elder abuse reported. Respondents rated their knowledge of elder abuse reporting laws, procedures for responding to

elder abuse incidents, unique aspects of communicating with elderly people, and formal training on recognizing signs of elder abuse. Respondents that completed the two-day advanced law enforcement elder abuse training program rated the quality of the training and were also asked about issues related to elder abuse not covered in the training, names of new programs in the department or agency initiated as a result of the training, aspects of the training most useful and least useful, and suggestions regarding how the training program could be improved.

Universe: Individuals invited to participate in the advanced training sessions of the Massachusetts Elderly Protection Project in September 1993 to May 1994.

Sampling: A sample of individuals who were invited to participate in the advanced training programs. Respondents were selected based on communities where elder abuse report data were initially accessible from protection service agencies. A majority of the sample (90 percent) were representatives of the law enforcement community, which was true for the training classes in general. Other participants included protective service workers, victim/witness advocates, and District Attorneys.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: SCAN/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ MDATA.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
134 cases
34 variables
1,018-unit long record
2 records per case

Related publication:

Kohl, Rhiana, Diana Brensilber, and William Holmes

"Elderly protection project" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1995.

Documentation machine-readable only

Home Office Research and Planning Unit
British crime survey, 1982
(ICPSR 8672)

Summary: The primary purpose of the British Crime Survey was to estimate how many of the public in England, Scotland, and Wales are victims of selected types of crime over a year, describing the circumstances under which people become victims, and the consequences of crime for victims. Other aims included providing background information on fear of crime among the public and on public contact with the police. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether they or their households had been victims of relevant crimes during the one-year reference period. They were then asked a series of very detailed questions about the incidents they reported. Basic descriptive background information on respondents and their households was collected to allow analysis of the sorts of people who do and do not become victims. Information was also collected on other areas that were of intrinsic interest and that could usefully be related to experience as a victim, namely, fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending.

Class IV

Universe: People aged 16 and over living in private households in England, Scotland, and Wales and whose addresses appear in the electoral registers.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample using electoral registers as the frame.

Note: (1) This collection offers three distinct representations of British Crime Survey data. They are Parts 1-3, Part 4, and Part 5. Part 1 consists of data captured on the Main Questionnaire. Part 2 represents data from the Victim Form. Part 3 consists of data collected via the Follow-Up Questionnaire. Parts 1-3 are documented with SPSS data definition statements and the nonnumeric codes "-1" and "-2" are used to represent missing data. Part 4 is a hierarchically structured file consisting of five cards per respondent containing data from the Main Questionnaire (approximately 188 variables), followed by five cards per Victim Form (approximately 290 variables) for up to four Victim Forms per respondent, followed by five cards containing data from the Follow-Up Questionnaire (approximately 230 variables). Only respondents reporting incidents

of victimization have Victim Forms. The Follow-Up Questionnaire was administered to all respondents reporting incidents of victimization and to two in five other respondents. Part 5 is identical to Part 4 except that it has been "padded" by inserting blank cards so that there are 30 80-column cards for each respondent. The codebook describes Parts 4 and 5 only. (2) Hardcopy documentation describes interviews with 5,031 people in Scotland; however, data for Scotland are not included in this dataset.

Home Office Research and Planning Unit
British crime surveys, 1984
(ICPSR 8685)

Summary: In 1982 the Home Office conducted the first British Crime Survey, a major study with the aim of discovering levels of victimization in Britain, and of producing attitudinal data on issues relating to crime. The survey was repeated in 1984 and was restricted to England and Wales whereas the previous study had included Scotland. The survey set out to replicate the previous one as far as possible. Other than questions having to do with victimization and basic demographic details, the topics covered in the questionnaire were: general opinion of the local area, fear of crime and precautions taken, likelihood of crime occurring, extent of "incivilities" in the area, seriousness of various crimes, attitudes towards punishment and prison reform, victim support schemes, neighborhood watch schemes, and self-reported offending.

Class IV

Universe: In England and Wales, people aged 16 and over, living in private accommodations.

Sampling: Stratified sample based on residency.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
11,030 cases
188 variables
80-unit-long record
16 records per case

Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit

British crime survey, 1988

(ICPSR 9850)

Summary: This 1988 survey, the third in a series of surveys instituted by the Home Office in 1982, examines levels of victimization in Great Britain and offers attitudinal data on issues relating to crime. The 1988 survey was intended to replicate the 1982 and 1984 surveys (ICPSR 8672 and 8685) as much as possible. However, in 1988 an additional sample of ethnic minority respondents was included. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether they had been the victims of crime during the reference period, and another series of detailed questions about the incidents they reported. Basic descriptive background information, such as sex, age, employment, education, and number of children, was also collected on the respondents and their households. Other information was collected on fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending. Part 1 consists of data captured on the Demographic Questionnaire. Parts 2 and 3 represent data collected via Follow-Up Questionnaire A and Follow-Up Questionnaire B, respectively. Each respondent completed one of the two Follow-Up Questionnaires, with all respondents in the ethnic minority sample completing Follow-Up Questionnaire B. Part 4 consists of data from the Main Questionnaire. Each respondent completed a Main Questionnaire which included a large number of screening questions to identify crime victims, and some attitudinal questions. Part 5 consists of data collected from the Victim Form. Only respondents reporting incidents of victimization on the Main Questionnaire have Victim Forms, with up to four Victim Forms per respondent. The unit of analysis for this collection is the individual. Class IV

Universe: Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales whose addresses appear in the electoral registers.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample using electoral registers as the frame.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Demographic file

rectangular file structure
11,741 cases
73 variables
174-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Follow-up A file

rectangular file structure
5,444 cases
335 variables
694-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3

Follow-up B file

rectangular file structure
6,297 cases
369 variables
764-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4

Main file

rectangular file structure
11,741 cases
213 variables
458-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5

Victim file

rectangular file structure
7,831 cases
426 variables
873-unit-long record
1 record per case

Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit

British crime survey, 1992

(ICPSR 6717)

Summary: The fourth in a series of surveys instituted by the Home Office in 1982, this survey examines levels of victimization in Great Britain and offers attitudinal data on issues relating to crime. The 1992 survey was intended to replicate the 1982, 1984, and 1988 surveys (ICPSR 8672, 8685, and 9850) in methodology and content as much as possible. In 1992, a "core" sample of 10,059 adults along with booster samples of 1,650

ethnic minority adults and 1,350 young people aged 12–15 resident in the same households as adult respondents were interviewed. The 1988 survey had also included an ethnic minority booster sample employing the same sampling method. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether they had been the victims of crime during the reference period, and another series of detailed questions about the incidents they reported. Basic descriptive background information, such as sex, age, employment, education, and number of children, was also collected on the respondents and their households. Other information was elicited on fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending. Part 1, Demographic File, consists of data captured on the Demographic Questionnaire. Parts 2 and 3 represent data collected via Follow-Up Questionnaire A and Follow-Up Questionnaire B, respectively. Each respondent completed one of the two Follow-Up Questionnaires, with all respondents in the ethnic minority booster sample completing Follow-Up Questionnaire A. Part 4, Main File, consists of data from the Main Questionnaire. Each respondent completed a Main Questionnaire that included some attitudinal questions and a large number of screening questions to identify crime victims. Data in Part 5, Victim File, were collected from the Victim Form. Only respondents reporting incidents of victimization on the Main Questionnaire have Victim Forms, with up to four Victim Forms per respondent. The unit of analysis for this collection is the individual.

Universe: Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales whose addresses appear in the postal code address file.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample using the postal code address file as the frame.

Note: The SAS and SPSS data definition statements provided with this collection are incomplete. SAS proc format statements, SAS format statements, and SPSS value label statements are not supplied.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Demographic file
rectangular file structure
11,713 cases
144 variables
310-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Follow-up A file
rectangular file structure
6,460 cases
159 variables
337-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Follow-up B file
rectangular file structure
5,253 cases
264 variables
547-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Main file
rectangular file structure
11,713 cases
223 variables
480-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Victim file
rectangular file structure
7,806 cases
392 variables
816-unit-long record
1 record per case

Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit

British crime survey, 1992: Teenage booster sample
(ICPSR 6834)

Summary: This survey was conducted in parallel with the **British crime survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6717) in the same households among the age group 12–15. The survey covers victimization out of the home, contacts with the police, and self-reported offending. The questions replicate the adult version as much as possible. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether they had been victims of crime during the reference period, and another series of detailed questions about the incidents they

reported. Basic descriptive background information was also collected on the respondent. Other information was elicited on fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending. The unit of analysis for this collection is the individual.

Universe: Individuals aged 12–15 living in private households in England and Wales.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample using the postal code address file as the frame.

Note: The SAS and SPSS data definition statements provided with this collection are incomplete. SAS proc format statements, SAS format statements, SPSS value label statements, and SPSS missing value statements are not supplied.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,350 cases

374 variables

697-unit-long record

1 record per case

Innes, Christopher A.

**National crime surveys extract:
Personal crime longitudinal
files, 1976–1982**

(ICPSR 8315)

Summary: The National Crime Survey (NCS) collects data on personal and household victimization through an ongoing national survey of households and household members. Only data for robbery and assaults are included in this dataset. There are two data files: Assault Victim Experiences, and Victim and Non-Victim Responses. Items included are time and place of occurrence, injuries suffered, medical expenses incurred, number, age, race, and sex of offender(s), relationship of offender(s) to victim, marital status, employment, military experience, and residency.

Universe: Persons aged 12 years and older living in households in the United States.

Sampling: A stratified multistage cluster sample was selected.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/MDATA.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Assault victim experiences

rectangular file structure

5,846 cases

584 variables

914-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 1

Victim and non-victim responses

rectangular file structure

108,245 cases

296 variables

530-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Knudten, Richard D., Mary S. Knudten, and William G. Doerner

**Victims and witnesses in Milwaukee
County, Wisconsin: Impact of crime
and experience with the criminal justice
system, 1974–1975**

(ICPSR 6369)

Summary: This study was designed to examine victim and witness attitudes, beliefs, problems, and needs as a result of the criminal act and as a consequence of interactions with the criminal justice system. The study dealt with three samples. Two of the samples included victims and witnesses currently involved in the criminal justice system in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin ("in-system" samples). The third sample included victims originally located by the National Crime Survey conducted in Milwaukee in early 1974, who were reinterviewed on behalf of this project by the United States Bureau of the Census ("community" sample). Members of the "in-system" samples were contacted as their cases were considered at one of four stages in the criminal justice process: (1) the screening conference in the dis-

trict attorney's office, (2) the preliminary hearing, (3) the misdemeanor trial, or (4) the felony trial. Both the in-system and community respondents were asked about their attitudes toward security and safety, criminals, and restitution, what problems crime victims may have as a result of experiencing the crime and going to court, and their satisfaction with the handling of their case by the police, the district attorney, and the judge. Incident data cover the respondent's relationship to the offender, injuries sustained, type of crime and what happened, reason for calling/not calling police, and losses resulting from the crime. Follow-up data supply information on resulting emotional problems and other problems resulting from the crime, how people close to the respondent were affected, financial, interpersonal, and physical-emotional crime-related problems, and court system-related problems. Additional questions were asked about the types of services provided by social agencies to the crime victims and witnesses, the respondent's opinion of the behavior of the police, and, for victims, perceptions of the importance of providing help for crime victims. Demographic variables include age, education, race, sex, income, occupational prestige status, and employment history of respondents.

Universe: Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, crime victims aged 12 and over.

Sampling: Of a total of approximately 23,700 persons in the initial 1974 sample of Milwaukee County citizens, about 5,400 persons aged 12 and over were identified as having been victimized by crime. Each of the 5,400 persons was placed in one strata on the basis of whether the victimization was of a personal or property nature or whether it was classified as serious or nonserious. The final randomly-selected sample of 2,177 persons included all those who had been victims of at least one serious personal crime, at least one serious property crime, or at least one nonserious property crime.

Note: This hierarchical dataset has two separate record types: Record I contains household/person data, and Record II contains victimization data. For Record I, there are 186 variables for the 2,177 household/person records. For Record II, there are 694 variables for the 5,324 victimization records.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: SCAN/ MDATA.PR

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure
960-unit-long record

Related publication:

Knudten, Richard D., Anthony C. Meade, Mary S. Knudten, and William G. Doerner "Victims and witnesses: Impact of crime and their experience with the criminal justice system, 1974-1975" (Final Report). Milwaukee, WI: Marquette University, Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy, 1976.

Documentation machine-readable only

Koss, Mary P.

Criminal victimization among women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on health status and medical service usage, 1986

(ICPSR 9920)
(Diskette D00082)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0038.

Summary: The impact of criminal victimization on the health status of women is the focus of this data collection. The researchers examined the extent to which victimized women differed from nonvictimized women in terms of their physical and psychological well-being and their use of medical services. The sample was drawn from female members of a health maintenance plan at a worksite in Cleveland, Ohio. Questions used to measure criminal victimization were taken from the National Crime Survey and focused on purse snatching, home burglary, attempted robbery, robbery with force, threatened assault, and assault. In addition, specific questions concerning rape and attempted rape were developed for the study. Health status was assessed by using a number of instruments, including the Cornell Medical Index, the Mental Health Index, and the RAND test battery for their Health Insurance Experiment. Medical service usage was assessed by reference to medical records. Demographic information includes age, race, income, and education. Class III

Universe: Adult women who were members of a health maintenance plan at a worksite in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1986.

Sampling: Two sampling methods were used. Approximately 20 percent of the female members of the health maintenance plan were contacted by telephone. This resulted in 194 completed personal interviews. To augment the number of victimized women included in the sample, screening surveys were sent to all women health plan members (a total mailing of 5,086 with 2,291 responding), resulting in another 219 completed interviews.

Note: SPSS program files, which enable the user to create new variables and to perform statistical calculations, are provided.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments + accompanying computer programs

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Interview data

rectangular file structure

413 cases

514 variables

711-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Mail survey data

rectangular file structure

2,291 cases

61 variables

114-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff

"Deleterious effects of criminal victimization on women's health and medical utilization." *Archives of Internal Medicine* 151 (February 1991), 342-347.

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff

"Relation of criminal victimization to health perceptions among women medical patients." *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology* 58, 2 (1990), 147-152.

Koss, Mary P., W. Joy Woodruff, and Paul G. Koss

"Criminal victimization among primary care medical patients: Prevalence, inci-

dence, and physician usage." *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 9 (1991), 1-12.

Documentation machine-readable only

Lohr, Sharon L., and Mark R. Conaway

National crime surveys longitudinal file, 1988-1989: [Selected variables]

(ICPSR 6063)

Summary: This longitudinal file for the National Crime Surveys (NCS) contains selected variables related to whether a crime was reported to the police for households that responded to the NCS on three consecutive interviews between July 1988 and December 1989 and had experienced at least one criminal victimization during that time period. Variable names, for the most part, are identical to those used in the hierarchical files currently available for the National Crime Surveys (see **National crime surveys: National sample, 1986-1991 [Near-term data] [ICPSR 8864]**). Three new variables were created, and one existing variable was altered. The TIME variable describes whether the interview was the first, second, or third for the household in the period between July 1988 and December 1989. V4410 was recoded to give the most important reason the crime was not reported to the police for all households that responded to questions V4390-V4410. RELNOFF was created from variables V4209-V4267 to reflect the closest relation any offender had to the victim, and INJURE was created from variables V4100-V4107 to indicate minor injury, serious injury, or none at all. The file is sorted by households, Class IV

Universe: The universe for the NCS is all persons aged 12 and older living in households and group quarters in the United States.

Sampling: For the NCS, a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling design was employed. For this longitudinal file, households participating in three NCS interviews and having at least one victimization during the time period July 1988-December 1989 were selected.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
48,884 cases
118 variables
191-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

McEwen, Tom

National victim assistance agency survey, 1992

(ICPSR 6436)
(Diskette D00195)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-89-C-009.

Summary: This data collection examines victim assistance programs that are operated by law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, and independent assistance agencies. Victim assistance programs came into being when it was discovered that, in addition to the physical, emotional, and financial impact of a crime, victims often experience a "second victimization" because of insensitive treatment by the criminal justice system. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions: (1) What are the current staffing levels of victim assistance programs? (2) What types of victims come to the attention of the programs? (3) What types of services are provided to victims? and (4) What are the operational and training needs of victim assistance programs? The survey was sent to 519 police departments, sheriff departments, and prosecutor's offices identified as having victim assistance programs. Also, 172 independent full-service agencies that were believed to provide referral or direct services to victims (not just advocacy) were also sent surveys. Variables on staffing levels include the number of full-time, part-time, and volunteer personnel, and the education and years of experience of paid staff. Victim information includes the number of victims served for various types of crime, and the percent of victims served identified by race/ethnicity and by age characteristics (under 16 years old, 17-64 years old, and over 65 years old). Variables about services include percent estimates on the number of victims receiving various types of assistance, such as information on their rights, information on criminal justice processes, "next-day" crisis counseling, short-term supportive counseling, or trans-

portation. Other data gathered include the number of victims for which the agency arranged emergency loans; accompanied to line-ups, police or prosecutor interviews, or court; assisted in applying for state victim compensation; prepared victim impact statements; notified of court dates or parole hearings; or made referrals to social service agencies or mental health agencies. Information is also presented on training provided to criminal justice, medical, mental health, or other victim assistance agency personnel, and whether the agency conducted community or public school education programs. Agencies ranked their need for more timely victim notification of various criminal justice events, improvement or implementation of various forms of victim and public protection, and improvement of victim participation in various stages of the criminal justice process. Agencies also provided information on training objectives for their agency, number of hours of mandatory pre-service and in-service training, types of information provided during the training of their staff, sources for their training, and the priority of additional types of training for their staff. Agency variables include type of agency, year started, and budget information.

Universe: All agencies with victim assistance programs in the United States.

Sampling: Agencies receiving surveys were identified by the 1990 National Assessment Program (NAP) survey and through the National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
319 cases
208 variables
310-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
McEwen, Tom

"Understanding the needs of victim assistance programs" (Final Report). Washingt-

ton, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.	Card image data format
Documentation machine-readable only	Part 1 Raw data for census tracts, 1960–1980 rectangular file structure 342 cases 17 variables 80-unit-long record 2 records per case
Miethe, Terance D. Testing theories of criminality and victimization in Seattle, 1960–1990 (ICPSR 9741) (included on CD-ROM CD0024)	Part 2 Raw data for telephone survey rectangular file structure 5,302 cases 210 variables 80-unit-long record 6 records per case
Summary: The primary objective of this study was to test criminal opportunity theories of victimization and the collective benefits and harm from citizen-based crime control activities. Other areas of investigation included crime displacement, "free-rider" effects (i.e., crimes occurring in conjunction with other crimes), and a multilevel analysis of victimization risks. For the telephone survey, respondents were asked questions about burglaries, stolen property, physical assaults by strangers, vandalism, car thefts, type of neighborhood, type of home, security measures taken, and sociodemographic conditions. Variables for the census tract data include median family income in constant 1980 dollars, average number of persons per occupied housing unit, percent of labor force taking public transportation to work, percent of children under 18 living with both parents, and percent of civilian labor force that is female. Also included are rates per 100,000 population for homicide, rape, robbery, assault, residential burglary, and automobile theft. The unit of analysis for this data collection is housing units.	Related publications: Miethe, Terance D. "Citizen-based crime control activity and victimization risks: An examination of displacement and free-rider effects." <i>Criminology</i> 29, 3 (1991), 419–439. Miethe, Terance D., and David McDowall "Contextual effects in models of criminal victimization." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology. San Francisco, CA: November 20–23, 1991.
Universe: For the telephone survey, households in Seattle with telephones in 1990. For the census data, census tracts in Seattle that had not changed their physical boundaries since 1960.	Documentation machine-readable only
Sampling: Multistage clustered sampling of 600 selected city blocks and immediate neighbors on these blocks in 100 census tracts in Seattle, WA. Interviews were completed with 5,302 residents of these blocks/neighborhoods.	Pate, Antony M., and Sampson O. Annan Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 8496) (included on CD-ROM CD0024)
Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0003.
Extent of processing: MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DOC	Summary: Seven neighborhoods in Houston, Texas, and Newark, New Jersey, were surveyed to determine the extent of victimization experiences and crime prevention activities in these areas. Citizens' attitudes towards the police were also examined. Baseline data were collected to determine the perceptions of crime, crime-avoidance behavior, and level of satisfaction with the quality of life in the neighborhoods. In addition, experiments were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of special police programs designed to re-

duce the fear of crime within communities.
Class IV

Universe: Parts 1, 2, 5, and 6: Residents from neighborhoods in Newark and Houston.
Parts 3 and 4: Nonresidential establishments in Newark and Houston.

Sampling: Parts 1 and 6: Random sample of households. Part 2: Follow-up interviews from the same respondents who completed surveys in the pre-intervention stage, and first-time respondents from households in the pre-intervention sample who did not complete the first survey. Parts 3 and 4: Random sample of nonresidential establishments.
Part 5: Random sample of victims.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Pre-intervention surveys of residential neighborhoods
rectangular file structure
3,014 cases
434 variables
545-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Post-intervention surveys of residential neighborhoods
rectangular file structure
3,079 cases
343 variables
389-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Pre-intervention surveys of nonresidential establishments
rectangular file structure
293 cases
205 variables
332-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Post-intervention surveys of nonresidential establishments
rectangular file structure
299 cases
195 variables
325-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Follow-up study of victims from Houston, Texas
rectangular file structure
485 cases
224 variables
457-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Questionnaire newsletter
rectangular file structure
819 cases
633 variables
831-unit-long record
1 record per case

Research Triangle Institute

Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982–1983

(ICPSR 8228)

This victimization study of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees was conducted between May 1982 and April 1983. The data collection was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The primary objective was to measure the extent of crime in the District of Columbia and the impact of crime on the quality of life in the District. Also studied was the degree to which Congressional employees working in the Capitol Hill area were subject to victimization and the extent to which victimization and the fear caused by it affected their productivity.

This data collection contains six files, three of which are data files. The first file contains person-level data such as residential mobility, crime prevention efforts, and sociodemographic characteristics. This file includes 5,542 cases with one record per respondent and has a logical record length of 334. The crime data file, called the "In Scope Crimes File," contains 1,950 records. Each record in this file represents a reported criminal victimization, and the file's logical record length is 531. The third file, the "Out of Scope File," has 2,525 cases. An out of scope crime was defined as one which was either outside the analysis time period of May 1, 1982, to April 30, 1983, or not a crime of interest for this study. The logical record length of this file is 150. The three remaining files in this collec-

tion are electronic codebook files with logical record lengths of 133 characters. Class IV

Robinson, John

Americans' use of time, 1985

(ICPSR 9875)

Summary: For this data collection, respondents were asked to record in single-day time diaries each activity they engaged in over a 24-hour period. The time diary data were gathered through three different data collection methods: mail-back, telephone, and personal interviews. Respondents were instructed to describe in the diaries when the activity began, the time the activity ended, where it occurred, and who was present when the activity took place. Demographic variables include household type, respondent's sex, marital status, age, educational level, occupation, work hours, number of children in the household under 5 and 18 years of age, and household income. Other variables focus on total work time, total time for meals at work, total minutes at work engaged in nonwork activities, total work break in minutes, and total time traveling to and from work. Data are also provided on total time spent on meal preparation and cleanup, housecleaning, outdoor chores, laundry, ironing, clothes care, home repair, baby care, child care, shopping for food, and traveling to and from food shopping. Respondents also reported total time spent on personal care, medical care, family financial activities, and sleeping, as well as time spent attending school, classes, seminars, special interest group meetings, religious meetings, sports events, and other social activities. Class IV

Universe: Adults 18 years or older living in houses with telephones in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: The data for the main (mail-back) study were collected from a sample of Americans who were first contacted by telephone, using a Waksberg-Mitofsky two-stage random-digit dial design. All members of the participating households aged 12 and over were sent mail-back diaries. A total of 2,921 mail-back diaries were completed and returned by adults aged 18 and over. The telephone survey consisted of a random sample of the adults who were contacted in the first phase of the random-digit dial sample. A total of 1,210 telephone diaries were completed by this

group. Thirdly, a separate national sample of 808 diaries were collected through personal in-home interviews. This sample was drawn from a subset of 20 primary sampling units (PSUs) drawn at random from the continuing national samples of the Institute for Survey Research at Temple University in Philadelphia. That stratified sample was further stratified and subjected to "controlled selection" to ensure that the subset of 20 PSUs retained sufficient representation by rural-urban-suburban character within each of the four regions of the country. Weights are included to adjust the three different samples so that the proportion of full-time working males and females matches 1985 Census Bureau figures. In addition, males were weighted slightly up and females slightly down to correct for the slight underrepresentation of male respondents. The weights also control for day of the week.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
4,939 cases
128 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Schreiber, Jan E.

Inmate victimization in state prisons in the United States, 1979

(ICPSR 8087)

This data collection was designed to determine the nature and extent of victimization in state prisons across the nation. In particular, it examines quantitative areas such as prison living conditions, prison programs, prison safety, and inmates' victimization of (or by) other inmates in several types of property and bodily crimes. In addition, it contains a set of attitudinal measures dealing with inmates' thoughts and perceptions on a variety of subjects including their reactions to general statements about prison life and to a series of hypothetical and potentially provocative situations. Data are available in both OSIRIS and card image formats, with electronic documentation. The data file contains 339 variables for each of the 487 cases and has a logical record length of 545 characters. Class II

Skogan, Wesley G., Robert C. Davis,
and Arthur J. Lurigio

**Victims' needs and victim services,
1988-1989: Evanston, Rochester,
Pima County, and Fayette County**

(ICPSR 9399)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept.
of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The
grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0047.

Summary: This data collection examines the
needs of burglary, robbery, and assault
victims and the responses of local victim as-
sistance programs to those needs in four met-
ropolitan areas: Evanston, Illinois; Rochester,
New York; Pima County, Arizona; and Fayette
County, Kentucky. Four issues were explored
in detail: the needs of victims, where they seek
help, the kinds of help they receive, and which
of their problems do and do not get resolved.
Variables include (1) demographic information
such as city of residence, length of residence,
birth date, marital status, race, work status,
education, and income, (2) information on the
crime itself, such as type of crime, when the
crime happened, and details of the attack and
attacker, and (3) consequences of the crime,
such as problems encountered as a result of
the crime, emotional responses to the crime,
and reactions to the crime on a practical level.

Universe: All burglary, robbery, and assault
victims in Evanston, Illinois, Rochester,
New York, Pima County, Arizona, and
Fayette County, Kentucky.

Sampling: Proportional stratified sample
based on type of victims — robbery, assault,
and burglary.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
readable documentation (text) + SAS data
definition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
470 cases
222 variables
291-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Straus, Murray A., and Richard J. Gelles

**Physical violence in American families,
1976**

(ICPSR 7733)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

Summary: For this study, a nationwide sam-
ple of 960 males and 1,183 females were in-
terviewed to examine methods of conflict res-
olution within the family. Information was
gathered regarding the following areas: reso-
lution of conflicts between spouses and be-
tween parents and children, including de-
tailed information on the development of
conflicts resulting in violence, resolution of
conflicts in the respondent's childhood family,
family power structure, marital closeness and
stability, personality, and stress factors.

Universe: Families in the United States in
1976.

Sampling: National probability sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
readable documentation (text) + SAS data
definition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/RECODE/
DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS
and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
2,143 cases
495 variables
723-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Straus, Murray A., Richard J. Gelles, and
Suzanne K. Steinmetz

*Behind closed doors: Violence in the
American family.* Garden City, NY:
Doubleday/Anchor, 1980.
Gelles, Richard J., and Murray A. Straus
“Violence in the American family.” *Journal
of Social Issues* 35 (1979), 15-39.
Kalmuss, Debra S., and Murray A. Straus
“Wives’ marital dependency and wife
abuse.” *Journal of Marriage and the
Family* 44, 2 (May 1982), 277-286.

Documentation machine-readable only

XI. Drugs, alcohol, and crime

Annan, Sampson O., and Wesley G. Skogan

Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989-1990

(ICPSR 6482)

(Diskette D00196)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-DD-CX-0054.

Summary: This data collection is the result of an evaluation of the NEPHU program, conducted by the Police Foundation under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). In August 1989, the Bureau of Justice Assistance supported a grant in Denver, Colorado, to establish a special Narcotics Enforcement in Public Housing Unit (NEPHU) within the Denver Police Department. The goal of the Denver NEPHU was to reduce the availability of narcotics in and around the city's public housing areas by increasing drug arrests. NEPHU's six full-time officers made investigations and gathered intelligence leading to on-street arrests and search warrants. The unit also operated a special telephone Drug Hotline and met regularly with tenant councils in the developments to improve community relations. The program worked in cooperation with the Denver Housing Authority and the uniformed patrol division of the Denver Police Department, which increased levels of uniformed patrols to maintain high visibility in the project areas to deter conventional crime. Using a panel design, survey interviews were conducted with residents in the Quigg Newton and Curtis Park public housing units, focusing on events that occurred during the past six months. Respondents were interviewed during three time periods to examine the onset and persistence of any apparent program effects. In December 1989, interviews were completed with residents in 521 households. In June 1990, 422 respondents were interviewed in Wave 2. Wave 3 was conducted in December 1990 and included 423 respondents. In all, 642 individuals were interviewed, 283 of whom were interviewed for all three

waves. Because of the evaluation's design, the data can be analyzed to reveal individual-level changes for the 283 respondents who were interviewed on all three occasions, and the data can also be used to determine a cross-section representation of the residents by including the 359 "new" persons interviewed during the course of the evaluation. Information collected includes years and months lived in the development, assessments of changes in the neighborhood, whether the respondent planned to stay in the development, interactions among residents, awareness of anti-drug programs, ranking of various problems in the development, concerns and reports of being a victim of various crimes, perceived safety of the development, assessment of drug use and availability, assessment of police activity and visibility, and personal contacts with police. The unit of analysis is the individual.

Universe: All public housing developments in Denver, Colorado, that were targeted by the NEPHU program.

Sampling: Two matched housing developments in Denver were chosen. Out of 751 households in the two housing developments, interviews were completed with residents in 521 households in Wave 1. Of these, 422 households were reinterviewed in Wave 2, and 423 were reinterviewed in Wave 3. New respondents were solicited from the households if the original respondents no longer lived there.

Note: Additional data discussed in the Final Report are not part of this release. Specifically, data collected from official records in Denver are not available as part of this collection, nor are data resulting from an evaluation of a NEPHU program in New Orleans.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: REFORM.DOC/
REFORM.DATA/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/
DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
642 cases
520 variables
523-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related publications:

Skogan, Wesley G., and Sampson Annan
"Drug enforcement in public housing."
Washington, DC: The Police Foundation,
1993.

Annan, Sampson, and Wesley Skogan
"Drugs and public housing: Toward an effective police response" (Final Report).
Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Documentation machine-readable only

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

New York drug law evaluation project, 1973

(ICPSR 7656)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 76-NI-99-0115.

Summary: The Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council jointly organized a committee and research project to collect data, in a systematic fashion, about the 1973 drug law revision and to evaluate the law's effectiveness. The objectives of the project were: (1) to ascertain the repercussions of the drug law revision; (2) to analyze, to the degree possible, why the law was revised; (3) to identify any general principles or specific lessons that can be derived from the New York experience and that can be helpful to other states as they wrestle with the problem of illegal drug use and related crime. Class II

Ex-drug user file: The data contain 867 records, with 289 cases, 3 records per respondent, and 169 variables. The purpose of this survey was to determine the extent of knowl-

edge of the 1973 drug law among ex-drug users in drug treatment programs, and to discover any changes in their behavior in response to the new law. Interviews were given to 289 nonrandomly selected volunteers from three modalities: residential drug-free programs, ambulatory methadone maintenance programs, and the detoxification unit of the New York City House of Detention for Men.

Predicate felony file: The data contain 443 records, with 443 cases, 1 record per respondent, and approximately 39 variables. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of the 1973 predicate felony provisions on crime committed by repeat offenders.

Charge reduction study file: The data contain 319 records, with 319 cases, 1 record per respondent, and approximately 27 variables. The purpose of the study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes committed in Manhattan that are attributable to narcotics users. Case records for male defendants, aged 16 and over, who were arraigned on at least one felony charge in Manhattan's Criminal Court in 1972 and 1975, were sampled.

Criminal court study file: The data contain 1,802 records, 901 respondents, 2 records per respondent, and approximately 44 variables. The purpose of this study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes committed in Manhattan that are attributable to narcotics users. Case records for male defendants, aged 16 and over, who were arraigned on at least one felony charge in Manhattan's Criminal Court or Manhattan's Supreme Court, were sampled from 1971 through 1975. Eighty percent of the sample was drawn from the Criminal Court while the remaining 20 percent was taken from the Supreme Court.

Prison detox study file: There are 7,100 records, 3,550 respondents, 2 records per respondent, and approximately 67 variables. The purpose of this study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes attributable to narcotics users in Manhattan. Detained males aged 16 and over in Manhattan pretrial detention centers who faced at least one current felony charge were sampled.

Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth

The Monitoring the Future annual surveys are designed to explore changes in many important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the U.S. is asked to respond to approximately 100 drug use and demographic questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, and occupational aims as well as marital and family plans. There are more than 1,300 variables in all. Each year, the total sample is divided into five or six subsamples and each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answer the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generates a corresponding data file. In addition, there is a file which contains only the "core" variables present in all forms. Each of the subsamples contains approximately 3,500 respondents. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use appear in the annual ISR volumes *Monitoring the future: questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors*.

Note: (1) Percentage distributions provided in the codebook were generated using full weights, which are not available on the public use files. Therefore, these results cannot be replicated using the public use files. The differences between results produced using the full weights and those produced using the sampling weights available on the public use files are estimated to be below 1 percent. (2) To protect the confidentiality of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been collapsed or recod-

ed on the public use files. These modifications should not affect analytic uses of the public use file. (3) For a full list of related publications, see the codebooks.

Related publications:

Bachman, J.G., L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley

Monitoring the future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, annual.

Johnston, L.D., P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman

"Drug use among American high school seniors, college students, and young adults, 1975-1990. Volume I: High school seniors." DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1813, 1991, and "Volume II: College students and young adults." DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1835, 1991.

Johnston, L.D., P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman

"National survey results on drug use from the monitoring the future study, 1975-1995. Volume I, Secondary school students" (NIH Publication No. 97-4139), and "Volume II, College students and young adults" (NIH Publication No. 97-4140). Washington, DC: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1996.

Documentation machine-readable only

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976

(ICPSR 7927)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length and card image data formats

Parts 1-5

Forms 1-5 questionnaires

rectangular file structure

3,314 to 3,353 cases per part

272 to 603 variables per part

286- to 616-unit long record per part

5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6
Core variables
rectangular file structure
16,677 cases
116 variables
129-unit long record
2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977

(ICPSR 7928)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length and card image data formats

Parts 1-5
Forms 1-5 questionnaires
rectangular file structure
3,645 to 3,729 cases per part
283 to 603 variables per part
297- to 616-unit long record per part
5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6
Core variables
rectangular file structure
18,436 cases
116 variables
129-unit long record
2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978

(ICPSR 7929)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length and card image data formats

Parts 1-5
Forms 1-5 questionnaires
rectangular file structure
3,772 to 3,803 cases per part
293 to 607 variables per part
307- to 620-unit long record per part
5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6
Core variables
rectangular file structure
18,924 cases
116 variables
129-unit long record
2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979

(ICPSR 7930)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC

Logical record length and card image data formats

Parts 1-5
Forms 1-5 questionnaires
rectangular file structure
3,305 to 3,365 cases per part
293 to 614 variables per part
307- to 627-unit long record per part
5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6
Core variables
rectangular file structure
16,662 cases
116 variables
129-unit long record
2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980

(ICPSR 7900)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982
Logical record length and card image data formats	(ICPSR 9045)
Parts 1-5	Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries
Forms 1-5 questionnaires	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC
rectangular file structure	Logical record length and card image data formats
3,288 to 3,326 cases per part	Parts 1-5
293 to 614 variables per part	Forms 1-5 questionnaires
307- to 627-unit long record per part	rectangular file structure
5 to 9 records per case per part	3,639 to 3,686 cases per part
Part 6	313 to 649 variables per part
Core variables	327- to 662-unit long record per part
rectangular file structure	5 to 10 records per case per part
16,524 cases	Part 6
116 variables	Core variables
129-unit long record	rectangular file structure
2 records per case	18,348 cases
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981	116 variables
(ICPSR 9013)	129-unit long record
Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries	2 records per case
Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983
Logical record length and card image data formats	(ICPSR 8387)
Parts 1-5	Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements
Forms 1-5 questionnaires	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR
rectangular file structure	Logical record length and card image data formats, with SPSS data definition statements for each
3,637 to 3,664 cases per part	Parts 1-5
293 to 614 variables per part	Forms 1-5 questionnaires
307- to 627-unit long record per part	rectangular file structure
5 to 10 records per case per part	3,342 to 3,437 cases per part
Part 6	320 to 649 variables per part
Core variables	334- to 662-unit long record per part
rectangular file structure	5 to 11 records per case per part
18,267 cases	
116 variables	
129-unit long record	
2 records per case	

Part 6	Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR
Core variables	
rectangular file structure	
16,947 cases	Logical record length and card image data
116 variables	formats with SPSS data definition statements
129-unit long record	for each
2 records per case	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984	
(ICPSR 8388)	
Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements	
 Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR	
Logical record length and card image data formats with SPSS data definition statements for each	
 Parts 1-5	
Forms 1-5 questionnaires	
rectangular file structure	
16,502 cases	
117 variables	
130-unit-long record	
2 records per case	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1986	
(ICPSR 8701)	
Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements	
 Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC/DDEF.ICPSR	
Logical record length and card image data formats with SPSS data definition statements for each	
 Part 6	
Core variables	
rectangular file structure	
16,499 cases	
117 variables	
130-unit long record	
2 records per case	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985	
(ICPSR 8546)	
Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements	
 Parts 1-5	
Forms 1-5 questionnaires	
rectangular file structure	
3,083 to 3,188 cases per part	
326 to 661 variables per part	
339- to 676-unit-long records per part	
5 to 10 records per case per part	
 Part 6	
Core variables	
rectangular file structure	
15,713 cases	
117 variables	
130-unit-long record	
2 records per case	

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1987

(ICPSR 9079)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length and card image data formats with SPSS data definition statements for each

Parts 1–5

Forms 1–5 questionnaires

rectangular file structure

3,358 to 3,375 cases per part

326 to 661 variables per part

337- to 689-unit-long records per part

5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6

Core variables

rectangular file structure

16,843 cases

117 variables

130-unit-long record

2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1988

(ICPSR 9259)

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length and card image data formats with SPSS data definition statements for each

Parts 1–5

Forms 1–5 questionnaires

rectangular file structure

3,331 to 3,386 cases per part

341 to 673 variables per part

355- to 689-unit-long records per part

5 to 10 records per case per part

Part 6

Core variables

rectangular file structure

16,795 cases

117 variables

130-unit-long record

2 records per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1989

(ICPSR 9397)

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and card image

Part 1

Core variables

rectangular file structure

17,142 cases

117 variables

130-unit-long record

2 records per case

Parts 2–7

Forms 1–6 questionnaires

rectangular file structure

2,847 to 2,872 cases per part

341 to 675 variables per part

355- to 691-unit-long records per part

5 to 10 records per case per part

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1990

(ICPSR 9745)

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Core data

rectangular file structure

15,676 cases

111 variables

124-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 2–7

Forms 1–6

rectangular file structure

2,600 to 2,635 cases per part

294 to 580 variables per part

308- to 596-unit-long records per part

1 record per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1992

(ICPSR 6133)

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Core data

rectangular file structure

16,251 cases

111 variables

124-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 2–7

Forms 1–6 data

rectangular file structure

2,688 to 2,731 cases per part

293 to 585 variables per part

308- to 601-unit-long records per part

1 record per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1991

(ICPSR 9871)

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ CONCHK.PR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Core data

rectangular file structure

15,483 cases

111 variables

124-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 2–7

Forms 1–6 data

rectangular file structure

2,556 to 2,614 cases per part

294 to 585 variables per part

309- to 601-unit-long records per part

1 record per case

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1993

(ICPSR 6367)

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Core data

rectangular file structure

16,763 cases

111 variables

124-unit-long record

1 record per case

Parts 2–7	Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Forms 1–6 data	
rectangular file structure	
2,772 to 2,843 cases per part	
233 to 612 variables per part	
308- to 628-unit-long record per part	
1 record per case	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1994	
(ICPSR 6517)	
Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC	
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	
 Part 1	
Core data	
rectangular file structure	
15,929 cases	
111 variables	
124-unit-long record	
1 record per case	
 Parts 2–7	
Forms 1–6 data	
rectangular file structure	
2,642 to 2,691 cases per part	
293 to 609 variables per part	
308- to 625-unit-long record per part	
1 record per case	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of American youth, 1995	
(ICPSR 6716)	
Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC	
 Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	
 Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976–1992: Concatenated core file	
(ICPSR 6227)	
Summary: This data collection contains the 115 "core" variables for the first 17 years of this annual survey that explores changes in the important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Personal and family characteristics, political and religious beliefs, school performance and educational goals, and type and degree of drug usage are some of the topics explored in the core variables. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to these core questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions not included in this dataset.	
Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.	
Sampling: Multistate area probability sample design involving three selection stages: (1) geographic areas or primary sampling units (PSUs), (2) schools (or linked groups of schools) within PSUs, and (3) students within sampled schools. Of the 72 PSUs, 8 were selected with certainty and 62 were selected with probability proportionate to size based on the size of the senior class. In schools with more than 400 seniors, a random sample of seniors or classes was drawn. In schools with less than 400 seniors, all seniors were asked	

to participate. Each school was asked to participate for two years, so that each year one-half of the sample is replaced. Schools refusing participation were replaced with similar schools in terms of geographic location, size, and type of school (e.g., public, private/Catholic, private/non-Catholic). The participation rate among schools has been between 66 and 80 percent since the inception of the study. The overall student response rate for 1994 was 84 percent.

Note: Percentage distributions provided in the codebook were generated using full weights, which are not available on the public use files. Therefore, these results cannot be replicated using the public use files. The differences between results produced using the full weights and those produced using the sampling weights available on the public use files are estimated to be below 1 percent.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR/REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
287,689 cases
115 variables
133-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Bausell, Carole R., Charles E. Maloy, and Jan M. Sherrill

Drugs, alcohol, and student crime in the United States, April–May 1989

(ICPSR 9585)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0040.

Summary: This project examined different aspects of campus crime — specifically, the prevalence of crimes among college students, whether the crime rate is increasing or decreasing on college campuses, and what factors are related to campus crime. Re-

searchers made the assumption that crimes committed by and against college students are likely to be related to drug and alcohol use. Specific questions designed to be answered by the data include: (1) Do students who commit crimes differ in their use of drugs and alcohol from students who do not commit crimes? (2) Do students who are victims of crimes differ in their use of drugs and alcohol from students who are not victims? (3) How do multiple offenders differ from single offenders in their use of drugs and alcohol? (4) How do victims of violent crimes differ from victims of nonviolent crimes in their use of drugs and alcohol? (5) What types of student crimes are more strongly related to drug or alcohol use than others? (6) Other than drug and alcohol use, in what ways can victims and perpetrators of crimes be differentiated from students who have had no direct experiences with crime? Variables include basic demographic information, academic information, drug use information, and experiences with crime since becoming a student.

Class IV

Universe: Current college undergraduates in the United States.

Sampling: This study was based on a national cross-sectional sample of college undergraduates in the United States. The sample was selected from *American Students List: College Students at Home or School Address*, which is published by the American List Council, Princeton, New Jersey. A sample of 6,000 student names and addresses was selected from the original list of 1,300,000. The sample size was determined by researchers to achieve a final sample of respondents that included information on at least 100 student perpetrators. Also included were respondents who participated in pilot surveys and pretests. These cases were not randomly selected, but were drawn from the student population at Towson State University, and should not be considered as part of the representative sample of current college students within the United States.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
2,207 cases
118 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Blane, Howard T., Brenda A. Miller, and Kenneth E. Leonard

Intra- and intergenerational aspects of serious domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Buffalo, 1987

(ICPSR 9984)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0035.

Summary: These data examine the interrelationships among alcohol use, drug use, criminal violence, and domestic violence in a parolee population. More specifically, the data explore the contributions of parental substance abuse and domestic violence in prediction of parolee violence. The study also investigates the effects of drug and alcohol use on domestic violence for the parolee, the spouse, and the parents. The data were drawn from individual interviews conducted with parolees from the Buffalo, New York, area, half of whom were convicted of violent crimes and half of whom were convicted of nonviolent crimes. Interviews were also conducted with the spouses and partners of the parolees. In addition, data concerning the parolees' criminal histories were abstracted from arrest and parole records. Part 1, Demographic File 1, provides information on the demographic characteristics of offenders; arrests, convictions, and sentencing; institutional transfers; disciplinary reports; indications of psychiatric diagnosis or psychological disturbances; alcohol and drug use; criminal activity; and substance abuse while incarcerated. Part 2, Demographic File 2, includes the same variables as Part 1 (with the exception of information about psychiatric diagnoses, psychological disturbances, and disciplinary reports) for those individuals who declined to be interviewed and a random sample of those who could not be contacted. Part 3, the Interview File, contains information about childhood social histories (including sociodemographics, experience of family violence as a victim and as a witness, and parental drug and alcohol use), self-reported criminal histories, adult social histories (including data concerning violence in current relationships, and drug and alcohol use history), and information about the parolees' and spouses' discipline styles. The researchers discarded data on female parolees for the purpose of their analysis.

Universe: All parolees and their spouses or partners in the Buffalo, New York, area.

Sampling: The subjects were drawn from all persons residing in the greater Buffalo, New York, area who were on parole from state correctional facilities between January 1987 and June 1987. The parolees were separated into two categories before sampling, depending on whether their last conviction was for a violent or a nonviolent offense. Youthful offenders and individuals whose crimes could not easily be classified were excluded. An equal number of names were selected at random from each category. Those subjects who had subsequently been removed from parole status were excluded. The remaining subjects who agreed to be interviewed were included in the sample, along with any of their spouses or partners who agreed to be interviewed.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ DDEF/ICPSR

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Demographic file 1
rectangular file structure
196 cases
59 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2

Demographic file 2
rectangular file structure
65 cases
47 variables
79-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 3

Interview file
rectangular file structure
285 cases
1,239 variables
80-unit-long record
26 records per case

Related publications:

Miller, B.A., et al.

"Intra- and intergenerational aspects to serious domestic violence and alcohol

and drugs" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.
Miller, B.A., et al.
"Spousal violence and alcohol/drug problems among parolees and their spouses." *Women and Criminal Justice* 1 (1990), 55-72.
Miller, B.A.
"The interrelationships between alcohol and drugs and family violence." In M. De La Rosa, E.Y. Lambert, and B. Gropper (eds.), *Drugs and violence: Causes, correlates, and consequences*. National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph 103 (1990), 177-207.

Documentation machine-readable only

Britt, Chester L. III, Michael R. Gottfredson, and John S. Goldkamp
Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs, 1987-1989
(ICPSR 9807)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-K003.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to examine the relationship between drug use and pretrial misconduct in Pima and Maricopa counties in Arizona. Data assess the effectiveness of Arizona pretrial services, which were designed to monitor those defendants who tested positive for selected drugs. The collection includes variables for drugs such as marijuana and cocaine, previous criminal history, results of urinalysis testing, pretrial misconduct, and drug monitoring. Demographic information includes defendant's sex, ethnicity, age, marital status, employment, and last grade completed. Class IV

Universe: Pretrial felony populations of Pima and Maricopa counties.

Sampling: Three different sample groups were selected for each of the two counties. For Pima County, one sample group consisted of individuals who were booked on felony charges, agreed to a drug test, and were released prior to their trials. A second group was a random sample of defendants who were on pretrial supervised releases with or without drug testing. A third sample group consisted of those arrested on felony charges who were granted release. For Maricopa County, one sample group consisted of felony

defendants who were released prior to trial and agreed to a drug test. Another group comprised felons who were released prior to their trials and were either randomly assigned to the monitoring program or were on their own recognizance. Individuals in the third sample group were on pretrial release and were randomly assigned to the drug monitoring program or to normal treatment without drug monitoring.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

Card image data format

Part 1

**Raw data for nonexperimental study
In Pima County**
rectangular file structure
523 cases
58 variables
76-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2

**Raw data for first experimental study
In Pima County**
rectangular file structure
231 cases
99 variables
76-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 3

**Raw data for second experimental
study In Pima County**
rectangular file structure
138 cases
99 variables
76-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 4

**Raw data for nonexperimental study
In Maricopa County**
rectangular file structure
311 cases
87 variables
77-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 5

**Raw data for first experimental study
In Maricopa County**
rectangular file structure
234 cases
103 variables
77-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 6

**Raw data for second experimental study
in Maricopa County**
rectangular file structure
945 cases
103 variables
77-unit-long record
3 records per case

(filed offense code and level, prosecution disposition and date), (5) court disposition information (disposition offense and level, court disposition, final disposition date, final pleading, type of trial), and (6) sentencing information (sentence and sentence date, sentence minimum and maximum). Also included are elapsed time variables. The unit of analysis is the felony drug offender.

Related publication:

Gottfredson, M.R., C.L. Britt III, and J. Goldkamp
"Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation machine-readable only

Universe: All convicted felons in Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Combined state file
rectangular file structure
126,702 cases
51 variables
173-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 2-9

**Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota,
Nebraska, New York, North Carolina,
and Virginia**
rectangular file structure
364 to 78,940 cases per part
51 variables
173-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

**Bureau of Justice Assistance and
Criminal Justice Statistics Association**

**Mandatory drug offender processing
data, 1986: Alaska, California, Iowa,
Minnesota, Nebraska, New York,
North Carolina, and Virginia**

(ICPSR 9420)

Summary: The National Consortium for Assessing Drug Control Initiatives, funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and coordinated by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, collected drug offender processing data from eight states: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia. The purpose of the project was to track adult drug offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final court disposition, regardless of whether the offender was released without trial, acquitted, or convicted. These data allow researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes drug offenders, to measure the changing volume of drug offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the drug offender population. For purposes of this project, a drug offender was defined as any person who had been charged with a felony drug offense. The data are structured into six segments pertaining to (1) record identification, (2) the offender (date of birth, sex, race, and ethnic origin), (3) arrest information (date of arrest, age at arrest, arrest charge code), (4) prosecution information

**Bureau of Justice Assistance and
Criminal Justice Statistics Association**

**Mandatory drug offender processing
data, 1987: New York**

(ICPSR 9565)

Summary: The National Consortium for Assessing Drug Control Initiatives, funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and coordinated by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, collected drug offender processing data from the state of New York. The pur-

pose of the project was to track adult drug offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final court disposition, regardless of whether the offender was released without trial, acquitted, or convicted. These data allow researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes drug offenders, to measure the changing volume of drug offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the drug offender population. For purposes of this project, a drug offender was defined as any person who had been charged with a felony drug offense. The data are structured into six segments pertaining to (1) record identification, (2) the offender (date of birth, sex, race, and ethnic origin), (3) arrest information (date of arrest, age at arrest, arrest charge code), (4) prosecution information (filed offense code and level, prosecution disposition and date), (5) court disposition information (disposition offense and level, court disposition, final disposition date, final pleading, type of trial), and (6) sentencing information (sentence and sentence date, sentence minimum and maximum). Also included are elapsed time variables. The unit of analysis is the felony drug offender.

Universe: All convicted felons in New York.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
42,684 cases
51 variables
173-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Carver, Jay, Eric Wish, Douglas A. Smith, and Christina Polsonberg

Criminal histories and criminal justice processing of drug use forecasting (DUF) sample members in Washington, DC, 1989-1991

(ICPSR 6122)
(Diskette D00157)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0045.

Summary: These data provide information on the relationship between arrestee drug tests and future criminality once other risk factors, such as prior criminal history, are accounted for. Also explored is whether the association between drug test results and future offending varies depending upon the attributes of individual offenders. The dataset contains information drawn from the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) in Washington, DC, and the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. Data are available from each source for 1989 and 1990 with subsequent arrest data provided by PSA through August 1991. The 1989-1990 data supplied by PSA contain information on criminal history and drug test results taken at the time of arrest. Data provided from the DUF program include drug test results from a sample of persons arrested as well as information obtained from arrestee interviews on items such as family and work status. The combined data contain the arrestees' demographic characteristics, arrest and charge information, prior criminal history, and subsequent offending. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, methadone, PCP, amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, methaqualone, Darvon, and Valium. In addition, self-reported information regarding an individual's use of and dependency on these drugs is supplied. Demographic information includes age, sex, income, and employment status. Due to changes in the DUF measurement instrument from 1989 to 1990, the variables contained in the two data files are not completely identical.

Universe: Merged data for 1989 and 1990 from the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) and the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program, with additional arrest data from PSA through August 1991.

Note: The variables listed in the codebook are not in the same order as they appear in

the data collection instruments. Also, there are more variables in the dataset than are indicated in the data collection instruments. The data collection instruments are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

1989 arrestees

rectangular file structure

1,290 cases

389 variables

839-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

1990 arrestees

rectangular file structure

1,284 cases

388 variables

829-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Smith, Douglas A., and Christina Polsonberg
"Specifying the relationship between arrestee drug test results and recidivism."
Journal of Criminal Law and Sociology 83, 2 (1992), 364-367.

Documentation machine-readable only

Caulkins, Jonathan P.

Estimating the elasticities of demand for cocaine and heroin with data from 21 cities from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, 1987-1991

(ICPSR 6567)

(Diskette D00262)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 93-IJ-CX-4018.

Summary: The objective of this research was to estimate the elasticity of the demand for

cocaine and heroin with respect to the price. Price elasticity is the percentage of change in the dependent quantity corresponding to a one-percent change in price. The project involved the development of an econometric model to determine price elasticity, given that national- and city-level data on the consumption of cocaine and heroin are insufficient or nonexistent. The researchers circumvented this lack of data by partitioning the desired elasticity into the product of two elasticities, involving a measurable intermediate quantity whose relationship to the quantity of consumption could be modeled and estimated by measurable techniques. The intermediate quantity used for this project was the fraction of arrestees testing positive for cocaine or heroin as measured by the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) System. From the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA's) System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) data, expected purity was computed by regressing on log quantity and dummy variables for location and quarter. Price series were produced by finding the median standardized price per expected pure gram for each location and quarter. Variables for Part 1, National Data, include year, quarter, standardized prices for a gram of cocaine and a gram of heroin, and expected purity of cocaine and heroin. The Cities Data, Part 2, cover city, year, quarter, number of observations used to compute the median price of cocaine and heroin, standardized prices, and expected purity.

Universe: Illicit cocaine and heroin purchases in the United States.

Sampling: (1) Arrestees testing positive for cocaine or heroin from 21 cities in the DUF data, (2) all purchases and seizures of cocaine or heroin examined by the DEA laboratories.

Note: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the technical report on this project that describes in detail the model that was developed the relationship between quantity consumed and the fraction of arrestees testing positive. Further information about the DUF program is available in various NIJ publications and can be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR	tobacco, and drugs. Among the issues investigated are the respondent's personal and family consumption habits with respect to alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, including starting age, reasons for starting, frequency of use, and perceived effect on health. Respondent knowledge of drugs and drug typology is also examined. The third section collects demographic data such as sex, age, religion, income, and place of residence.
Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements	Universe: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.
Part 1 National data rectangular file structure 20 cases 6 variables 33-unit-long record 1 record per case	Sampling: Random sample, stratified by autonomous regions and municipalities according to their size.
Part 2 Cities data rectangular file structure 415 cases 9 variables 34-unit-long record 1 record per case	Note: (1) Values containing decimal points have actual periods in the data. (2) The codebook for this collection is partially in Spanish.
Related publications: Caulkins, Jonathan P. "Estimating elasticities of demand for cocaine and heroin with data from the drug use forecasting system" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1995.	Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies
Caulkins, Jonathan P. "Developing price series for cocaine." Santa Monica, CA: RAND (MR-317-DPRC), 1994.	Extent of processing: FREQ.PR
Documentation machine-readable only	Card image data format with SPSS data definition statements
Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES) Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs (ICPSR 6303)	rectangular file structure 1,200 cases 243 variables 80-unit-long record 5 records per case
Summary: This data collection is part of a continuing series of semimonthly surveys of individuals in Spain. Each survey consists of three sections. The first section collects information on respondents' attitudes regarding personal and national issues. This section includes questions on level of life satisfaction and frequency of relationships, as well as a rating of the importance of national issues. The second section varies according to the monthly topic, with this month's topic focusing on attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol,	Cohen, Jacqueline Violent offending by drug users: Longitudinal arrest histories of adults arrested in Washington, DC, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 6254) (Diskette D00218) (included on CD-ROM CD0014)
	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0037.
	Summary: This data collection effort examined the influence of drug use on three key aspects of offenders' criminal careers in violence: participation, frequency of offending, and termination rate. A random sample of arrestees was taken from those arrested in Washington, DC, during the period July 1, 1985, to June 6, 1986. The sample was strat-

ified to overrepresent groups other than Black males. Drug use was determined by urinalysis results at the time of arrest, as contrasted with previous studies that relied on self-reports of drug use. The research addresses the following questions: (1) Does drug use have an influence on participation in criminal activity? (2) Is there a relationship between an offender's rate of predatory crime and his or her drug use? (3) Does drug use influence the frequency of offending for predatory crimes, violent crimes, and drug-related offenses? (4) Is there a difference in the types and rates of offending between drug-using offenders who use stimulants and those who use depressants? Variables regarding arrests include date of arrest, drug test result, charges filed, time served in pretrial detention, disposition date, disposition type, and sentence length imposed. Demographic variables include race, sex, birthdate, and place of birth.

Universe: Adult arrestees in Washington, DC, from the period July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

Sampling: Stratified random sample of adult arrestees.

Note: The dataset is hierarchical and contains three record types. Record type 1, comprised of 13 variables and 1,728 records, contains stable personal information. Each unique individual represented in the data has a single record type 1. Record type 2, comprised of 49 variables and 9,195 records, contains changing personal information at the time of arrest. Record type 3, comprised of 78 variables and 9,195 records, contains arrest and court information. Each occurrence of record type 1 has at least one associated record type 2. Each occurrence of record type 2 has exactly one associated record type 3.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

hierarchical file structure
217-unit-long record

Related publications:

Cohen, J.

"Violent offending by drug users" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Cohen, J.

"The incapacitation effects of incarcerating drug offenders" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Documentation machine-readable only

Cohen, Jacqueline, and Daniel Nagin

Evaluating the Incapacitative benefits of Incarcerating drug offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] counties, 1986 and 1990

(ICPSR 6374)

(Diskette D00223)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-K015.

Summary: The objective of this study was to examine the observable offending patterns of recent and past drug offenders to assess the crime control potential associated with recent increases in the incarceration of drug offenders. The periods examined were 1986 (representing the second half of the 1980s, when dramatic shifts toward increasing incarceration of drug offenders first became evident), and 1990 (after escalating sentences were well under way). Convicted offenders were the focus, since these cases are most directly affected by changes in imprisonment policies, particularly provisions for mandatory prison terms. Offending patterns of convicted and imprisoned drug offenders were contrasted to patterns of convicted robbers and burglars, both in and out of prison. The researchers used data from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJR), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), for information on the court processing of individual felony convictions. The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners (NACJP), which maintains data for the approximately 50 counties included in the NJR, was contracted to determine the counties to be sampled (Los Angeles County and Maricopa County in Arizona were chosen) and to provide individual criminal histories. Variables include number of arrests for robbery, violent crimes, property crimes,

and other felonies; number of drug arrests; number of misdemeanor arrests; rate of violent, property, robbery, weapons, other felony, drug, and misdemeanor arrests; offense type (drug trafficking, drug possession, robbery, and burglary); total number of incarcerations; total number of convictions; whether sentenced to prison, jail, or probation; incarceration sentence in months; sex; race; age at sampled conviction; and age at first arrest (starting at age 17).

Universe: All convicted and imprisoned drug offenders in the United States.

Sampling: Counties from the 1986 NJRP were selected based primarily on concerns about sample size and likely access to criminal records data.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
1986 Maricopa County data
rectangular file structure
357 cases
46 variables
138-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1990 Maricopa County data
rectangular file structure
327 cases
46 variables
138-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
1986 Los Angeles County data
rectangular file structure
496 cases
46 variables
138-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
1990 Los Angeles County data
rectangular file structure
489 cases
46 variables
138-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publication:
Cohen, Jacqueline, Daniel Nagin, and Lawrence Wasserman
"Drug offenders: How bad are they?"
(Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation machine-readable only

Collins, James J., et al.

Modeling the crime reduction effects and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment, 1979-1981: [United States]
(ICPSR 9991)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0023.

Summary: This data collection provides information on the effectiveness of drug treatment in reducing crime, the differences in criminal behaviors of clients coming from the criminal justice system and those who did not, and the economic costs of client criminal activities before, during, and after drug treatment. The study used secondary data derived from the Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS). TOPS is a longitudinal survey with data on over 11,000 drug users admitted to 41 different treatment programs in 10 different cities across the United States for the years 1979-1981. For each wave of data collection, all clients who made contact with selected TOPS treatment programs completed intake interviews. A subsample of these clients were then interviewed during treatment at one- and three-month intervals after admission to treatment. Finally, follow-up interviews were conducted with these clients one and two years following treatment or three to five years following treatment. Complete data from two waves, 1979 and 1980, and partial data from the third wave, 1981, are available in this collection. Part 1, Analysis Data, contains selected intake, in-treatment, and follow-up data available for all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 TOPS cohorts who completed one-year follow-up interviews. Variables pertain to demographic characteristics of clients; drug treatment programs enrolled in; activities and behaviors of clients during in-treatments, particularly those related to drug involvement, criminal involvement, employment, and income; and activities and behaviors during the 3- and 12-month follow-ups. Part 2, Cost Analysis Data, contains

cost analysis data about all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 cohorts. Variables describe the criminal activities of drug treatment clients up to one year before treatment, during treatment, and after treatment and also estimate the cost of crime as a result of the respondent's activities (victim cost, criminal justice system cost, and crime career/productivity cost). Part 3, Supplementary Cost Analysis Data, 1981, contains supplementary follow-up data for all respondents in the 1981 cohort. Information is included on the criminal activities of drug treatment clients three to five years after treatment and the estimated resulting cost of these activities.

Part 4, Full Sample of Initial Intake Interview Data, consists of intake interview data for all the samples in the TOPS study. The file contains interview reference variables, demographic and background characteristics of clients, and drug treatment center admission variables, as well as items on clients' living arrangements, alcohol and drug use, drug treatment history, illegal activities, employment, and income and expenditures.

Class IV

Universe: All drug treatment clients in the United States.

Sampling: The 10 cities and 41 treatment program sites were purposely selected (1) to represent large- and medium-sized urban areas with certain types of drug problems, (2) to include programs that offered all the major treatment modalities, and (3) to represent what were believed to be effective approaches to treatment. Intake interviews for Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS) clients employed a census rather than a sample, except for one detoxification program. Some Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes Programs (TASC) clients not referred to TOPS also completed intake interviews. Of those who completed the intake interview, subsequent intreatment interviews were scheduled and conducted until a client refused, missed two consecutive appointments, died or was rendered incapable of participation, or left the program. Stratified sampling was used to select sample cohorts for the follow-up interviews among TOPS clients. All TASC clients who were assigned to one of the outpatient drug-free and residential modalities and who completed an intake interview were selected to be interviewed for the follow-up study. The primary sample selection strata were treatment modalities for all three cohorts. Secondary strata for the 1979 cohort were treatment programs by time-in-program categories, while for the 1980 and

1981 cohort samples the secondary strata were the treatment programs.

Note: There are forty 95-character records per case in Part 1, fifteen 164-character records per case in Part 2, nine 81-character records per case in Part 3, and twenty-nine 83-character records per case in Part 4. Intreatment data were not available for the 1981 cohort.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Analysis data

rectangular file structure
2,794 cases
1,146 variables
95-unit-long record
40 records per case

Part 2

Cost analysis data

rectangular file structure
2,812 cases
266 variables
164-unit-long record
15 records per case

Part 3

Supplementary cost analysis data, 1981

rectangular file structure
594 cases
154 variables
81-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 4

Full sample of initial Intake Interview data

rectangular file structure
11,750 cases
805 variables
83-unit-long record
29 records per case

Related publications:

Collins, J.J., et al.

"Crime control and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment" (Summary Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Harwood, H.J.

"The costs of crime and benefits of drug abuse treatment: A cost benefit analysis" (Summary Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Hubbard, R.L., et al.

"Treatment outcome prospective study (TOPS): Client characteristics and behaviors before, during, and after treatment." In F.M. Tims and J.P. Ludford (eds.), *Drug abuse treatment evaluation: Strategies, progress and prospects*. Research Monograph 51. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1984.

Documentation machine-readable only

Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand

**Reporting of drug-related crimes:
Resident and police perspectives in the
United States, 1988-1990**

(ICPSR 9925)

(Diskette D00079)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0032.

Summary: This data collection investigates the ways in which police use reports of drug-related crimes provided by residents of high drug/crime areas and how willing residents of these areas are to report such crimes to the police. Structured interviews were conducted by telephone with police representatives in most of the nation's 50 largest cities and in person with residents and police officers in high drug/crime districts in each of four major cities: Newark, Chicago, El Paso, and Philadelphia. Police department representatives were queried about the usefulness of citizen reports, reasons for citizens' reluctance to make reports, how the rate of citizen reports could be improved, and how citizen reports worked with other community crime prevention strategies. Residents were asked about their tenure in the neighborhood, attitudes toward the quality of life in the neighborhood, major social problems facing the neighborhood, and quality of city services such as police and fire protection, garbage collection, and public health services. Additional questions were asked about the amount of crime in the neighborhood, the amount of drug use and drug-related crime, and the fear of crime. Basic demographic information such as sex,

race, and language in which the interview was conducted is also provided. Class III

Universe: Police departments and neighborhoods across the United States.

Sampling: Telephone interviews with police representatives in the 50 largest cities of the United States were conducted. Based on 46 of these interviews, four cities (Newark, Chicago, El Paso, and Philadelphia) were chosen for more intensive investigation. Site visits were made to all four cities, and in addition to interviews with local officials, 50 residents in each of two neighborhoods in all four cities were interviewed. The neighborhoods chosen were in precincts recommended by the police.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA

Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Citizen survey data

rectangular file structure

402 cases

168 variables

272-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Drug-related crimes data

rectangular file structure

46 cases

62 variables

63-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand

"Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives." 1990.

Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc.

"A national survey on neighborhood reporting of drug crimes: Methodology report." New York, NY: Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc., 1990.

Documentation machine-readable only

Dembo, Richard

Drug testing of juvenile detainees to Identify high-risk youth In Florida, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 9686)

(included on CD-ROM CD0014)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0050.

Summary: This data collection examines the interrelationships among drug/alcohol use, childhood sexual or physical abuse, and encounters with the juvenile justice system. To identify high-risk individuals, youths in a Tampa juvenile detention center were given urine tests and were asked a series of questions about past sexual and/or physical abuse. Official record searches were also conducted 6, 12, and 18 months afterward to measure later encounters with the juvenile or criminal justice systems. The investigators used the youths' urine test results as the primary measure of drug use. On the basis of their review of Florida's statutes, the investigators developed outcome measures for the following offense categories: violent felonies (murder/manslaughter, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault), property felonies (arson, burglary, auto theft, larceny/theft, stolen property offenses, damaging property offenses), drug felonies (drug offenses), violent misdemeanors (sex offenses, nonaggravated assault), property misdemeanors (larceny/theft, stolen property offenses, damaging property offenses), drug misdemeanors (drug offenses), and public disorder misdemeanors (public disorder offenses, trespassing offenses). Other variables measured physical and sexual abuse, emotional and psychological functioning, and prior drug use. Demographic variables on sex, race, age, and education are also contained in the data. The individual is the unit of analysis.

Universe: All individuals admitted to a regional detention center in the Tampa Bay area.

Sampling: Initial interviews were completed with 398 Florida youth detainees admitted to a regional detention center in the Tampa Bay area who agreed to participate and were not transferred to the center from another secure facility. All female detainees and a random sample of half of the male detainees were invited to participate in the study.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

398 cases

1,316 variables

991-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publications:

Dembo, Richard, Linda Williams, Estrellita Berry, and Alan Getreu

"Examination of the relationships among drug use, emotional/psychological problems, and crime among youths entering a juvenile detention center." *International Journal of the Addictions* 25, 11 (November 1990), 1301-1340.

Dembo, Richard, Linda Williams, Lawrence La Voie, and Estrellita Berry

"Physical abuse, sexual victimization and marijuana/hashish and cocaine use over time: A structural analysis among a cohort of high-risk youths." *Journal of Prison Health* 9, 1 (1990), 13-43.

Dembo, Richard, Linda Williams, Lawrence La Voie, and Alan Getreu

"A longitudinal study of the relationships among alcohol use, marijuana/hashish use, cocaine use and emotional/psychological functioning problems in a cohort of high-risk youths." *International Journal of the Addictions* 25, 11 (November 1990), 1341-1382.

Documentation machine-readable only

Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron Saiger

Drugs and crime in public housing, 1986-1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC

(ICPSR 6235)

(Diskettes D00177-D00179)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-IJ-CX-0050.

Summary: This study investigates rates of serious crime for selected public housing developments in Washington, DC; Phoenix, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California, for the years 1986 to 1989. Offense rates in housing developments were compared to rates in nearby areas of private housing as well as to city-wide rates. In addition, the extent of law enforcement activity in housing developments as represented by arrests was considered and compared to arrest levels in other areas. This process allowed both intra-city and inter-city comparisons to be made. Variables cover study site, origin of data, year of event, offense codes, and location of event. Los Angeles files also include police division.

Universe: Public housing projects in Los Angeles, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Washington, DC.

Sampling: Three cities were selected, and within them 29 housing projects were selected.

Note: The final report (see the related publication) is based on analyses of data from five cities: Lexington, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, DC; Phoenix, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California. However, this data collection contains data files for only Washington, Phoenix, and Los Angeles. For further information regarding Lexington and Philadelphia, refer to the final report.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Los Angeles arrest data

rectangular file structure

120,930 cases

7 variables

18-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Los Angeles offense data

rectangular file structure

126,815 cases

7 variables

17-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Phoenix arrest data

rectangular file structure

295,703 cases

7 variables

21-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Phoenix offense data

rectangular file structure

677,527 cases

7 variables

21-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Washington, DC, arrest data

rectangular file structure

239,837 cases

7 variables

17-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Washington, DC, offense data

rectangular file structure

340,195 cases

7 variables

17-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron Saiger

"Drugs and crime in public housing: A three-city analysis" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, July 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

DuPont, Robert L., Keith E. Saylor, and Eric D. Wish

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC, 1990

(ICPSR 9737)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0011.

Summary: This data collection offers information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users, characteristics of synthetic drug use such as fre-

quency and method of intake, and factors that prompt drug users to begin to use synthetic drugs or to switch from agricultural drugs to synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs investigated in the collection include PCP, ice, ecstasy, and speed, while nonsynthetic drugs include alcohol, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and crack. Patterns of use for all of these drugs are explored. Questions about specific drugs include whether the respondent had ever used the drug, age first used, number of days in the past 30 days the drug was used, whether the drug was used more than two times per week, method of drug intake, and the drug used most often by the respondent and by the respondent's friends. Additional variables include reasons for preferring synthetic or nonsynthetic drugs, reasons the respondent would discontinue use or switch to another drug, availability and cost of certain drugs, and extent of involvement in selling, money handling, and protection. Finally, demographic variables such as sex, ethnicity, age, highest grade completed, employment activity in the past month, geographical location, and subject source (criminal justice system or drug treatment center) are included in the file. The unit of analysis is the individual drug user. Class IV

Universe: All drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC, during 1990.

Sampling: This study gathered information from a nonrandomized sample of drug users from treatment programs and criminal justice pretrial facilities in San Diego County, California, and in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. One criminal justice facility and three treatment programs were selected at each location. A group of 161 self-identified drug users volunteered to participate in the drug survey. All volunteers were included.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

161 cases

172 variables

80-unit-long record

7 records per case

Related publication:

DuPont, Robert L., Keith E. Saylor, and Eric D. Wish

"Methamphetamine, PCP, and other synthetic drugs: Anticipating the challenge of the future" (Unpublished manuscript), 1991.

Fagan, Jeffrey, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson

Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City: Criminal histories and criminal justice system processing, 1983-1984, 1986

(ICPSR 9790)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0064.

Summary: This data collection compares a sample of persons arrested for offenses related to crack cocaine with a sample arrested for offenses related to powdered cocaine. The collection is one of two parts of a study designed to examine the characteristics of crack users and sellers, the impact of large numbers of crack-related offenders on the criminal justice system, and their effects on drug treatment and community programs. Official arrest records and supplementary databases are used to analyze the official arrest, conviction, and incarceration histories of powdered cocaine and crack defendants. Questions addressed by the collection include: (1) How are defendants charged with crack-related offenses different from defendants charged with offenses related to powdered cocaine? (2) Is there a difference between the ways the criminal justice system handles crack offenders and powdered cocaine offenders in pretrial detention, charges filed, case dispositions, and sentencing? (3) How do the criminal careers of crack offenders compare with the criminal careers of powdered cocaine offenders, especially in terms of total arrest rates, frequencies of nondrug crimes, and frequencies of violent crimes? (4) Is violence more strongly associated with crack dealing than with powdered cocaine dealing? and (5) How does the developmental history of powdered cocaine sales and possession compare with the history of crack sales and possession? Variables include demographic information such as gender, residence, and race; arrest, con-

viction, and incarceration histories; prior criminal record; community ties; and court outcomes of the arrests. Class IV

Universe: Individuals arrested by the New York City Police Dept. for crack-related offenses (August through October of 1986) or powdered cocaine-related offenses (1983–1984).

Sampling: The data collection utilized a matched cohort research design in which a sample of defendants arrested for offenses related to crack cocaine was drawn and compared with a similarly drawn matched sample of defendants arrested for offenses related to powdered cocaine. A total of 3,403 persons in the crack cohort and 3,424 persons in the powdered cocaine cohort were sampled.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
6,827 cases
301 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Fagan, Jeffrey, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson

Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City, 1988–1989

(ICPSR 9670)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0064.

Summary: This collection examines the characteristics of users and sellers of crack cocaine and the impact of users and sellers on the criminal justice system and on drug treatment and community programs. Information also was collected concerning users of drugs other than crack cocaine and the attributes of those users. Topics covered in this collection include demographic information about respondents, initiation into substance use and sales, expenses for drug use, involvement with crime, sources of income, and primary substance of abuse. Class IV

Universe: Residents of two New York City neighborhoods, some of whom had been arrested for drug offenses, some of whom used drugs but had eluded arrest, and some of whom were participating in drug treatment programs.

Sampling: Respondents were selected through police records and snowball sampling methods.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,003 cases
1,292 variables
80-unit-long record
31 records per case

Related publications:

- Belenko, S., K. Chin, and J.A. Fagan
Typologies of criminal careers among crack arrestees. New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 1989.
Belenko, S., J.A. Fagan, and K. Chin
“Criminal justice responses to crack.”
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 28, 1 (1991), 55–74.
Dunlap, E., et al.
“Studying crack users and their criminal careers: The scientific and artistic aspects of locating hard-to-reach subjects and interviewing them about sensitive topics.”
Contemporary Drug Problem (Spring 1990), 121–144.

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

Effects of drug testing on defendant risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987

(ICPSR 9791)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0007.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to explore the relationship between drug use and crime. Specifically, the collection was undertaken to determine whether drug test results could provide important predictive information on pretrial misconduct over and above that provided by other variables, thus supplying more data for judges to use in making bail and pretrial release decisions. Data

about defendants and their criminal and drug use history were gathered. In addition, defendants were subjected to urinalysis drug testing procedures to determine the presence or absence of drugs in the urine. Both the drug testing methods and subsequent results were subjected to reliability and validity testing procedures. The independent variables in the study include demographic attributes such as defendant's sex, race, birth date, marital status, and employment; charge-related attributes such as current offense, arrest, and court disposition; prior criminal record of the defendant; current and past drug use; and drug testing results. Then dependent variables pertain to the defendant's pretrial performance and include items such as failure to appear and any rearrests. Class IV

Universe: All defendants with bondable offenses that were processed through the Dade County Court in June and July of 1987.

Sampling: Defendants were chosen from charge records. Only those charged with "bondable" offenses were chosen.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

2,566 cases

382 variables

80-unit-long record

11 records per case

Related publication:

Goldkamp, J.S., M.R. Gottfredson, and D. Weiland

"Pretrial drug testing and defendant risk." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 8 (1990), 585-652.

Documentation machine-readable only

Harrell, Adele, Keiko Powers, and Yih-ing Hser

Anticipating community drug problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984-1990

(ICPSR 9924)

(Diskette D00108)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 90-IJ-CX-0039.

Summary: This study examined the use of arrestee urinalysis results as a predictor of other community drug problems. A three-stage public health model was developed using drug diffusion and community drug indicators as aggregate measures of individual drug use careers. Monthly data on drug indicators for Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, were used to: (1) estimate the correlations of drug problem indicators over time, (2) examine the correlations among indicators at different stages in the spread of new forms of drug abuse, and (3) estimate lagged models in which arrestee urinalysis results were used to predict subsequent community drug problems. Variables included arrestee drug test results, drug-overdose deaths, crimes reported to the local police department, and child maltreatment incidents. Washington, DC, variables also included drug-related emergency room episodes. The unit of analysis was months covered by the study. The Washington, DC, data consist of 78 records, one for each month from April 1984 through September 1990. The Portland, Oregon, data contain 33 records, one for each month from January 1988 through September 1990. Class III

Universe: Washington, DC: All drug-use arrestees, drug-related emergency room episodes, drug overdose deaths, violent and property crimes, and child abuse and neglect cases. Portland, Oregon: All drug-use arrestees, drug overdose deaths, violent and property crimes, and child neglect, abuse, and endangerment cases.

Note: Part 1 has eleven 132-character records per case, and Part 2 has two 132-character records per case. Data contain explicit decimals.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data

definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements for each

Part 1

Washington, DC, data
rectangular file structure

78 cases

157 variables

130-unit-long record

11 records per case

Part 2

Portland, Oregon, data
rectangular file structure

33 cases

37 variables

73-unit-long record

2 records per case

Related publications:

Hser, Y., M.D. Anglin, D.T. Wickens,
L. Brecht, and J. Homer

"Techniques for the estimation of illicit
drug-use prevalence: An overview of relevant issues." NIJ Research Monograph.
Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Powers, Keiko, Dominique Hanssens,
Yih-Ing Hser, and Douglas Anglin

"Measuring the long-run effects of public
policy: The case of narcotics use and
crime." *Management Science* 37 (1991),
627-644.

Documentation machine-readable only

Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston,
and Scott Rogers

**Evaluation of the Maricopa County
[Arizona] demand reduction program,
1989-1991**

(ICPSR 9977)

(Diskettes D00129-D00130)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 89-DD-CX-0055.

Summary: These data were collected to evaluate the Demand Reduction Program, a program initiated in Maricopa County, Arizona, in 1989 to combat drug abuse.

A consortium of municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies developed the program, which stressed user accountability. The Demand Reduction Program had two objectives: (1) to create community-wide awareness of the severity of the drug problem and to alert drug users to the increased risk of legal sanctions, and (2) to adopt a zero-tolerance position of user accountability through an emphasis on increased and coordinated law enforcement activities directed against individual offenders and special treatment programs in lieu of prosecution. Part 1 of the collection, Demand Reduction Program Data, provides information on prosecutor's disposition, arrest date, submitted charges, filed charges, prior charges, disposition of charges, drugs offender used in last three months, information on prior drug treatment, type of attorney, and arrestee's age at arrest, sex, marital status, income, and living arrangement. Part 2 is a Citizen Survey conducted in January 1990, ten months after the implementation of the Demand Reduction Program. Adult residents of Maricopa County were asked in telephone interviews about their attitudes toward drug use and tax support for drug treatment, education, and punishment; their knowledge of the Demand Reduction Program; and demographic information. Parts 3 and 4 supply data from surveys of Maricopa County police officers, conducted in March 1990 and April 1991, to measure attitudes regarding the Demand Reduction Program with respect to (1) police effort, (2) inter-agency cooperation, (3) the harm involved in drug use, and (4) support for diversion to treatment. The two police surveys contained identically-worded questions, with only a small number of different questions asked the second year. Variables include officer's rank, years at rank, years in department, shift worked, age, sex, ethnicity, education, marital status, if officer was the primary or secondary wage earner, officer's perception of and training for the Demand Reduction Program, and personal attitudes toward drug use. Part 5 provides arrest data from the Maricopa County Task Force, which arrested drug users through two methods: (1) sweeps of public and semipublic places, and (2) "reversals," where drug sellers were arrested and replaced by police officers posing as drug sellers, who then arrested the drug buyers. Data include arrest date, operation number, operation beginning and ending date, operation type, region where operation was conducted, charge resulting from arrest, Demand Reduction Program identification number, and arrestee's sex, race, and date of birth.

Universe: Parts 1 and 5: Adult drug users in Maricopa County, Arizona. Part 2: Adult residents of Maricopa County, Arizona. Parts 3-4: Police officers in participating law enforcement agencies of the Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program.

Sampling: Parts 1 and 5: Cases represent drug users arrested by Maricopa County police officers (Part 1) or Task Force officers (Part 5) between March 1989 and February 1991, whose cases were reviewed by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office by March 1, 1991. Part 2: The sample of adult residents in Maricopa County was provided through a random-digit telephone survey method. Parts 3-4: The sample of police officers was obtained by distributing questionnaires during the briefing period preceding all three shifts on each day of one Thursday-Friday-Saturday time period between March 1990 and April 1991.

Note: Recidivism was defined as any new charge submitted to the Maricopa County Attorney's Office after the offense which first brought the offender to the attention of the Demand Reduction Program. Variables on subsequent charges should be used for recidivism analysis.

Extent of collection: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA/RECODE/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Demand reduction program data

rectangular file structure

7,012 cases

286 variables

659-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Citizen survey, 1990

rectangular file structure

393 cases

38 variables

84-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Survey of police officers, 1990

rectangular file structure

1,172 cases

49 variables

87-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Survey of police officers, 1991

rectangular file structure

1,216 cases

52 variables

90-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Task force data

rectangular file structure

730 cases

28 variables

62-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers

"The Maricopa County demand reduction program: An evaluation report" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, April 1992.

Hepburn, John R., C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers

"Responding to casual drug users: An evaluation report of the Maricopa County demand reduction program" (Executive Summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, April 1992.

Documentation machine-readable only

Kleiman, Mark A.R., and Christopher E. Putala

Retail-level heroin enforcement and property crime in 30 cities in Massachusetts, 1980-1986

(ICPSR 9667)

(included on CD-ROM CD0024)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0027.

Summary: In undertaking this data collection, the principal investigators sought to determine (1) whether police enforcement against drug crimes, specifically heroin crimes, had

any influence on the rates of nondrug crimes, and (2) what effect intensive law enforcement programs against drug dealers had on residents where those programs were operating. To achieve these objectives, data on crime rates for seven successive years were collected from police records of 30 cities in Massachusetts. Data were collected for the following offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, larceny, and automobile theft. The investigators also interviewed a sample of residents from 3 of those 30 cities. Residents were queried about their opinions of the most serious problem facing people today, their degree of concern about being victims of crime, and their opinions of the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in handling drug problems. Class IV

Universe: Parts 2-4: All residents in Massachusetts during 1986.

Sampling: A stratified random sample was used in Parts 2-4.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Crime data

rectangular file structure

2,520 cases

11 variables

57-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Lynn survey data

rectangular file structure

442 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Framingham survey data

rectangular file structure

417 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Lawrence survey data

rectangular file structure

405 cases

27 variables

53-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Kleiman, M.A.R.

"Bringing back street level heroin enforcements" (Unpublished report), 1986.

Klein, Malcolm W., and Cheryl L. Maxson

Gang Involvement in "rock" cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 9398)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0057.

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to investigate the possible increase in gang involvement within cocaine and "rock" cocaine trafficking. Investigators also examined the relationship between gangs, cocaine trafficking, and increasing levels of violence. They attempted to determine the effects of increased gang involvement in cocaine distribution in terms of the location of an incident, the demographic profiles of suspects, and the level of firearm use. They also looked at issues such as whether the connection between gangs and cocaine trafficking yielded more drug-related violence, how the connection between gangs and cocaine trafficking affected police investigative processes such as intra-organizational communication and the use of special enforcement technologies, what kinds of working relationships were established between narcotics units and gang control units, and what were the characteristics of the rock trafficking and rock house technologies of the dealers. Major variables characterizing the various units of observation include evidence of gang involvement, presence of drugs, presence of a rock house, presence of firearms or other weapons, presence of violence, amount of cash taken as evidence, prior arrests, and law enforcement techniques. Class IV

Universe: Cases were selected from arrest logs in the five police stations in two jurisdictions of Los Angeles County. The two jurisdictions were not selected to be representative of any geographic area. Instead, the investigators sought to capture the phenomena of interest at their highest points of concentration.

Sampling: All arrests of gang members for homicide and for sale of cocaine or possession for sale were included in the sample. An

equal number of nongang cases was selected randomly in proportion to each station's contribution to the total number of nongang arrests for each year. Nongang cocaine cases were oversampled.

Extent of collection: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Logical record length data format

Part 1

Cocaine sales: Arrest Incident

rectangular file structure

741 cases

87 variables

152-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Individual participants: Arrest Incident

rectangular file structure

1,560 cases

42 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

Prior arrest history

rectangular file structure

6,463 cases

42 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

Multiple event Incident

rectangular file structure

33 cases

20 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Single event, part of multiple-event

Incident

rectangular file structure

74 cases

50 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Individual participants

rectangular file structure

143 cases

43 variables

82-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Prior arrest history of event participants

rectangular file structure

504 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Homicide Incident

rectangular file structure

259 cases

67 variables

95-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 9

Suspects or victims of homicide incident

rectangular file structure

1,349 cases

8 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation

National supported work evaluation study, 1975-1979: Public use files

(ICPSR 7865)

The National Supported Work Demonstration (of which this study is an evaluation) was a transitional, subsidized work experience program for four target groups of people with long-standing employment problems: ex-offenders, former drug addicts, women who are long-term recipients of welfare benefits, and school dropouts, many with criminal records. For four years, at 15 locations across the country, the program provided up to 12 to 18 months of employment to a total of about 10,000 individuals. In ten of these sites — Atlanta, Chicago, Hartford, Jersey City, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Oakland, San Francisco and Wisconsin — 6,600 eligible applicants were randomly assigned either to experimental groups (offered a job in supported work) or to control groups, and an evaluation was conducted on the effects of the Supported Work program. At the time of enrollment, each respondent was given a retrospective baseline interview, generally covering the previous two years, which was followed by up to four follow-up interviews scheduled at nine-month intervals. Each in-

terview collected data on demographic characteristics, employment history, job search, mobility, household income, housing, and respondent's drug use. AFDC recipients were further asked about children in school and welfare participation, while all non-AFDC respondents were questioned about any extra-legal activities. Two public use files have been compiled from this data collection, the Supported Work Employment and Earnings File and the Supported Work Deviant Behavior File. Each file contains data for 6,500 persons for up to five interviews. The Employment and Earnings File contains data from all interview modules except the drug and crime sections; the Deviant Behavior File contains all variables on the Employment and Earnings File and adds drug and crime information. Each respondent has up to six logical, fixed-length records, with each record corresponding to a completed interview (up to five) and one additional short "cross-document" record. These files are currently available only in four byte binary. They may be read using IBM (compatible) Fortran. The binary files require three 2,400 foot magnetic tapes written at 6,250 b.p.i. or 4-6 reels at 1,600 b.p.i. A User's Guide describing the collection and its components is available and should be read before the collection or any part of it is ordered. Class IV

Maxfield, Michael G.

Impact of legislation to prohibit "happy hours" In Indiana, 1983-1986

(ICPSR 9732)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0084.

Summary: This research program was undertaken in Indiana to evaluate the effectiveness of legislation that prohibited "happy hours," the sale of alcoholic beverages at reduced prices during specified times. The happy hour ban sought to curb abusive drinking that can occur when alcoholic beverages are served at significantly reduced prices for a limited time only. The goal of the data collection was to determine whether any reduction in automobile accidents could be attributed to the ban on happy hours. Researchers used an interrupted time-series design to observe trends over time. Data used in this evaluation were extracted from the Accident Statistical Master Tapes for 1983 through 1986

for the state of Indiana, which include annual compilations of all accidents. Variables measure the number of accidents during the specified times. The first data file has as its unit of analysis weeks, defined as beginning Monday and ending on Friday. The second data file has as its unit of analysis biweekly periods. Class IV

Universe: All automobile accidents in the state of Indiana during the period 1983-1986.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1

All Indiana highway accidents, January 1983-June 1986

rectangular file structure

210 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

2 records per case

Part 2

All alcohol-related Indiana highway accidents, January 1983-June 1986

rectangular file structure

104 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publication:

Maxfield, Michael G.

"Impact of legislation to prohibit happy hours" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Maxson, Cheryl L., Malcolm W. Klein, and Lea C. Cunningham

Street gangs and drug sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989-1991

(ICPSR 6255)

(Diskette D00184)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 91-IJ-CX-K010.

Summary: These data were collected to explore connections between street gangs and drug distribution. The research objectives for this study were (1) to assess the magnitude of gang involvement in cocaine and other drug sales in two suburban cities, (2) to compare the characteristics of gang-involved drug sale incidents with those without gang involvement, (3) to assess the generalizability of findings on cocaine to other drugs, and from urban to more suburban settings, and (4) to translate the implications of the research findings into the development of law enforcement strategies. Law enforcement arrest records and gang membership records were obtained for two study sites, Pasadena and Pomona, California. Part 1, the incident-level file, supplies information on arrest incidents qualifying as drug sales. Variables in the file include presence at arrest of violence, guns, cash, and drugs; types of charges; gang characteristics of the incident; racial/ethnic makeup of arrestees; gender of arrestees; and gang affiliation of arrestees. Part 2, the participant-level file, supplies data on each participant in each incident. Variables in this file include gender, ethnicity, gang membership status, and charges.

Universe: Cities in the United States with populations of 100,000–300,000 that reported the onset of gangs prior to 1981.

Sampling: Pasadena and Pomona were selected from a pool of cities with populations of 100,000–300,000 that had reported the existence of gangs prior to 1981. All drug sale incidents in the two selected cities from 1989 to 1991 were included, as were all suspects arrested for these offenses, and their co-arrestees. Incidents were coded as cocaine or non-cocaine, gang or nongang. Up to 100 cases in each of the four groups were sampled randomly from the list constructed for each city.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR / CDBK.ICPSR / UNDOCCHK.ICPSR / CONCHK.ICPSR / DDEF.ICPSR / REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1
Incident-level data
rectangular file structure
654 cases
109 variables
274-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Participant-level data
rectangular file structure
1,092 cases
16 variables
39-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:
Maxson, Cheryl L., Malcolm W. Klein, and Lea C. Cunningham

"Street gangs and drug sales" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Maxson, Cheryl L.
"Street gangs and drug sales in two suburban cities" (Research in Brief).

Documentation machine-readable only

Mieczkowski, Tom, Richard A. Newel, Gale Allison, and Shirley Coletti

Hair assays for drugs of abuse in a probation population: Pilot study in a Florida correctional field setting, 1993

(ICPSR 6527)
(Diskette D00284)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 92-IJ-CX-K010.

Summary: The major objectives of this research project were: (1) to evaluate the effectiveness of the combination of hair and urine assays in determining drug use among probationers, (2) to examine the concordance patterns of hair and urine specimens, (3) to explore the perceptions and attitudes of probation officers regarding the use of hair assays for drug testing, and (4) to assess the feasibility of implementing hair analysis in a probationary field setting. The 22 correctional officers who participated in this study were recruited from the Florida Department of Corrections Probation Field Services Divisions, and worked within Pinellas and Pasco counties. Each officer was requested to solicit from his or her caseload eight to ten proba-

tioners who would be eligible for the project because they would be undergoing at least monthly urinalysis or urine testing. Approximately 150 probationers participated in the project and were subject to hair assays for illicit drug use, along with standard urine testing. Specimens were collected and analyzed on 90 probationers over a six-month period and on 101 probationers for five consecutive months, as well as fewer numbers of samples for the other probationers. The drugs for which the hair and urine specimens were analyzed included cocaine, opiates, cannabinoids such as marijuana, PCP, and methadone. Survey questions asked of the probation officers (Part 1) covered personal information (gender, ethnicity, education level, years of experience in corrections, and satisfaction with job) and attitudes and opinions about their jobs and drug testing (estimated percentage of caseload using drugs, whether all clients should be tested, and whether knowing drug quantities is helpful). Data in Part 2 cover probationers' drug test results and self-reported drug use, personal information (gender, age, weight, ethnicity, and criminal charge), a variety of hair questions (color, texture, style, length, how often shampooed, and if dyed, tinted, bleached, relaxed, or jerked), and use of medications, along with the medication name and amount.

Universe: Volunteer Florida Department of Corrections probationers of Pinellas and Pasco counties between April 1993 and September 1993.

Sampling: The 22 correctional officers who participated in this study were recruited from the Florida Department of Corrections Probation Field Services Divisions, and worked within Pinellas and Pasco counties. Each officer was requested to approach and solicit from his or her caseload eight to ten probationers who would be eligible for the project because they would be undergoing at least monthly urine testing.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA/CDBK.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Officer data file

rectangular file structure
13 cases
24 variables
35-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Probationer data file

rectangular file structure
699 cases
89 variables
695-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Mieczkowski, Tom, Richard A. Newel, Gale Allison, and Shirley Coletti

"Hair assays for drugs of abuse in a probation population: Implementation of a pilot study in a correctional field setting" (Final Report). Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation machine-readable only

Minnesota Criminal Justice System Driving While Intoxicated Task Force

Recidivism among convicted drunk drivers: Minnesota, 1982

(ICPSR 8601)

Summary: This data collection focuses on recidivism among persons convicted for driving while intoxicated. It contains information about the charging and sentencing of drunk driving offenders and repeat offenders. Variables include charge, conviction, sentence, number of alcohol and nonalcohol related violations, subsequent action, sex, age, and date of sentencing. Class IV

Universe: All persons convicted of driving while intoxicated in the state of Minnesota.

Sampling: Defendants were selected on the basis of those convicted and sentenced to serve time in the county jail and those convicted and sentenced to probation or fine.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
499 cases
40 variables
80-unit-long record
4 records per case

data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

National Center for Health Statistics

National health interview survey, 1991: Drug and alcohol use supplement (ICPSR 6132)

Summary: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National health interview survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include respondents' use of alcohol, sedatives, tranquilizers, painkillers, inhalants, stimulants, heroin, hallucinogens, marijuana, and cocaine. Respondents were also asked if they ever used a controlled substance, how often they used it, when they last used it, and at what age they first used it. Questions about personal and legal problems due to drug and/or alcohol use were asked as well. In addition, respondents were queried about activities performed while under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, and if they had tried to cut down on the use of these substances. Class IV

Universe: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Sampling: The NHIS uses a stratified multi-stage probability sampling design. The NHIS Drug and Alcohol Use Supplement was given to all sample persons 18-44 years of age.

Note: (1) Item nonresponse was handled differently than in many NHIS special topic questionnaires. Because the questionnaire was self-administered and "Don't know" was not listed as a valid response, all missing or out-of-range codes were combined into a single "unknown" category (code = 9). (2) Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the

Restrictions: In preparing the data file(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: FREQ.PR

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
21,174 cases
approx. 256 variables
512-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

"Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1992.

National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
"Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-1994." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 110. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1384. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1989.

Documentation machine-readable only

National Center for Health Statistics

National maternal and infant health survey, 1988

(ICPSR 9730)

Summary: This survey was designed to explore factors that cause negative pregnancy outcomes. Questions were asked of pregnant women concerning prenatal care; weight gain or loss during pregnancy; alcohol, cigarette, or drug use during pregnancy; and whether vitamin or mineral supplements were taken before or during pregnancy. In addition, questions were asked about the use of home pregnancy tests; exercise before and during pregnancy; medical care before, during, and after delivery; previous pregnancies and their outcomes; birth control use; and how the mother felt and behaved. Demographic information about the mother such as marital status; marital history; date of birth; state of birth; mother's weight at birth; weight changes before, during, and after pregnancy; height; race; education; work history; and place of residence was obtained. Information about the father includes items such as age, height, weight, education, and job status. In addition, family income questions were asked, as were questions about the health, care, and feeding of the baby. Information was also taken from birth certificates and fetal and infant death certificates. Class IV

Universe: Women between the ages of 15 and 49 who had a pregnancy in 1988.

Sampling: Stratified, systematic sampling from the 48 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City in 1988. For Part 2, the Texas — Hispanic Sample, all Texans from the national file were combined with an oversample of Texas Hispanics.

Note: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

Restrictions: In preparing the data file(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and

that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR

Logical record length data format

Part 1

National sample
rectangular file structure
26,355 cases
approx. 1,300 variables
6,436-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2

Texas — Hispanic sample
rectangular file structure
1,979 cases
approx. 1,300 variables
6,436-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related publications:

Brooks, Camilla

Pregnancy history analysis: 1988 national maternal and infant health survey.

Jeng, L., R. Moore, R. Kaczmarek et al.
"Are home pregnancy tests used? Results from the 1988 national maternal and infant health survey." *Birth* 18, 1 (1991), 11-13.

Sanderson, M., P. Placek, and K. Keppel
"Maternal and infant health survey:
Design, content, and data availability."
Birth 18, 1 (1991), 26-32.

National Institute on Drug Abuse/Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

National household survey on drug abuse series

These data collections measure the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. Information is provided on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of the United States household population aged 12 and older. Data are also provided on treatment for drug use and on illegal activities related to drug use. Questions include age at first use as well as lifetime, an-

nual, and past month usage for the following drug classes: cannabis, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs. Standard demographic data are also supplied, along with information on problems resulting from the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, and respondents' perceptions of the risks involved. Demographic data include age, sex, race, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, household composition, marital status, motor vehicle use, veteran status, and population density. All studies were conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through 1991, and by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies from 1992 forward. Data were collected by Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC, unless otherwise noted, and the data and codebook were prepared for release by National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, IL.

Universe: The noninstitutionalized, civilian population of the coterminous United States, aged 12 and older, living in households.

Note: (1) To protect the confidentiality of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been encrypted, collapsed, or deleted. These modifications should not affect analytic uses of the data. (2) The "basic sampling weights" are equal to the inverse of the probabilities of selection of sample respondents. To obtain "final NHSDA weights," the basic weights were adjusted to take into account dwelling unit-level and individual-level nonresponse and further adjusted to ensure consistency with population projections from the United States Bureau of the Census. (3) For selected variables, statistical imputation was done following logical imputation to replace missing responses. These variables are identified as "...LOGICALLY ASSIGNED" or "...LOGICALLY IMPUTED" and "...imputed" for the logical procedure or by the designation "IMPUTATION-REVISED" in the variable label, when the statistical procedure was also performed. For each imputation-revised variable there is a corresponding imputation indicator variable that indicates whether a case's value on the variable resulted from an interview response, logical imputation, statistical imputation, or was imputed by the hot-deck technique.

Extent of collections: 1 data file per collection + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SAS transport file, unless otherwise noted

Related publications:

National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

"National household survey on drug abuse: Population estimates." DHHS Publication. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse

"National household survey on drug abuse: Highlights 1988." DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 90-1681. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990.

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies

"National household survey on drug abuse: Main findings." DHHS Publication. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.

Research Triangle Institute

"National household survey of drug abuse: Sample design report (1993)." RTI 5071-30-01F. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Documentation machine-readable only; ICPSR 6128, partially machine-readable

National household survey on drug abuse, 1979

(ICPSR 6843)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (1) primary sampling units areas (e.g., counties), (2) subareas within primary areas (blocks or block groups), (3) listing units within subareas (housing units or group quarters), (4) age-group-smoking classes within sampled listing units, and (5) eligible individuals within sampled age-group-smoking classes. A total of 103 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected to represent the total United States population. These PSUs were defined as metropolitan areas, counties, groups of counties, and independent cities. The rural supplement consisted of an additional eight rural PSUs. The two race classifications used were white and Black/other, and the two race/ethnic group choices were white and Black/other. Minorities and younger household members were oversampled. Five age divisions were usually classified into three

groups: youth (ages 12 to 17), young adult (ages 18 to 21 and 22 to 25), and older adult (ages 26 to 34 and 35 and older). Each age group was sampled separately, and the probability of selection decreased with the prospective respondent's age. One youth and/or one adult could be chosen per household. The basic national sample was supplemented by a sample of residents of rural areas. The overall interview completion rate was 83 percent. The interview completion rates for the three age groups were: 86 percent for youth, 84 percent for young adults, and 80 percent for older adults.

Note: (1) Data were collected by Response Analysis Corporation, Princeton, NJ, under contract with the National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2) New editing, revised handling of missing data, and different sampling weights were applied to the original 1979 NHSDA data file to make it more comparable with later NHSDAs. This resulted in several differences between the original and public use files. Although differences in prevalence estimates are generally small, published findings of the 1979 NHSDA cannot be replicated using the public use file.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
7,224 cases
602 variables
1,198-unit long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1982 (ICPSR 6845)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (a) primary areas (e.g., counties), (b) subareas within primary areas (geographic area of approximately 2,500 population in 1970), (c) housing units within subareas, (d) age group domains within listed units, and (e) members of households within sampled age groups. The two race classifications were: white and Black/other. The three age groups were: youth (age 12 to 17), young adult (age 18 to 34), and older adult (age 35 and older). Each age group was sampled separately, and the probability of selection decreased with the prospective re-

spondent's age. One youth and/or one adult could be chosen per household. The basic national sample was supplemented by a sample of residents of rural areas. The overall interview completion rate was 81 percent. The interview completion rates for the three age groups were: 84 percent for youth, 81 percent for young adults, and 77 percent for older adults.

Note: (1) Data were collected by Response Analysis Corporation, Princeton, NJ, under contract with the National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2) Some frequencies related to interview information detailed on page 79 of the codebook (FINLRES1, VSADLTCM, PHADLTCM, VSYTHCM, PHYTHCM) reflect overlapping records. (For example, although "Adult/Youth" (ADULTYTH) indicates that 4,043 adults were interviewed, "Final Adult Result" (FINLRES1) indicates that an adult interview was completed in 4,706 cases. Crosstabulation of these variables revealed that adult interviews were completed in 663 youth cases). This apparently represents households in which both an adult and a youth were interviewed.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
5,624 cases
474 variables
789-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1985 (ICPSR 6844)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving four selection stages: (a) primary areas (e.g., counties), (b) area segments within primary areas (e.g., blocks or enumeration districts), (c) listing units within area segments, (d) sample households within listing units, from which one eligible resident (if any) was selected. The three race/ethnic groups were: whites/others, Blacks, and Hispanics. Minorities and younger household members were oversampled. The four age groups were: ages 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older. The probability of selection varied with the composition of the household for different age/

ethnicity groups and with the number of residents within the selected age group.

Note: (1) Data were collected by the Temple University Institute for Survey Research, Philadelphia, PA, under contract with the National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2) Revisions involving the editing of recency-of-use variables and removal of ineligible respondents were made to the original 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) data file to make it more comparable with later NHSDAs. This resulted in several differences between the original and public use files. Although differences in prevalence estimates are generally small, estimates contained in the National Institute on Drug Abuse publication, *1985 NHSDA Main Findings*, cannot be replicated using the public use file.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR / SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

rectangular file structure
8,021 cases
771 variables
1,561-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1988

(ICPSR 9522)

Sampling: Multistage area sample design with an oversampling of young people, minorities, and the Washington, DC, MSA.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
8,814 cases
approx. 949 variables
1,796-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1990

(ICPSR 9833)

Sampling: Multistage area sample design with an oversampling of young people, minorities, and the Washington, DC, MSA.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + database dictionary

Extent of processing: MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format
rectangular file structure
9,259 cases
approx. 1,006 variables
1,953-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1991

(ICPSR 6128)

Sampling: Multistage area sample design with oversampling of six Metropolitan Statistical Areas of special interest: Washington, DC; New York; Miami; Chicago; Denver; and Los Angeles. Minorities and youth aged 12-17 were also oversampled.

Note: The Appendices are available in hard-copy form only.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ REFORM.DOC

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure
32,594 cases
1,283 variables
2,615-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1992

(ICPSR 6887)

Universe: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 and older, including residents of noninstitutional group quarters, such as college dormitories, group homes, and shelters, as well as civilians dwelling on military installations.

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (a) primary areas (e.g., counties), (b) subareas within primary areas (blocks or block groups), (c) dwelling (listing) units (housing units or group quarters) within subareas, (d) age group domains within listing units, and (e) individuals within sampled age groups. Each dwelling was classified by race/ethnicity based on the head of the dwelling. The three race/ethnicity classifications were Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black (Black), and non-Hispanic non-Black (whites and others). Interviewers sampled individuals after determining age group domains for each household. The age group selection probabilities were based on the desired sample sizes for each age group by race/ethnicity. The probabilities of selecting a person within an age group were based on the number of persons in the age group in each dwelling. Six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of special interest were oversampled: Washington, DC, New York, Miami, Chicago, Denver, and Los Angeles. These MSAs were oversampled in a way to allow separate estimation for low socioeconomic status (SES) urbanized areas and for all other areas of each MSA. Blacks, Hispanics, and youths aged 12–17 were also oversampled. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on the recency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol. The overall response rate was 82.5 percent. The response rates for the three race/ethnicity groups were 86 percent for Hispanics, 84.8 percent for Blacks, and 80.1 percent for whites and others.

Note: Some continuous variables, including Census variables, have been categorized, and a special code, "data suppressed for reasons of confidentiality," has been assigned wherever necessary to prevent identification of small geographic areas. These modifications and suppressions should not affect analytic uses of the public use file.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

rectangular file structure
28,832 cases
1,360 variables
2,622-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1993

(ICPSR 6852)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving four selection stages: (a) primary areas (e.g., counties), (b) subareas within primary areas (blocks or block groups), (c) dwelling (listing) units (housing units or group quarters) within subareas, and (d) persons within dwelling (listing) units. A specially designed within-dwelling selection procedure was used to ensure desired sample sizes for subpopulations defined by age, smoking status, and race/ethnicity. Based on the strong association between reports of past-month cigarette smoking and recent drug use, a screening question was also introduced to collect past-month cigarette smoking status for all rostered persons within sampled dwellings. The three race/ethnicity classifications of dwelling unit heads were Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black (Black), and non-Hispanic non-Black (whites and others). Six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of special interest were oversampled: Washington, DC, New York, Miami, Chicago, Denver, and Los Angeles. These MSAs were oversampled in a way to allow separate estimation for low socioeconomic status (SES) urbanized areas and for all other areas of each MSA. Blacks, Hispanics, and youths aged 12–17 were also oversampled. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on the recency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol. The overall response rate was 79.2 percent. The response rates for the three race/ethnicity groups were 85.2 percent for Hispanics, 82.9 percent for Blacks, and 75 percent for whites and others.

Extent of processing: REFORM.DATA/ CONCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC

rectangular file structure
26,489 cases
1,380 variables
2,763-unit-long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1994

(ICPSR 6949)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (1) primary sampling units areas (e.g., counties), (2) subareas within primary areas (blocks or block groups), (3) listing units within subareas (housing units or group quarters), (4) age-group-smoking classes within sampled listing units, and (5) eligible individuals within sampled age-group-smoking classes. One hundred twenty-seven Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), including areas of high Hispanic concentration, were selected to represent the total United States population. These PSUs were defined as metropolitan areas, counties, groups of counties, and independent cities. The main sample consisted of the 117 PSUs used in the NHSDA 1993 sample. Of these 117 PSUs, 45 were selected with certainty and 72 were randomly selected with probability proportional to size. The certainty PSUs were constructed from Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or adjoining MSAs and stratified based primarily on the concentration of Hispanics. Once a sufficient number of Hispanic dwellings was identified, the non-Hispanic Black (Black) and non-Hispanic non-Black (white/others) interviews were proportionally allocated to the strata. The rural supplement consisted of an additional ten non-MSA rural PSUs. Based on correlations between past month cigarette smoking and drug use, cigarette smokers were oversampled to increase the precision of drug use estimates. The four age groups were: ages 12 to 17, 18 to 34, 35-49, and 50 and older. The three race/ethnic groups were: whites/others, Blacks, and Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics were oversampled. The age-group-smoking selection probabilities were based on the desired sample sizes for each age group by racial/ethnic domain. The probabilities of selecting the person within the age-group-smoking domain were based on the number of persons found in the age-smoking group. The overall interview re-

sponse rate was 76.5 percent for the 1994-A survey and 78.2 percent for the 1994-B survey. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on the recency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol. About four-fifths of respondents received the 1994-B questionnaire, and one-fifth received the 1994-A questionnaire, based on random assignment. The 1994-A interview response rates for the three racial/ethnic groups were: 75.7 percent for whites/others, 76.7 percent for Blacks, and 78 percent for Hispanics. The 1994-B interview response rates for the three racial/ethnic groups were: 76.7 percent for whites/others, 79 percent for Blacks, and 80.4 percent for Hispanics. The study yielded an 85.3 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 93.8 percent for screening eligible households.

Note: Family and personal income range variables in the 1994-B questionnaire were constructed from two imputation-revised variables that were deleted from the public use dataset and codebook due to confidentiality issues. Users are advised that the recoded income range variables cannot be replicated from the imputation-revised variables (IRFINC1 and IRPINC1) contained in the public use file.

Restrictions: (1) Only the 1994-A file should be used to analyze trend data from past NHSDAs. (2) Prevalence estimates for 1994 should be derived only from the 1994-B survey, using the imputed data rather than raw data from the questionnaire or drug answer sheets. (3) Due to the split sample design, users are advised to use the imputation-revised variables for tabular summaries and other descriptive analyses for trends with NHSDA surveys prior to 1994. For analyses of relationships using multiple variables, use of non-imputed data items may be best. (4) Users who wish to replicate results published in the "NHSDA Main Findings" report or other SAMHSA reports should use the 1994-A imputation-revised variables for trends only.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Part 1
1994-A data
rectangular file structure
4,372 cases
1,126 variables
2,347-unit long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1994-B data
rectangular file structure
17,809 cases
1,269 variables
2,441-unit long record
1 record per case

National household survey on drug abuse, 1995

(ICPSR 6950)

Sampling: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (1) primary sampling units areas (e.g., counties), (2) subareas within primary areas (e.g., blocks or block groups), (3) listing units within subareas, (4) age-group-smoking classes within sampled listing units, and (5) eligible individuals within sampled age-group-smoking classes. A total of 115 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), including areas of high Hispanic concentration, were selected to represent the total United States population. These PSUs were defined as metropolitan areas, counties, groups of counties, and independent cities. Of the 115 PSUs, 43 were selected with certainty and 72 were randomly selected with probability proportional to size. Based on correlations between past-month cigarette smoking and drug use, cigarette smokers were oversampled to increase the precision of drug use estimates. The four age groups were: ages 12-17, 18-34, 35-49, and 50 and older. The three race/ethnic groups were: whites/others, Blacks, and Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics were oversampled. The age-group-smoking selection probabilities were based on the desired sample sizes for each age group by racial/ethnic domain. The probabilities of selecting the person within the age-group-smoking domain were based on the number of persons found in the age-smoking group. The study yielded an 85.3 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 94.2 percent for screening eligible households. The interview response rates for the three racial/ethnic groups were: 79.6 percent for whites/others, 80 percent for Blacks, and 83.2 percent for

Hispanics. The overall interview response rate was 80.6 percent. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on the recency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol.

Note: (1) The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse questionnaire and estimation methodology changed with the implementation of the 1994-B survey. Therefore, estimates produced from the 1995 survey are not comparable to those produced from the 1994-A and earlier surveys. (2) Users who wish to replicate results published in the "NHSDA Main Findings" report or other SAMHSA reports should use the 1995 NHSDA imputed data for prevalence estimates rather than raw data from the questionnaire or drug answer sheets. (3) Family and personal income range variables were constructed from two imputation-revised variables that were deleted from the public use dataset and codebook due to confidentiality issues. Users are advised that the recoded income range variables cannot be replicated from the imputation-revised variables (IRFINC1 and IRPINC1) contained in the public use file.

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ SCAN/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

rectangular file structure
17,747 cases
1,250 variables
2,383-unit long record
1 record per case

National Institute of Justice,
U.S. Dept. of Justice

Drug use forecasting in 24 cities in the United States, 1987-1995

(ICPSR 9477)

(Diskettes D00101-D00105, D00209-D00212, D00232-D00233, D00270-D00271, D00300-D00302)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is OJP-89-C-008.

Summary: The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program measures levels of and trends in drug use among persons arrested and booked in the United States. The data address the following topics: (1) types of drugs

used by arrestees (based on self-reports and urinalysis), (2) self-reported dependency on drugs, (3) self-reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, (4) the relationship between drug use and certain types of offenses, and (5) the relationship between self-reported indicators of drug use and indicators of drug use based on urinalysis. Participation in the project is voluntary, and all information collected from the arrestees is anonymous and confidential. The data include the arrestee's age, race, gender, educational attainment, marital status, and the charge at the time of booking. DUF also collects information about the arrestee's use of 22 drugs, including recent and past use (e.g., 3-day and 30-day drug use) of each of these drugs, age at first use, whether the arrestee had ever been dependent on drugs, and the age at which the arrestee first became dependent on drugs. Arrestees also are questioned about their history of intravenous drug use, history of drug and alcohol treatment, and past and current drug treatment needs. Finally, results are given for arrestees' urine tests, which screened for the presence of ten drugs, including marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines (positive test results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography). Part 27, Gun Addendum Data, 1995, contains variables on topics such as the arrestees' encounters with a gun, whether they agreed or disagreed with statements about guns, gun possession, how they obtained handgun(s), whether they were armed with a gun at their arrest or during crimes, and if they had ever used a gun against another person. The Heroin Addendum Data, 1995, file (Part 29) contains information that was formerly covered in the main annual file in 1992-1994, but in 1995 was revised and became a separate dataset.

Universe: Booked arrestees in 24 sites in the United States.

Sampling: The data were collected from booked arrestees as follows. 1987 data: 2,993 males at 11 sites, 516 females at 5 sites. 1988 data: 10,554 males at 20 sites, 3,261 females at 14 sites. 1989 data: 16,186 males and 5,804 females at 21 sites. 1990 data: 20,556 males at 23 sites, 7,769 females at 21 sites. 1991 data: 22,335 adult males at 24 sites, 8,330 adult females at 21 sites. 1992 data: 22,265 adult males at 24 sites, 8,322 adult females at 21 sites. 1993 data: 20,551 adult males at 23 sites, 8,139 adult females at

21 sites. 1994 data: 20,015 adult males at 23 sites, 7,839 adult females at 21 sites, 4,558 juvenile males at 12 sites, 734 juvenile females at 8 sites. Part 1 Survey, 1995 data: 11,374 adult males at 23 sites, 4,474 adult females at 21 sites, 2,483 juvenile males at 12 sites, 412 juvenile females at 7 sites. Part 2 Survey, 1995 data: 9,364 adult males at 22 sites, 3,592 adult females at 20 sites, 1,810 juvenile males at 10 sites, 242 juvenile females at 5 sites.

Note: (1) SPSS export files are available for all data files except Parts 3 and 6. (2) Data collection instruments for 1994 and 1995 are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. (3) Data collection instruments for 1987-1993 are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR. (4) In response to recommendations by the Government Accounting Office (GAO), significant modifications were made to the DUF survey instrument midway through 1995, resulting in two different survey instruments used that year. The new survey instrument (1995 Survey, Part 2) retains many of the variables from the original DUF questionnaire (1995 Survey, Part 1), as well as adding more detailed questions. (5) In efforts to make the DUF data more "user friendly," the coding scheme and formatting of the 1994 data and 1995 Survey, Part 1 data were changed slightly from previous years and, further, the coding scheme and formatting of the 1995 Survey, Part 2 data differ somewhat from the 1994 and 1995 Survey, Part 1 data.

Extent of collection: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/SCAN/UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/CDBK.ICPSR/DDEF.ICPSR

Card image (Parts 3, 6, and 8) and logical record length data formats with SPSS export files and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1

Male and female arrestees data, November 1987-December 1988
rectangular file structure

13,815 cases

184 variables

351-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3
Male and female arrestees data, 1989
rectangular file structure
21,991 cases
276 variables
80-unit-long record
8 records per case

Part 6
Male and female arrestees data, June–December 1987
rectangular file structure
3,509 cases
136 variables
64-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 8
Male and female arrestees data, 1990
rectangular file structure
28,325 cases
276 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Parts 11, 14, 17, 20
Adult and Juvenile arrestees data, 1991–1994
rectangular file structure
33,081 to 35,318 cases per part
303 to 359 variables per part
642 to 822-unit-long record per part
1 record per case

Parts 22, 25
Adult and Juvenile arrestees data, Parts 1–2 surveys, 1995
rectangular file structure
15,008 to 18,743 cases per part
292 to 347 variables per part
774 to 1,011-unit-long record per part
1 record per case

Part 27
Gun addendum data, 1995
rectangular file structure
17,225 cases
149 variables
306-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 29
Heroin addendum data, 1995
rectangular file structure
2,525 cases
76 variables
200-unit-long record
1 record per case

Documentation machine-readable only

Nurco, David

Crime days precursors study: Baltimore, 1952–1976
(ICPSR 8222)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0031.

Summary: This study focuses on 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected using a stratified random sample from a population of 6,149 known narcotic abusers arrested or identified by the Baltimore, Maryland Police Department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was stratified based on race and year of police contact. These data were collected between July 1973 and January 1978. Variables include respondent's use of marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, heroin, methadone, cocaine, tranquilizers, and other narcotics. Also of interest is the respondent's past criminal activity including arrests, length of incarceration, educational attainment, employment history, personal income, mobility, and drug treatment, if any. There are four files in the data collection, each one containing 5,438 card image records.

Class IV

Nurco, David

Criminality among narcotic addicts in Baltimore: The role of nonnarcotic drugs, 1973–1978
(ICPSR 8604)

This study was sponsored by the United States Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0031.

Summary: This study investigated the frequency with which various nonnarcotic substances were used by male narcotic addicts and the relation of these substances to different types of criminal activity during periods of active addiction and periods of nonaddiction. The variables were designed to facilitate an analysis of narcotic addicts as crime risks, patterns of nonnarcotic drug use, and the percentage of illegal income addicts obtained during periods of addiction compared with periods of nonaddiction. Information is included concerning types of narcotic drug use, crime patterns, and use of marijuana, cocaine, barbiturates, amphetamines, and librium.

Class IV

Universe: Population of known narcotic offenders arrested by the Baltimore police department between 1952 and 1976.

Sampling: The sample consists of 354 male narcotic addicts who were selected from a population of 6,149 known narcotic offenders arrested by the Baltimore police department between 1952 and 1976. The sample was stratified by race and year of police contact. These 354 sample addicts were selected because they had used addictive narcotic drugs at least four days per week for a period of more than one month. The majority of subjects were heroin addicts.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

Crime risk file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

approximately 15 to 18 variables

80-unit-long record

24 records per case

Part 2

Drug use file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

approximately 15 to 18 variables

80-unit-long record

24 records per case

Part 3

Illegal Income file

rectangular file structure

354 cases

24 variables

80-unit-long record

3 records per case

Related publications:

Nurco, David N., Ira H. Cisin, and John C. Ball
"Crime as a source of income for narcotic addicts." *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 2 (1985), 113-115.

Shaffer, John W., et al.

"The frequency of nonnarcotic drug use and its relationship to criminal activity among narcotic addicts." *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 26, 6 (1985), 558-566.

Shaffer, John W., et al.

"Patterns of nonnarcotic drug use among male narcotic addicts." *Journal of Drug Issues* 16, 3 (Summer 1986), 435-442.

Nurco, David, et al.

Variations in criminal patterns among narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 9586)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0030.

Summary: This data collection was undertaken to develop a typology of narcotic addicts according to the kind, frequency, and seriousness of their crimes and to identify the most serious criminal offenders, thereby determining which individuals are best suited to rehabilitation. The following questions are addressed by the data: (1) What "types" of narcotic addicts can be distinguished in terms of their criminal behavior? Which of these types are amenable to rehabilitation? (2) At what time during their addiction careers do addicts commit the most crime? Do narcotic addicts "mature" out of addiction? (3) What is the relationship between individuals' involvement in crime prior to addiction and their criminal activity and drug use over their addiction career? (4) Which demographic, personality, or other factors are associated with serious crime committed during periods of narcotic addiction? (5) What are the contributions of situational and dispositional factors to the relationship between addiction and crime? Part 1 of the collection details the subjects' addiction careers, the age they first used various drugs, the age they first became addicted to narcotics, the amount of time they were addicted/not addicted to narcotics, and the total length of their addiction careers. Part 2 contains variables generated by cluster analysis, including cluster assignment or "type." Part 3 includes the educational, occupational, and arrest histories of the subjects, as well as the drug use and arrest histories of their families. Part 4 file consists of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Raven Progressive Matrix scores. The frequency and types of crime that subjects committed during the pre-addiction period comprise Part 5, while the frequency and nature of drug use during the preaddiction period comprise Part 6. Parts 7 and 8 contain crime variables and drug use variables, respectively, across all nonaddiction periods. Finally, Part 9 contains data characterizing crime across all addiction periods, and Part 10 contains variables regarding drug use across total addiction periods. Class IV

Universe: Male narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City.

Sampling: Data were collected from interviews with 250 male narcotic addicts. These men were consecutively admitted as outpatients to methadone treatment centers in Baltimore and New York City between May 1983 and April 1984. The Baltimore sample was drawn from the outpatient population of five treatment centers. The New York sample was drawn from a single large-capacity center. Individuals who experienced a first period of narcotic addiction at least two years before the interview and who were at least 25 years of age were eligible for the study.

Note: The data are organized by topic into a series of ten data files. Each file contains data for 250 cases, with the exception of Parts 4, 7, and 8, in which some cases have been deleted because data are missing for the entire case.

Extent of collection: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Card image data format

Part 1

Addiction career data file

rectangular file structure

250 cases

15 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 2

Cluster assignment data file

rectangular file structure

250 cases

12 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 3

School, employment, criminal justice, and family

rectangular file structure

250 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 4

MMPI and Raven scores

rectangular file structure

245 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 5

Crime during preaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

23 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 6

Drug use during preaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

25 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 7

Crime across nonaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

214 cases

24 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 8

Drug use across nonaddiction periods

rectangular file structure

214 cases

26 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 9

Crime across addiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

24 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Part 10

Drug use across total addiction periods

rectangular file structure

250 cases

26 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Nurco, David N., et al.

"Drug offender typology development"
(Final Report for the National Institute of
Justice). Baltimore, MD: Friends Medical
Science Research Center, 1989.

Nurco, David. N., et al.

"Nonnarcotic drug use over an addiction
career: A study of heroin addicts in Balti-
more and New York City." *Comprehensive
Psychiatry* 29 (1988), 450-459.

Nurco, David N., et al. "Differential criminal patterns of narcotic addicts over an addiction career." <i>Criminology</i> 26 (1988), 407-423.	Card image data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements
Documentation machine-readable only	rectangular file structure 546 cases 694 variables 80-unit-long record 23 records per case
Pearson, Frank S. Deterring drug use with Intensive probation in New Jersey, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9919) (Diskette D00074)	Related publication: Pearson, Frank S. <i>Deterring drug use with intensive supervision</i> . New Brunswick, NJ: Institute for Criminological Research, 1991.
This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0048.	Documentation machine-readable only
Summary: These data were collected to measure the degree to which subjective deterrence and rational choice are effective in reducing drug-use recidivism rates. Baseline interviews were conducted with participants upon entering a drug rehabilitation program in New Jersey. Under the terms of this program, which was an alternative to prison, any incident of drug use occurring during the rehabilitation period would result in the participant's returning to prison. Follow-up interviews were conducted when the participant either had a drug/alcohol use relapse or successfully completed a year in the program without a drug-use incident. Baseline interviews included questions about alcohol and drug-use history, as well as initial reactions to the drug rehabilitation program. Follow-up interviews probed for participants' feelings about the drug rehabilitation program experience. Further questions concerned participants' failure or success at staying away from drugs or alcohol. Class III	Pennell, Susan, and Christine Curtis Comparison of drug control strategies in San Diego, 1989 (ICPSR 9990)
Universe: Individuals in the Intensive Supervision Program in New Jersey.	This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 88-IJ-CX-0034.
Sampling: All individuals (546) who entered the Intensive Supervision Program in New Jersey between January 1, 1989, and April 30, 1990, of which 516 were interviewed.	Summary: This study assesses the consequences for offenders of various drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department and profiles the factors that characterize street-level and mid-level dealers, drug users, and the drug market. The drug enforcement strategies examined include the use of search warrants, body wires, police decoys, surveillance, officer buys and sells, wiretaps, and sweeps. Measures of the consequences of arrests include drug and property seizures, convictions, and sentences. The data were drawn from police and court records of drug arrests made by three special sections of the police department in San Diego, California. Additionally, data were collected through personal interviews conducted at the time of arrest with a subsample of persons arrested for drug charges. The interview portion of the study provides information about the demographics and characteristics of drug users and dealers, criminal history and drug use history, current arrest information, and offenders' opinions about drug use, drug sales, police strategies, and the drug market. The arrest tracking file contains demographic information about the offender, including criminal history and gang membership, as well as data on each arrest through final disposition, charges, and sentencing. Class IV
Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements	
Extent of processing: CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA/FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	

Universe: Individuals arrested on drug charges in San Diego.

Sampling: In Part 1, the Arrest Tracking File, the data were drawn from arrest records with at least one drug charge made by specialized narcotic and gang divisions at the San Diego Police Department from June to November of 1989. Individuals for the interview data were chosen using an availability sampling method. Two to three days a week, the logs of arrests were reviewed to develop a list of persons arrested for at least one drug charge by one of the three specialized police divisions. Women were excluded from the interview sample.

Note: Data about the arrest case (including the arresting division, location of arrest, drugs and property seized, and the police strategies used in making the arrest) were recorded only for those individuals considered the key arrest in each case. In most instances the key arrest was the person with the most serious drug charge.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

Part 1

Arrest tracking data file

rectangular file structure

1,432 cases

122 variables

80-unit-long record

5 records per case

Part 2

Interview data file

rectangular file structure

123 cases

393 variables

80-unit-long record

8 records per case

Related publication:

Pennell, S., and C. Curtis.

Crack abatement: Comparison of drug control strategies. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments Press, 1992.

Documentation machine-readable only

Shannon, Lyle W.

Patterns of drug use and their relation to improving prediction of patterns of delinquency and crime in Racine, Wisconsin, 1961-1988

(ICPSR 9684)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 87-IJ-CX-0045.

Summary: This dataset presents information on the relationship between drug and alcohol use and contacts with police for persons in Racine, Wisconsin, born in 1955. This collection is part of an ongoing longitudinal study of three Racine, Wisconsin, birth cohorts: those born in 1942, 1949, and 1955. Only those born in 1955 were considered to have potential for substantial contact with drugs, and thus only the younger cohort was targeted for this collection. Data were gathered for ages 6 to 33 for the cohort members. The file contains information on the most serious offense during the juvenile and adult periods, the number of police contacts grouped by age of the cohort member, seriousness of the reason for police contact, drugs involved in the incident, the reason police gave for the person having the drugs, the reason police gave for the contact, and the neighborhood in which the juvenile was socialized. Other variables include length of residence in Racine of the cohort member, and demographic information including age, sex, and race. Class IV

Universe: All individuals born in 1955 in Racine, Wisconsin, and those who had migrated there by the age of 6.

Sampling: The sample includes all individuals born in 1955 and attending school (i.e., appearing in the Racine school census records) in 1966.

Note: Other datasets that are part of this ongoing study include: **Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts** (ICPSR 8163), **Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data** (ICPSR 8164), and **Sanctions in the justice system, 1942-1977: The effects on offenders in Racine, Wisconsin** (ICPSR 8530). Also, users should note that police contact, rather than the individual, is the unit of analysis in this collection, and that each contact is a record. Therefore, there can be multiple records (contacts) per individual. Each

individual is identified by the variable UID (Unique Identification Number).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Card image data format

rectangular file structure

9,960 cases

19 variables

80-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Shannon, Lyle W.

Changing patterns of delinquency and crime: A longitudinal study in Racine.
Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991.

Shannon, Lyle

Criminal career continuity: Its social context. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1988.

Lab, Steven P.

"Analyzing change in crime and delinquency rates: The case for cohort analysis." *Criminal Justice Research Bulletin* 3, 10 (1988).

Snortum, John R.

Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983

(ICPSR 8356)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0059.

Summary: The drinking and driving habits of Americans are examined in this study. The universe for the survey was adults 16 years of age and older who possessed a valid driver's license. The first 1,000 cases were drawn using a national probability sample of the 48 contiguous states, while the final 400 cases were selected from oversampling in 20 states. Conditions were imposed to yield approximately 50 percent males and 50 percent females resulting in 1,401 cases in all. Respondents were interviewed over the telephone using random-digit dialing. The questionnaire contains 51 questions. Respondents are asked about their frequency of consumption of alco-

holic beverages, where they most often drink and their mode of transportation to and from this location, their driving and drinking experiences, and their age, sex, educational attainment, and socioeconomic status. The study contains one file that has a logical record length of 80 characters for each of the 1,401 cases. Class IV

Related publications:

Snortum, J.R., D.E. Berger, and R. Hauge

"Legal knowledge and compliance: Drinking and driving in Norway and the United States." *Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving* 4 (1988), 251-263.

Berger, D.E., and J.R. Snortum

"A structural model of drinking and driving: Alcohol consumption, social norms, and moral commitments." *Criminology* 24 (1986), 139-153.

Snortum, J.R., and D.E. Berger

"Detecting the 'dark figure' of compliance." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 14 (1986), 475-489.

Snortum, John R., and Dale E. Berger

Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9599)

Summary: This data collection focuses on perceptions and experiences regarding driving and alcohol consumption. Respondents were asked questions about their average alcohol consumption, whether they refrained from drinking or moderated their behavior if they knew they would be driving, whether they ever drove while intoxicated, how many drinks they estimated it would take to make them legally drunk as defined by the laws of their state, whether they had been arrested for driving under the influence of liquor during the past year, and whether they and their friends ever had a designated driver when they went to a place where alcohol was served. Questions were also asked about perceptions of other people's behavior, such as whether designating a driver or refraining from driving after drinking is a common practice, and whether drunk driving is viewed as a serious offense in the community. Additional questions concerned knowledge of local laws and penalties regarding drunk driving. Demographic questions included age, education, family income, and whether employed. Class IV

Universe: Licensed drivers in the United States.

Sampling: Telephone survey of a national sample of licensed drivers in the United States. The number of respondents in each state was proportional to the population of that state.

Note: This data collection is a replication of a previous study, **Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983** (ICPSR 8356).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements

Logical record length data format with SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

1,802 cases

62 variables

81-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel,

R. Hauge, and W. Loxley

"Deterrence and prevention of alcohol-impaired driving in Australia, the United States, and Norway." *Justice Quarterly* 7 (3) (1990), 453-465.

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel,

R. Hauge, and W. Loxley

"Social, cultural, and legal influences on alcohol-impaired driving: Compliance in Australia, the United States, and Norway." Paper presented at T89 — 11th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety, Chicago, IL (October 1989).

Snortum, J.R., and D.E. Berger

"Drinking-driving compliance in the United States: Perceptions and behavior in 1983 and 1986." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 50 (1989), 306-319.

Snortum, John R., et al.

Police documentation of drunk driving arrests, 1984-1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston

(ICPSR 9400)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 86-IJ-CX-0056.

Summary: These data measure the effects of blood alcohol content coupled with officer reports at the time of arrest on driving while intoxicated (DWI) case outcomes (jury verdicts and guilty pleas). Court records and relevant police reports for drunk-driving cases drawn from the greater metropolitan areas of Boston, Denver, and Los Angeles were compiled to produce this data collection. Cases were selected to include roughly equal proportions of guilty pleas, guilty verdicts, and not-guilty verdicts. DWI cases were compared on the quality and quantity of evidence concerning the suspect's behavior, with the evidence coming from any mention of 20 standard visual detection cues prior to the stop, 13 attributes of general appearance and behavior immediately after the stop, and the results of as many as 7 field sobriety tests. Questions concerned driving-under-the-influence cues (scoring sheet), observed traffic violations and actual traffic accidents, the verdict, DWI history, whether the stop resulted from an accident, whether the attorney was public or private, and sanctions that followed the verdict. Also included were demographic questions on age, sex, and ethnicity.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + accompanying computer program

Note: Part 2 is a set of SPSS program statements supplied by the principal investigator that recode the original variables and compute new variables to produce an expanded analytical file.

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/CONCHK.PR/REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DATA

Logical record length data format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

rectangular file structure

617 cases

113 variables

131-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel, R. Hauge, and W. Loxley

"Deterrence and prevention of alcohol-impaired driving in Australia, the United States, and Norway." *Justice Quarterly* 7 (1989), 453-465.

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel, R. Hauge, and W. Loxley

"Social, cultural, and legal influences on alcohol-impaired driving: compliance in Australia, the United States, and Norway." Chicago, IL: Paper presented at T89 — International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety, October 1989.

Snortum, J.R., et al.

"Police documentation of drunk driving arrests: Jury verdicts and guilty pleas as a function of quantity and quality of evidence." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 18 (1990), 99-116.

Documentation machine-readable only

Toborg, Mary A., Anthony Yezer, and John Bellassai

Evaluation of adult urine testing/drug use surveillance project in Washington, DC, 1984-1986

(ICPSR 9947)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K049.

Summary: These data were gathered to assess whether drug users are greater risks than nonusers for rearrest or failure to appear for scheduled court appearances while on pretrial release. The data also evaluate the relative effectiveness of periodic surveillance through urinalysis, traditional narcotic treatment, or neither in reducing rearrest and failure to appear during the pretrial period. The collection provides information on arrestees who both tested positive for drugs and were released on recognizance as well as those arrestees who tested negative but were not released on recognizance. Drugs tested for include heroin, cocaine, PCP, methadone, and amphetamines. Arrestees who were released were randomly assigned to one of three groups: weekly urine testing, referral to drug treatment, or a control condition. The data offer information on the offender's background, family and employment status, probation and parole status, pending charges, and prior convictions. Other variables include date of arrest, charge, initial release, deci-

sion, date of disposition, type of final disposition, number of subsequent arrests before trial, and number of bench warrants issued.

Results of urine tests at arrest are available for about 65 percent of the total sample. For those in the experimental surveillance group, summary urine test results from the periodic testing program are available. There is no measure of treatment for the drug treatment or control groups. Class IV

Universe: Individual adult offenders in Washington, DC, who have been arrested and interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency.

Sampling: All adults arrested that are brought to the attention of the Pretrial Services Agency of Washington, DC. The data exclude unfounded arrests and other arrests which were immediately disposed. Persons arrested more than once during the sampling period have multiple data records.

Note: Users are cautioned that some variables may contain wild codes or other unexpected values. Variables located in column positions 622-1737 are particularly subject to this condition.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length: data format

rectangular file structure

12,662 cases

834 variables

1,737-unit-long record

1 record per case

Related publications:

Toborg, M.

"Background and description of the urine-testing program" (Unpublished report).

Monograph No. 1. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Toborg, M., and A. Yezer

"Analysis of drug use among arrestees." Monograph No. 4. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Toborg, M., and A. Yezer

"The efficacy of using urine-test results in risk classification of arrestees." Monograph No. 6. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Wish, Eric D.

Drug abuse as a predictor of rearrest or failure to appear in court in New York City, 1984

(ICPSR 9979)

This study was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K048.

Summary: This data collection was undertaken to estimate the prevalence of and trends in drug use among booked arrestees in New York City and to analyze the relationship between drug use and crime. The data, which were collected over a six-month period, were generated from volunteer interviews with male arrestees, the analyses of their urine specimens, police and court records of prior criminal behavior and experience with the criminal justice system, and records of each arrestee's current case, including court warrants, rearrests, failures to appear, and court dispositions. Demographic variables include age, education, vocational training, marital status, residence, and employment. Items relating to prior and current drug use and drug dependency are provided, along with results from urinalysis tests for opiates, cocaine, PCP, and methadone. The collection also contains arrest data for index crimes and subsequent court records pertaining to those arrests (number of court warrants issued, number of pretrial rearrests, types of rearrests, failure to appear in court, and court dispositions), and prior criminal records (number of times arrested and convicted for certain offenses). Class IV

Universe: Male arrestees booked at Manhattan Central Booking April–October 1984.

Sampling: Nonrandom data collection from 6,406 arrestees. Priority was given to those persons charged with nondrug felony offenses. Twenty percent were drug offenses and 76 percent were felony offenses.

Note: This collection contains fourteen 117-character records per case.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

Extent of processing: UNDOCCHK.PR

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure

6,406 cases

520 variables

117-unit-long record

14 records per case

Related publication:

Wish, Eric D.

Drug use in arrestees in Manhattan: The dramatic increase in cocaine from 1984 to 1986. New York, NY: Narcotic and Drug Research, 1987.

Documentation machine-readable only

SEE ALSO...

The following data collections contain information related to topics covered in this chapter. For full descriptions of these studies, consult the chapters indicated.

Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich. *Euro-Barometer 32: The single European market, drugs, alcohol, and cancer, November 1989* (ICPSR 9519) *See I. Attitude surveys*

Uchida, Craig D., Brian Forst, and Sampson O. Annan. *Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies In Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989* (ICPSR 9962) *See IX. Police*

Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley. *Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth.* Series. *See VII. Crime and delinquency*

Criminal justice data on CD-ROM

A number of ICPSR data collections are now being distributed on CD-ROM to facilitate data analysis on desktop computers. Copies of ICPSR data on CD-ROM are ordered by and supplied to the ICPSR Official Representative at each member institution. Copies are also available for anyone to purchase; interested users should contact ICPSR User Support. All policies regarding the use of ICPSR data at member institutions apply to data provided on CD-ROM.

In addition, all of the holdings of NACJD sponsored by agencies of the federal government are available for searching and downloading over the Internet. Please consult the URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>.

NACJD currently offers nine CD-ROMs sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and two sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). All are in MS-DOS format and include separate file directories for each dataset. In addition to the raw data, each directory contains a study citation and description, electronic codebook, help information, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed ASCII form, written to ISO 9660 standards. (Note: The data collections on these CD-ROMs may also be obtained individually through the NACJD website on the Internet, and via the regular ICPSR distribution procedures.)

Civil justice survey of state courts, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6587) [CD0012]

One data collection, two files. Sponsored by BJS. Logical record length data, documentation and related reports in PDF file format, SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Includes the following two files:

Part 1: Tort, Contract, and Real Property Rights Data
Part 2: Civil Jury Data

Data about crime and community (ICPSR 2434) [CD0024] (forthcoming)

33 data collections. Sponsored by NIJ. Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Contains the following collections:

Anticipating and combating community decay and crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980–1990 (ICPSR 6486)

Anticipating community drug problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984–1990 (ICPSR 9924)

Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980 (ICPSR 7951)

Citizen participation and community crime prevention, 1979: Chicago metropolitan area survey (ICPSR 8086)

Community policing in Baltimore, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9401)

Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6480)

Crime changes in Baltimore City [Maryland], 1981–1994 (ICPSR 2352)*

Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979 (ICPSR 7952)

- Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970–1982**
(ICPSR 8167)
- Disorder and community decline in 40 neighborhoods of the United States, 1977–1983** (ICPSR 8944)
- Drugs and crime in public housing: An analysis in Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC, 1986–1989**
(ICPSR 6235)
- Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989–1990** (ICPSR 6482)
- Effects of crime on after-school youth development programs in the United States, 1993–1994** (ICPSR 6791)*
- Effects of local sanctions on serious criminal offending in cities with populations over 100,000, 1978–1983: [United States]** (ICPSR 9590)
- Evaluation of the impact of innovative policing programs on social disorder in seven cities in the United States, 1983–1990** (ICPSR 6215)
- Evaluation of the weed and seed initiative in the United States, 1994**
(ICPSR 6789)*
- Immigrant populations as victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994**
(ICPSR 6793)
- Impact of neighborhood structure, crime, and physical deterioration on residents and business personnel in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 1970–1982** (ICPSR 2371)*
- Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity, 1979**
(ICPSR 9056)
- Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data** (ICPSR 8164)
- Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts** (ICPSR 8163)
- National evaluation of the community anti-crime program, 1979–1981**
(ICPSR 8704)
- National study of community policing strategies, 1993** (ICPSR 6485)
- Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979–1980** (ICPSR 8215)
- Reactions to crime project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]: Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior** (ICPSR 8162)
- Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983–1984** (ICPSR 8496)
- Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979–1980** (ICPSR 8649)
- Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives in the United States, 1988–1990**
(ICPSR 9925)
- Research on minorities, [1981]: Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC** (ICPSR 8459)
- Retail-level heroin enforcement and property crime in 30 cities in Massachusetts, 1980–1985**
(ICPSR 9667)
- School culture, climate, and violence: Safety in middle schools of the Philadelphia [Pennsylvania] public school system, 1992–1993** (ICPSR 2026)*
- Testing theories of criminality and victimization in Seattle, 1960–1990**
(ICPSR 9741)
- Violent incidents among public school students in two large cities of the South and the southern Midwest, 1994 [United States]** (ICPSR 2027)*

*To be released when CD-ROM is published. Check the NACJD Website for the study abstract when released.

**Crime victimization data, 1973–1991
(ICPSR 6261) [CD0007]**

4 data collections, 10 files. Sponsored by BJS. Logical record length data, card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Contains the following collections:

**National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1991 [Near-term data through calendar year 1991]
(ICPSR 8864)**

- Longitudinal file, 1986–1990
- Full file, 1991, with 1980 census weights
- Full file, 1991, with 1990 census weights
- Incident-level concatenated file, 1987–1991, with 1980 census weights
- Incident-level file, 1991, with 1990 census weights
- Incident-level rape subset, 1987–1991, with 1980 census weights

National crime surveys: National sample, 1979–1987 [Revised questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)

- Incident-level concatenated file, 1979–1987
- All rape cases, 1979–1987 [rape subset]

National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973–1982 (ICPSR 8625)

- Rape victims, 1973–1982

National crime surveys: National sample, 1973–1983 (ICPSR 7635)

- Incident-level concatenated file, 1973–1982

National corrections reporting program, 1983–1994: [United States] (ICPSR 2017) [CD0017–CD0023]

Twelve data collections available on seven CD-ROMs. Sponsored by BJS. Logical record length data, PDF documentation and user guides, SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

CD0017:

National corrections reporting program, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8363)

National corrections reporting program, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8497)

National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8918)

National corrections reporting program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9276)

CD0018:

National corrections reporting program, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9402)

National corrections reporting program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9450)

CD0019:

National corrections reporting program, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9849)

National corrections reporting program, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6141)

CD0020:

National corrections reporting program, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6272)

CD0021:

National corrections reporting program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6400)

CD0022:

National corrections reporting program, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6823)

CD0023:

National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States]
(ICPSR 6881)

Violence research data, 2nd edition
(ICPSR 6728) [CD0014]

76 data collections. Sponsored by NIJ. Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Collections are grouped here under the following categories for the reader's convenience:

Violence, general

Age-by-race specific crime rates, 1965–1985: [United States]
(ICPSR 9589)

Age cohort arrest rates, 1970–1980
(ICPSR 8261)

Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983
(ICPSR 8357)

Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a Midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1967–1988 (ICPSR 9480)

Crime commission rates among Incarcerated felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 9916)

Criminal violence and incapacitation in California, 1962–1988 (ICPSR 9922)

Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976–1980
(ICPSR 9038)

Police departments, arrests and crime in the United States, 1860–1920
(ICPSR 7708)

Police response to street gang violence in California: Improving the investigative process, 1985
(ICPSR 8934)

Survey of California prison inmates, 1976 (ICPSR 7797)

Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900–1972 (ICPSR 8612)

Youth violence

Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961–1981
(ICPSR 8488)

Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945–1963 (ICPSR 7729)

Delinquency in a birth cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958–1988 (ICPSR 9293)

Deterrent effects of the New York Juvenile offender law, 1974–1984
(ICPSR 9324)

Drug testing of juvenile detainees to identify high-risk youth in Florida, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9686)

Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978–1980: California]
(ICPSR 8226)

Firearms, violence, and youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991 (ICPSR 6484)

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data (ICPSR 8164)

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts (ICPSR 8163)

National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989 (ICPSR 9394)

National youth survey [United States]:
Wave I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375)
Wave II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424)
Wave III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)
Wave IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917)
Wave V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112)
Wave VI, 1983 (ICPSR 9948)
Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)

- Survey of youths in custody, 1987:
[United States] (ICPSR 8992)**
- Domestic violence*
- Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for "gag" factors, 1986-1990 (ICPSR 6558)**
- Boston Police Department domestic violence research project, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6483)**
- Charlotte [North Carolina] spouse assault replication project, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6114)**
- Domestic violence experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9481)**
- Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9982)**
- Intra- and intergenerational aspects of serious domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Buffalo, 1987 (ICPSR 9984)**
- Milwaukee domestic violence experiment, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9966)**
- Minneapolis intervention project, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9808)**
- Physical violence in American families, 1976 (ICPSR 7733)**
- Physical violence in American families, 1985 (ICPSR 9211)**
- Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8250)**
- Spouse abuse replication project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6008)**
- Homicide*
- Ethnicity and homicide in California, 1850-1900 (ICPSR 9594)**
- Homicides in Chicago, 1965-1990 (ICPSR 6399)**
- Improving the investigation of homicide and the apprehension rate of murderers in Washington State, 1981-1986 (ICPSR 6134)**
- Murder cases in 33 large urban counties in the United States, 1988 (ICPSR 9907)**
- Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978 (ICPSR 8936)**
- Trends in American homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports (ICPSR 8676)**
- Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976-1992 (ICPSR 6387)**
- Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976-1994 (ICPSR 6754)**
- Other specific offenses*
- Classification of rapists in Massachusetts, 1980-1990 (ICPSR 9976)**
- Domestic terrorism: Assessment of state and local preparedness in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6566)**
- Management of sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994 (ICPSR 6627)**
- National crime surveys: National sample, 1986-1991 [near-term data] (ICPSR 8864)**
 Part 33: 1987-1991 rape subset
- Robberies in Chicago, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8951)**

Violence in criminal careers

Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974–1977 (ICPSR 8279)

Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972–1983 (ICPSR 9353)

Criminal careers and crime control in Massachusetts [the Glueck study]: A matched-sample longitudinal research design, Phase I, 1939–1963 (ICPSR 9735)

Longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior in the United States, 1970–1984 (ICPSR 6103)

Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986–1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574)

Termination of criminal careers: Measurement of rates and their determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974–1977 (ICPSR 9666)

Violent offending by drug users: longitudinal arrest histories of adults arrested in Washington, DC, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 6254)

Violence in criminal justice agencies

Phoenix [Arizona] use of force project, June 1994 (ICPSR 6626)

Police and child abuse: Policies and practices in the United States, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 6338)

Police use of force [United States]: official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences, 1991–1992 (ICPSR 6274)

Role of police psychology in controlling excessive force in 50 large cities in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6402)

Violence and mental disorder

Cost of mental health care for victims of crime in the United States, 1991 (ICPSR 6581)

Disturbed violent offenders in New York, 1985 (ICPSR 9325)

Mental disorder and violent crime: A 20-year cohort study in New York State, 1968–1988 (ICPSR 9978)

Capital punishment

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1990 (ICPSR 9819)

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1993 (ICPSR 6512)

Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy file (ICPSR 8451)

Victims of violence

Concerns of police survivors, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9327)

Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981 (ICPSR 8249)

Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6719)

Victims' needs and victim services, 1988–1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County (ICPSR 9399)

Serial data on criminal justice

Longitudinal or serial data offer a number of different perspectives on the nature of crime and justice phenomena. These kinds of data make it possible to study patterns of stability or change and their correlates, to determine whether relationships observed at one time persist or may be different when observed over time, and to assess the effects of a planned as well as an unintended change.

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) contains a number of data series, reflecting the field's attention to issues of stability and change. To assist interested users in identifying the extent and contents of series collections, they are listed separately in this section, alphabetically by principal investigator and given by chapter. Another reason for this listing is that some series datasets are actually comprised of multiple ICPSR study numbers while others are processed as different parts of the same study number or as updates to the same study. Those processed as different study numbers are listed separately in the catalog and, therefore, users may not fully appreciate or realize the extent of series collections maintained by NACJD.

Chapter I. Attitude surveys

Davis, James A., Tom W. Smith, and the National Opinion Research Center

General social surveys

- General social survey, 1972 (ICPSR 7309)
- General social survey, 1973 (ICPSR 7315)
- General social survey, 1974 (ICPSR 7341)
- General social survey, 1975 (ICPSR 7367)
- General social survey, 1976 (ICPSR 7398)
- General social survey, 1977 (ICPSR 7573)
- General social surveys, 1972–1996:
[Cumulative file] (ICPSR 6870)

Chapter III. Corrections

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Capital punishment in the United States

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1987 (ICPSR 9210)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1988 (ICPSR 9337)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1989 (ICPSR 9507)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1990 (ICPSR 9819)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1991 (ICPSR 6514)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1992 (ICPSR 6513)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1993 (ICPSR 6512)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1994 (ICPSR 6691)

- Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1995 (ICPSR 6956)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Census of state adult correctional facilities

- Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)
- Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7852)
- Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984 (ICPSR 8444)
- Census of state and federal adult correctional facilities, 1990 (ICPSR 9908)

- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- National corrections reporting program**
- National corrections reporting program, 1983 (ICPSR 8363)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1984 (ICPSR 8497)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1985 (ICPSR 8918)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1986 (ICPSR 9276)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1987 (ICPSR 9402)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1988 (ICPSR 9450)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1989 (ICPSR 9849)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1990 (ICPSR 6141)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1991 (ICPSR 6272)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1992 (ICPSR 6400)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1993 (ICPSR 6823)
 - National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6881)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- National jail census**
- National jail census, 1970 (ICPSR 7641)
 - National jail census, 1972 (ICPSR 7638)
 - National jail census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)
 - National jail census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)
 - National jail census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)
 - National jail census, 1993 (ICPSR 6648)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- National survey of jails**
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1985 (ICPSR 8687)
 - National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1986 (ICPSR 8871)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987 (ICPSR 9074)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989 (ICPSR 9373)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1990 (ICPSR 9569)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1991 (ICPSR 6511)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1992 (ICPSR 6395)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1994 (ICPSR 6538)
- National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1995 (ICPSR 6784)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- Survey of inmates of local jails**
- Survey of inmates of local jails, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8274)
 - Survey of inmates of local jails, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9419)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities**
- Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)
 - Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7856)
 - Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986 (ICPSR 8711)
 - Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1991 (ICPSR 6068)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
- Survey of jail inmates**
- Survey of jail inmates, 1972 (ICPSR 7668)
 - Survey of jail inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)

Bureau of Justice Statistics/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census/Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971 (ICPSR 7637)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973 (ICPSR 7639)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974 (ICPSR 7706)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975 (ICPSR 7707)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977 (ICPSR 7758)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979 (ICPSR 7846)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8205)

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 8495)

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 8973)

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9445)

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 9824)

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1992–1993 (ICPSR 6491)

Thornton, Arland, and Deborah Freedman

Intergenerational study of parents and children, 1962–1985: [Detroit] (ICPSR 9902)

Chapter IV. Court case processing

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979 (ICPSR 8042)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980 (ICPSR 8248)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981 (ICPSR 8277)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982 (ICPSR 8408)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983 (ICPSR 8449)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984 (ICPSR 8675)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985 (ICPSR 8911)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986 (ICPSR 9130)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1987 (ICPSR 9287)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1988 (ICPSR 9523)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1989 (ICPSR 6190)

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1990 (ICPSR 6191)

National Center for Juvenile Justice

State juvenile court records series

Arkansas juvenile court records, 1991–1993 (ICPSR 6808)

Arkansas juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6883)

Minnesota juvenile court records, 1984–1987 (ICPSR 9447)

Missouri juvenile court records, 1984–1987 (ICPSR 9448)

Missouri juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6884)

Nebraska juvenile court records, 1975–1987 (ICPSR 8915)

Nebraska juvenile court records, 1988–1993
(ICPSR 6809)

Nebraska juvenile court records, 1994
(ICPSR 6885)

Pretrial Services Resource Center

National pretrial reporting program

National pretrial reporting program, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9508)

National pretrial reporting program, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6136)

National pretrial reporting program, 1992–1993 (ICPSR 6489)

Chapter V. Courts

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

National judicial reporting program

National judicial reporting program, 1986
(ICPSR 9073)

National judicial reporting program, 1988
(ICPSR 9449)

National judicial reporting program, 1990
(ICPSR 6038)

National judicial reporting program, 1992
(ICPSR 6509)

National judicial reporting program, 1994
(ICPSR 6855)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

National prosecutors survey

National prosecutors survey, 1990
(ICPSR 9579)

National prosecutors survey, 1992
(ICPSR 6273)

National prosecutors survey, 1994
(ICPSR 6785)

Abt Associates

Federal justice statistics program data, 1978–1991 (ICPSR 9296)

Federal Judicial Center

Federal court cases: Integrated data base, 1970–1995 (ICPSR 8429)

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics

Juvenile court statistics, 1982 (ICPSR 8440)

Juvenile court statistics, 1983 (ICPSR 8656)

Juvenile court statistics, 1984 (ICPSR 8940)

Juvenile court statistics, 1985 (ICPSR 9297)

Juvenile court statistics, 1986 (ICPSR 9691)

Juvenile court statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 6119)

Juvenile court statistics, 1988 (ICPSR 6120)

Juvenile court statistics, 1989 (ICPSR 6121)

Juvenile court statistics, 1990 (ICPSR 6508)

Juvenile court statistics, 1991 (ICPSR 6582)

Juvenile court statistics, 1993 (ICPSR 6715)

Juvenile court statistics, 1994: [United States]
(ICPSR 6882)

National Center for State Courts/Court Statistics and Information Management Project

State court statistics

State court statistics, 1978–1980
(ICPSR 8280)

State court statistics, 1985–1994
(ICPSR 9266)

Spaeth, Harold J.

United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms
(ICPSR 9422)

Expanded United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1946–1968 terms
(ICPSR 6557)

United States Supreme Court judicial database, Phase II: 1953–1993
(ICPSR 6987)

United States Sentencing Commission

Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987–1995 (ICPSR 9317)

Chapter VI. Criminal justice system

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971–1979 (ICPSR 7618)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1982 (ICPSR 8382)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1983 (ICPSR 8455)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1984 (ICPSR 9162)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1985 (ICPSR 9161)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1986 (ICPSR 9160)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1987 (ICPSR 9396)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1988 (ICPSR 9554)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1989 (ICPSR 9773)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1990 (ICPSR 6006)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Extract file, 1992 (ICPSR 6579)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971–1979, 1985, 1988 (ICPSR 7636)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

National justice agency list

National justice agency list, 1980 (ICPSR 7858)

National justice agency list, 1985 (ICPSR 8489)

National justice agency list, 1986 (ICPSR 8692)

National justice agency list, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)

National justice agency list, 1992 (ICPSR 6228)

National justice agency list, 1995 (ICPSR 6726)

Chapter VII. Crime and delinquency

Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976 (ICPSR 7927)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977 (ICPSR 7928)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978 (ICPSR 7929)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979 (ICPSR 7930)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980 (ICPSR 7900)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981 (ICPSR 9013)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982 (ICPSR 9045)

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983 (ICPSR 8387)

- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984 (ICPSR 8388)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985 (ICPSR 8546)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1986 (ICPSR 8701)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1987 (ICPSR 9079)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1988 (ICPSR 9259)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1989 (ICPSR 9397)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1990 (ICPSR 9745)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1991 (ICPSR 9871)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1992 (ICPSR 6133)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1993 (ICPSR 6367)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1994 (ICPSR 6517)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1995 (ICPSR 6716)
- Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976–1992: Concatenated core file (ICPSR 6227)
- Elliott, Delbert*
- National youth survey**
- National youth survey, Wave I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375)
- National youth survey, Wave II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424)
- National youth survey, Wave III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)
- National youth survey, Wave IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917)
- National youth survey, Wave V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112)
- National youth survey, Wave VI, 1983 (ICPSR 9948)
- National youth survey, Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)
- Chapter VIII. Official statistics**
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice/James Alan Fox and Glenn Pierce*
- Uniform crime reports/Uniform crime reporting program data**
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: 1966–1976 (ICPSR 7676)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: 1975–1995 (ICPSR 9028)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 8703)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1984 (ICPSR 8714)
- Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986 (ICPSR 9119)
- Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987 (ICPSR 9252)
- Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988 (ICPSR 9335)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1990 (ICPSR 9785)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1991 (ICPSR 6036)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1992 (ICPSR 6316)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1993 (ICPSR 6545)

- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1994 (ICPSR 6669)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1995 (ICPSR 6850)
- Uniform crime reports, 1958–1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data (ICPSR 7715)
- Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983 (ICPSR 8631)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 9336)
- Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1989 (ICPSR 9572)
- Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967–1980 (ICPSR 8214)
- Uniform crime reports: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1983 (ICPSR 8657)
- Uniform crime reports: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1992 (ICPSR 6387)
- Uniform crime reports: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1994 (ICPSR 6754)

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail files

- Mortality detail files, 1968–1991 (ICPSR 7632)
- Mortality detail file, 1992 (ICPSR 6798)
- Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8224)

National Center for Health Statistics

Multiple cause of death

- Multiple cause of death, 1982 (ICPSR 9880)
- Multiple cause of death, 1983 (ICPSR 9879)
- Multiple cause of death, 1984 (ICPSR 9811)
- Multiple cause of death, 1985 (ICPSR 9812)
- Multiple cause of death, 1986 (ICPSR 9723)
- Multiple cause of death, 1987 (ICPSR 9724)
- Multiple cause of death, 1988 (ICPSR 6299)
- Multiple cause of death, 1989 (ICPSR 6257)
- Multiple cause of death, 1990 (ICPSR 6319)
- Multiple cause of death, 1991 (ICPSR 6320)
- Multiple cause of death, 1992 (ICPSR 6546)
- Multiple cause of death, 1993 (ICPSR 6799)
- Multiple cause of death, 1994 (ICPSR 2201)

Riedel, Marc, and Margaret A. Zahn

Trends in American homicide: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports, 1968–1978 (ICPSR 8676)

Chapter IX. Police

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Law enforcement management and administrative statistics

- Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)
- Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749)
- Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1993 (ICPSR 6708)

Chapter X. Victimization

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

National crime surveys

National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973–1982 (ICPSR 8625)

National crime surveys: National sample, 1973–1983 (ICPSR 7635)

National crime surveys: National sample, 1979–1987 [Revised questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)

National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1992 [Near-term data] (ICPSR 8864)

National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976–1982 (ICPSR 8315)

Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit

British crime survey

British crime survey, 1982 (ICPSR 8672)

British crime surveys, 1984 (ICPSR 8685)

British crime survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9850)

British crime survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6717)

British crime survey, 1992: Teenage booster sample (ICPSR 6834)

Chapter XI. Drug Use and Crime

National Institute of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Drug use forecasting in 24 cities in the United States, 1987–1995 (ICPSR 9477)

*National Institute on Drug Abuse/
Thomas Virag, Brenda Cox, and
J. Valley Rachal/U.S. Dept. of Health and
Human Services. Substance Abuse and
Mental Health Services Administration.
Office of Applied Studies*

National household survey on drug abuse

National household survey on drug abuse, 1979 (ICPSR 6843)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1982 (ICPSR 6845)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1985 (ICPSR 6844)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1990 (ICPSR 9833)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1991 (ICPSR 6128)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1992 (ICPSR 6887)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1993 (ICPSR 6852)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1994 (ICPSR 6949)

National household survey on drug abuse, 1995 (ICPSR 6950)

Other criminal justice data

This is a list of data collections whose acquisition and processing were paid for by ICPSR member dues, not by the public agencies supporting the NACJD. These data collections have a relevance to crime and justice topics and so are presented in this catalog for the user's information. However, unlike the government-sponsored crime and justice data described in this catalog, they cannot be freely acquired via the NACJD Website on the World Wide Web. Individuals at ICPSR member institutions can order this data through the ICPSR Official Representative at their institution. Individuals at nonmember institutions may obtain data on removable media (diskettes, CD-ROMs, cartridge tapes) for a fee, and should contact NACJD staff for more information.

ABC News drug abuse poll, 1986
(ICPSR 8636)

ABC News Ginsburg poll, November 1987
(ICPSR 8885)

ABC News "Nightline" drugs and alcohol poll, August 1988 (ICPSR 9180)

ABC News poll of public opinion on crime, December 1982 (ICPSR 8100)

ABC News Supreme Court nomination poll, July 1991 (ICPSR 9612)

ABC News/ Washington Post Bork vote poll, October 1987 (ICPSR 8888)

ABC News/ Washington Post Clarence Thomas vote delay polls, October 1991
(ICPSR 9766)

ABC News/ Washington Post Los Angeles beating poll, April 1992 (ICPSR 9941)

ABC News/ Washington Post poll, January 1990 (ICPSR 9436)

ABC News/ Washington Post poll, February 1990 (ICPSR 9438)

ABC News/ Washington Post Souter nomination poll, July 1990 (ICPSR 9462)

Americans' use of time, 1985 (ICPSR 9875)

Analysis of arrests in Paris, June 1848
(ICPSR 0049)

CBS News "48 Hours" gun poll, March 1989 (ICPSR 9233)

CBS News/ New York Times abortion poll, July 1989 (ICPSR 9488)

CBS News/ New York Times abortion polls, September–October 1989 (ICPSR 9491)

CBS News/ New York Times drug poll, September 1989 (ICPSR 9489)

CBS News/ New York Times monthly poll, March–April 1990 (ICPSR 9498)

Census of population and housing, 1970 [United States]: Persons in Institutions and other group quarters by age, sex, race and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8342)

Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Group quarters population by age, sex, race and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8341)

Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] survey, April 1992: Justice and civic rights (ICPSR 9992)

Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs (ICPSR 6303)

Data bank of assassinations, 1948–1967 (ICPSR 5208)

Detroit area study, 1979: A study of metropolitan issues (ICPSR 9301)

Euro-Barometer 32: The single European market, drugs, alcohol, and cancer, November 1989 (ICPSR 9519)

General social survey, 1972 (ICPSR 7309)

- General social survey, 1973** (ICPSR 7315)
- General social survey, 1974** (ICPSR 7341)
- General social survey, 1975** (ICPSR 7367)
- General social survey, 1976** (ICPSR 7398)
- General social survey, 1977** (ICPSR 7573)
- General social surveys, 1972–1996: [Cumulative file]** (ICPSR 6870)
- Intergenerational study of parents and children, 1962–1985: [Detroit]** (ICPSR 9902)
- Mortality detail files, 1968–1991** (ICPSR 7632)
- Mortality detail file, 1992** (ICPSR 6798)
- Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980** (ICPSR 8224)
- Multiple cause of death, 1982** (ICPSR 9880)
- Multiple cause of death, 1983** (ICPSR 9879)
- Multiple cause of death, 1984** (ICPSR 9811)
- Multiple cause of death, 1985** (ICPSR 9812)
- Multiple cause of death, 1986** (ICPSR 9723)
- Multiple cause of death, 1987** (ICPSR 9724)
- Multiple cause of death, 1988** (ICPSR 6299)
- Multiple cause of death, 1989** (ICPSR 6257)
- Multiple cause of death, 1990** (ICPSR 6319)
- Multiple cause of death, 1991** (ICPSR 6320)
- Multiple cause of death, 1992** (ICPSR 6546)
- Multiple cause of death, 1993** (ICPSR 6799)
- National health interview survey, 1991: Drug and alcohol use supplement** (ICPSR 6132)
- National maternal and infant health survey, 1988** (ICPSR 9730)
- New York Times race relations survey, March 1987: New York City** (ICPSR 9214)
- Public attitudes toward deviant behavior, 1972: Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon** (ICPSR 8480)
- Quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area, 1975** (ICPSR 7986)
- SETUPS: American politics: Fear of crime** (ICPSR 7368)
- Slave trials in Anderson and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, 1818–1861** (ICPSR 8674)
- Teenage attitudes and practices survey, 1989: [United States]** (ICPSR 9786)
- Teenage attitudes and practices survey II, 1993: [United States]** (ICPSR 6375)
- WABC-TV/*New York Daily News* race relations poll, January 1988** (ICPSR 9187)
- Washington Post Mayor Barry poll, January 1990** (ICPSR 9437)
- Washington Post Mayor Barry verdict poll, August 1990** (ICPSR 9555)
- WCBS-TV News/*New York Times* New York City and suburban poll, November 1991** (ICPSR 9861)
- WCBS-TV News/*New York Times* race relations poll, June 1988** (ICPSR 9106)
- WCBS-TV News/*New York Times* race relations poll, June 1990** (ICPSR 9502)

Index of principal investigators

A

- ABC News 1-3, 5-6
Abrahamse, Allan F. 108, 305
Abt Associates, Inc. 63-65, 109-110, 141
Adams, Bill 129
Adams, Kenneth 232
Aikman, Alexander 142
Allison, Gale 389
American Correctional Association 95
American Institutes for Research 25
American Justice Institute 183
American Political Science Association 7
Andrews, Frank M. 7-8
Annan, Sampson O. 275, 301, 304, 318,
355, 359
Apao, William K. 65
Archer, Dane 240
Arkansas Administrative Office of the
Courts 126
Association of the Bar of the City of
New York 360
Athens, Lonnie A. 188
Austin, James 66-69

B

- Bachman, Jerald G. 361, 367
Bailey, Susan L. 203
Baird, James 264
Baldus, David C. 110, 143
Ball, Richard A. 283-284
Barrow, Deborah J. 175
Baugh, Dennis G. 70
Baumer, Terry L. 71, 87, 240
Bausell, Carole R. 368
Bayley, David 276
Belenko, Steven 381-382
Bell, Raymond 72
Bellassai, John 407
Bennett, Richard R. 241
Berger, Dale E. 405
Berk, Richard 276-277
Besharov, Douglas J. 295
Best, Connie L. 331
Black, Howard 277

- Blair, Johnny 336
Blane, Howard T. 369
Block, Carolyn Rebecca 242
Block, Michael K. 199
Block, Richard L. 242
Blumenthal, Monica D. 7-8
Blumstein, Alfred 199-201
Bogart, W.A. 144
Boland, Barbara 111
Bolyard, Melissa 67
Bornstein, Gail K. 151
Boston Police Department 279
Bowers, William J. 264, 280
Boyle, John M. 332
Bradshaw, Richard Alfred 73
Brensilber, Diana 347
Britt, Chester L. III 370
Brooks, Laure W. 316
Brown, Dale K. 315
Buerger, Michael E. 280, 311
Bureau of Justice Assistance 371
Bureau of Justice Statistics 1, 37, 40,
42-43, 45-46, 51, 53, 56-59, 61-63,
101, 103, 105, 137-141, 177, 179, 182,
239, 271-274, 323-330
Bureau of Prisons 73
Bureau of Social Science
Research, Inc. 183
Bursik, Robert J., Jr. 281
Bynum, Timothy S. 317
Byme, James M. 74

C

- Camp, George M. 183
Canan, Penelope 112
Carbonell, Joyce L. 222
Carrington, Michael D. 240
Carter, Charlotte A. 319
Carver, Jay 372
Caulkins, Jonathan P. 373
CBS News 8-10
Center for Action Research 184
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research 11

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (Cires)	12, 374
Chabotar, Kent	184
Chaiken, Jan Michael	91
Chaiken, Marcia R.	145
Chamlin, Mitchell B.	281
Champagne, Anthony S.	161, 185
Chapper, Joy A.	146
Church, Thomas W., Jr.	147
Cirincione, Carmen	231
Clarke, Stevens H.	112-113
Clements, William H.	147
Clinard, Marshall B.	201
Cohen, Jacqueline	199-202, 243, 374-375
Cohen, Mark A.	333
Coker, Ann L.	334
Cole, George F.	148
Coletti, Shirley	389
Collins, James J.	148, 203, 282, 376
Conaway, Mark R.	353
Connors, Edward	189
Cook, Royer	335
Court Statistics and Information Management Project	113
Cox, Brenda	394
Craddock, Amy	203
Cramer, James A.	159
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations Office at Vienna	262
Criminal Justice Statistics Association . .	371
Cunniff, Mark A.	148-149
Cunningham, Lea C.	388
Curry, G. David	230, 283-284
Curtis, Christine	31, 223, 403
Czaja, Ronald	336

D

Davis, James A.	12-13
Davis, Robert C.	336-338, 358, 378
Debro, Julius	204
Decker, Scott H.	236, 283
Dembo, Richard	379
Denno, Deborah W.	204
DiCristina, Bruce	262
Dietz, Park Elliot	205
Doan, David	285
Doerner, William G.	351
Downs, George W.	75
Drug Abuse Council, Inc.	360
Dunford, Franklyn W.	286

Dunworth, Terence	114, 185, 379
DuPont, Robert L.	380
Dutch Ministry of Justice	339

E

Ebener, Patricia A.	108, 305
Edelhertz, Herbert	287
Edleson, Jeffrey L.	288
Ehrlich, Howard J.	340
Ehrlich, Isaac	186
Eimermann, Thomas	161
Eisenstein, James	123
Elliott, Delbert	206-207, 286
English, Kim	76, 208
Erez, Edna	337
Ervin, Laurie H.	97
Espy, M. Watt	76
Everson, Mark D.	163

F

Fagan, Jeffrey	381-382
Farrington, David P.	209
Federal Bureau of Investigation . .	244-254
Federal Judicial Center	115, 150
Feehey, Floyd	116
Feierabend, Ivo	209
Feierabend, Rosalind	209
Felstiner, William L.F.	119
Feyerherm, William H.	186
Figlio, Robert M.	210, 235, 267
Finkelhor, David	211
Flanagan, Timothy J.	14
Fleming, Roy B.	123
Forst, Brian	117, 212, 318, 346
Fowler, Floyd J.	25
Fox, James Alan	254-256, 258, 265
Fox, Robert J.	284
Freedman, Deborah	19
Frey, David	30
Fridell, Lorie E.	302
Furstenberg, Frank, Jr.	237

G

Garner, Joel	289
Gartin, Patrick R.	311
Gartner, Rosemary	240
Geerken, Michael R.	213
Geiselman, R. Edward	151
Gelles, Richard J.	341, 358
Gibbs, John J.	214-215

Gibson, James L.	152
Gilliland, Michael	306
Glaser, Daniel	77
Gold, Martin	215-216
Goldkamp, John S.	152, 370, 382
Goodstein, Lynne	77
Gordon, Margaret A.	77, 292
Gottfredson, Don M.	78
Gottfredson, Michael R.	152, 370, 382
Gottfredson, Stephen D.	78
Gould, LeRoy	183
Gouvis, Caterina	217
Gowdy, Voncile B.	84
Grasmick, Harold G.	281
Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit	349-350
Greenberg, David F.	256
Greenberg, Stephanie	26
Greenwood, Peter W.	305
Grofman, Bernard	153
Grossman, Joel B.	119
Groves, Robert M.	341
Gryski, Gerard S.	175
Gurr, Erika	257
Gurr, Ted Robert	257

H

Haapanen, Rudy	216
Hackman, Bela B.	27
Hakim, Simon	27
Hamilton, Edwin E.	303-304
Hammett, Theodore M.	153
Hanson, Roger A.	146
Harper, Dean	78
Harrell, Adele	129, 217, 335, 383
Hartigan, Richard	79
Harver, William E.	293
Hatcher, Chris	342
Heck, Joseph	264
Heinz, John P.	153
Hellman, Daryl A.	258
Henderson, Joel	31
Henley, Madeline	338
Hensler, Deborah R.	120
Hepburn, John	289, 384
Hepburn, John R.	77
Heron, Jolene C.	346
Heumann, Milton	121
Hewitt, John	218
Hillenbrand, Susan W.	378
Hindus, Michael S.	118, 153
Hirsch, Jon	280

Hirsch, Ronald L.	154
Hirschel, J. David	290
Hobson, Barbara M.	153
Hoffman, Bruce	224
Holeman, Herbert	80
Holmes, William	347
Home Office Research and Planning Unit (see also Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit)	348
Horney, Julie	81
Hotaling, Gerald	211
Hser, Yih-Ing	383
Huizinga, David	286
Hunter, Wanda M.	163

I

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	242
Innes, Christopher A.	351
Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.	118
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research	62-63

J

Jacob, Herbert	187
Jagger, F.M.	209
Jesness, Carl F.	216
Johnson, Bruce D.	381-382
Johnston, C. Wayne	384
Johnston, Lloyd D.	361, 367
Joksch, Hans C.	218
Jones, Michael	67
Jones, Ralph K.	218

K

Kahn, Robert L.	7-8
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Dept.	291
Katz, Jack	219
Kellerman, Arthur L.	27
Kelly, Linda M.	74
Kennedy, Mary Baldwin	213
Kenney, Dennis Jay	28
Keppel, Robert D.	291
Kerstetter, Wayne A.	154
King, Nancy M.P.	163
King, Stephen	202
Klecka, William	7
Kleiman, Mark A.R.	385
Klein, Malcolm W.	220, 292, 386, 388

Klein, Stephen P.	108
Klockars, Carl B.	293
Knight, Raymond	91-92
Knudten, Mary S.	351
Knudten, Richard D.	351
Kobrin, Solomon	29
Kohfeld, Carol W.	293
Kohl, Rhiana	347
Koss, Mary P.	352
Kramer, John H.	77
Krepps-Hess, Barbara J.	80
Krisberg, Barry	68-69
Kritzer, Herbert M.	119

L

LaFree, Gary	155
Larcom, Barbara E.K.	340
Lattimore, Pamela K.	81
Laub, John H.	83
Laumann, Edward O.	153
Lavrakas, Paul J.	29, 193
Lees, Lynn	266
Leonard, Kenneth E.	369
Lily, James	277
Lind, Allan E.	120
Lizotte, Alan J.	258
Loeber, Rolf	221
Loftin, Colin	29, 121
Lohr, Sharon L.	353
Longmire, Dennis R.	14
Los Angeles District Attorney's Office	187
Lurigio, Arthur J.	193, 358

M

MacKenzie, Doris L.	77, 84
Mahoney, Barry	148, 157
Maloy, Charles E.	368
Mande, Mary J.	85, 208
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation	387
Marans, Robert W.	32
Marlow, Christine R.	98
Marsden, Mary Ellen	86
Marshall, Ineke Haen	81
Martell, Daniel A.	205
Martin, Susan	294-295
Marvell, Thomas B.	158
Matulia, Kenneth J.	296
Maxfield, Michael G.	87, 388
Maxson, Cheryl L.	220, 292, 386, 388
Mayes, Bronston T.	285

Maynard-Moody, Steven	90
McCalla, Mary Ellen	282
McCormick, Michael S.	296
McCarthy, Jack	87
McDevitt, Jack	280
McDonald, William F.	159, 188
McEwen, J.T.	189
McEwen, Tom	190, 354
McKenna, Clare V., Jr.	258
McPherson, Marlys	30
Megargee, Edwin I.	222
Memory, John Madison	297
Mendelsohn, Harold	15
Mendelsohn, Robert I.	71
Messinger, Sheldon	88
Mieczkowski, Tom	389
Miethe, Terance D.	15, 159, 355
Mihajlovic, Steve	306
Milder, N. David	31
Milkman, Raymond H.	89
Miller, Brenda A.	369
Miller, Frederick	142
Miller, Herbert S.	159
Miller, Ted R.	333
Minnesota Criminal Justice System	
Driving While Intoxicated	
Task Force	390
Minnesota State Court Administration	126
Minton, Thomas J.	188
Miranne, Alfred C.	213
Mirsky, Chester L.	121
Missouri Division of Youth Services	127
Monkkonen, Eric	298
Moody, Carlisle E., Jr.	158
Moore, Charles A.	159
Mulcahy, Aoigan	289
Musheno, Michael C.	90, 160

N

Nagel, Stuart S.	122, 132, 160-162, 185
Nagin, Daniel	375
Nardulli, Peter	123
National Association of Criminal Justice Planners	149
National Center for Health Statistics	15-16, 259-261, 391-392
National Center for Juvenile Justice	123, 126-128
National Center for State Courts	128-129, 162
National Commission on Children	17
National Institute of Justice	398

National Institute on Drug Abuse	392
National Opinion Research Center	13
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	127-128
Neff, Marian	162
New York Daily News	20-21
New York Times, The	8-10, 18, 21-22
Newel, Richard A.	389
Newman, Graeme	262
Newmark, Lisa	129
Nold, Fredrick C.	199
Nurco, David	400-401
O	
O'Keefe, Garrett J.	15
O'Malley, Patrick M.	361, 367
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	192
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	43-45, 163
Oram, Mary Elsner	142, 165
Orme, Martin T.	299
Orsagh, Thomas	86
Ortese, Edelle	121
Ostrom, Elinor	300
Overcast, Thomas D.	287
Owenbey, Robert	277
P	
Pace, Nicholas	114
Palumbo, Dennis J.	90
Pappenfort, Donnell M.	98
Parks, Roger B.	300
Pate, Antony M.	301-304, 355
Paterno, Raymond	223
Pearson, Frank S.	90, 403
Pennell, Susan	31, 223, 403
Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission	130
Petersilia, Joan	305
Peterson, James	237
Peterson, Joseph L.	306
Peterson, Mark A.	91
Petrosino, Anthony	195
Phillips, Charles D.	203
Pierce, Glenn L.	254, 264-265, 280
Pogue, Thomas F.	193
Polich, Suzanne	91
Polk, Kenneth	224
Polsenberg, Christina	372
Powers, Keiko	383
Powers, Linda L.	282
Prentky, Robert A.	91-92
Pretrial Services Resource Center	131
Pring, George W.	112
Pulaski, Charles A., Jr.	110, 143
Putala, Christopher E.	385
R	
Rachal, J. Valley	394
Rack, Christine	155
Rafter, Nicole Hahn	93
RAND	93-94
Rauch, W. Hardy	95
Reinbold, Kathleen	161
Reiss, Albert J., Jr.	307, 309
Research Triangle Institute	356
Rhodes, William	117, 212
Richardson, Richard	18
Riedel, Marc	265, 268
Rikoski, Giannina	277
Riley, Kevin Jack	224
Rivara, Frederick P.	27
Robbins, Pamela Clark	231
Robinson, John	357
Rocke, David M.	75
Rodgers, Willard L.	32
Rogan, Dennis P.	312
Rogers, Scott	384
Romm, Joseph	96
Rosenbaum, Dennis P.	193
Rosenfeld, Richard	243
Rossi, Peter	96-97
Rowland, C.K.	132
Runyan, Desmond K.	163
Rushforth, Norman B.	27
S	
Saiger, Aaron J.	185, 379
Sampson, Robert J.	83, 194
Sarat, Austin	119
Saylor, Keith E.	380
Saywitz, Karen J.	151
Schade, Tom	289
Schmidt, Janell D.	312
Schmidt, Peter	96
Schneider, Anne L.	97
Schreiber, Jan E.	357
Schuerman, Leo A.	29
Scrivner, Ellen M.	310
Sedlak, Andrea	211
Sellin, Thorsten	235

Seron, Carroll	164
Shannon, Lyle W.	226-227, 310, 404
Shaw, James W.	84
Shelley, Joseph F.	227
Shelly, Peggy L.	214-215
Sherman, Lawrence W.	195, 276, 311-312
Sherrill, Jan M.	368
Shover, Neal	229
Sigel, Roberta S.	18
Silboway, Glenn	30
Silverstein, Lee	132
Singer, Simon I.	229, 267
Sipes, Dale Anne	165
Skogan, Wesley G.	7, 29, 33, 314, 321, 358-359
Smith, Barbara	297, 335, 338, 378
Smith, D. Randall	87
Smith, Douglas A.	372
Smith, M. Dwayne	227
Smith, Tom W.	13
Smith, William R.	87
Smykla, John Ortiz	76
Shortum, John R.	405-406
Snyder-Joy, Zoann	97
Social Science Education Consortium	184
Spaeth, Harold J.	166
Sparks, Richard F.	167
Spelman, William	33, 315
Spergel, Irving A.	230
Spoohn, Cassia	135
Sprague, John	293
Stasny, Elizabeth A.	334
Steadman, Henry J.	231
Stillman, Frances A.	315
Stone, Darryl	284
Straus, Murray A.	341, 358
Stutts, Ellen S.	282
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	392
Sutton, L. Paul	319
Swicord, Donald	232
Syers, Maryann	288
T	
Taub, Richard	34
Taylor, D. Garth	34
Tayman, Jeff	223
Teplin, Linda A.	316
Thompson, James W.	34
Thornton, Arland	19
Tilly, Charles	266
Tittle, Charles R.	20
Toborg, Mary A.	132, 407
Toch, Hans	232
Tracy, Paul E.	210, 267
Triplett, Ruth	195
Trubek, David M.	119, 168
U	
U.S. Bureau of the Census	266
U.S. Sentencing Commission	133-134, 169-173
Uchida, Craig D.	316-318
V	
Van Duizend, Richard	319
Vandaele, Walter	267
Vera Institute of Justice	173
Vidmar, Neil	144
Virag, Thomas	394
W	
WABC-TV News	20-21
Washington Post, The	3, 5-6, 23
WCBS-TV News	21-22
Webster, Barbara	189
Weiland, Doris	382
Weis, Joseph G.	291
Weisburd, David	195
Weisel, Deborah Lamm	320
Welch, Susan	135
Whinery, Leo H.	174
Whitaker, Gordon P.	300
Whitehouse, Wayne G.	299
Wice, Paul	162
Widom, Cathy Spatz	233
Williams, Jay R.	215
Wilson, James Q.	305
Winterfield, Laura A.	234
Wise, Lois Recascino	196
Wish, Eric D.	372, 380, 408
Witte, Ann D.	96
Wolfgang, Marvin E.	210, 235, 267
Woodworth, George	110, 143
Wright, James	97, 227
Wright, Kevin	98
Wright, Richard	236
Wycoff, Mary Ann	321

Y

- Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc..... 175
Yeager, Peter C..... 201
Yezer, Anthony..... 407
Young, Thomas M..... 98

Z

- Zahn, Margaret 265, 268
Zedlewski, Edwin W..... 196
Zeuhl, James..... 268
Zill, Nicholas 237
Zimmerman, Sherwood..... 202
Zimring, Franklin E..... 268
Zuk, Gary..... 175
Zukin, Cliff 18

Index of titles

A sentencing postscript: Felony probationers under supervision in the community, 1983 (ICPSR 8647)	149
ABC News drug abuse poll, 1986 (ICPSR 8636)	1
ABC News Ginsburg poll, November 1987 (ICPSR 8885)	1
ABC News "Nightline" drugs and alcohol poll, August 1988 (ICPSR 9180)	2
ABC News poll of public opinion on crime, December 1982 (ICPSR 8100)	2
ABC News Supreme Court nomination poll, July 1991 (ICPSR 9612)	3
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Bork vote poll, October 1987 (ICPSR 8888)	3
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Clarence Thomas vote delay polls, October 1991 (ICPSR 9766)	3
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Los Angeles beating poll, April 1992 (ICPSR 9941)	5
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> poll, February 1990 (ICPSR 9438)	6
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> poll, January 1990 (ICPSR 9436)	5
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Souter nomination poll, July 1990 (ICPSR 9462)	6
AIDS-related written court decisions in federal and state courts, 1984–1989: [United States] (ICPSR 6502)	160
Access to justice in Ontario, 1985–1988 (ICPSR 9729)	144
Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for "gag" factors, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 6558)	334
Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972–1983 (ICPSR 9353)	199
Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974–1977 (ICPSR 8279)	200
Age cohort arrest rates, 1970–1980 (ICPSR 8261)	256
Age-by-race specific crime rates, 1965–1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9589)	243
Alaska plea bargaining study, 1974–1976 (ICPSR 7714)	112
Alternative probation strategies in Baltimore, Maryland (ICPSR 8355)	148
Alternative procedures for reducing delays in criminal appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9965)	146
American Bar Foundation: State criminal court cases, 1962 (ICPSR 7272)	132
Americans' use of time, 1985 (ICPSR 9875)	357
Analysis of arrests in Paris, June 1848 (ICPSR 0049)	266
Analyzing trial time in California, Colorado, and New Jersey, 1986 (ICPSR 9223)	165
Anticipating and combating community decay and crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980–1990 (ICPSR 6486)	217
Anticipating community drug problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984–1990 (ICPSR 9924)	383
Arkansas juvenile court records, 1991–1993 (ICPSR 6808)	126
Arkansas juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6883)	126
Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983 (ICPSR 8357)	97
Arrests as communications to criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972–1982 (ICPSR 9998)	293
Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why, 1979–1980: Jacksonville and San Diego (ICPSR 8180)	116
Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention in Massachusetts, 1983–1985 (ICPSR 9972)	256
Assessing local legal culture: Practitioner norms in four criminal courts, 1979 (ICPSR 7808)	147

Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087)	307
Augmented federal probation, sentencing, and supervision information system, 1985 (ICPSR 9664)	133
Autobiographical accounts of property offenses by youths at UCLA, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 8950)	219
Automated reporting system pilot project in Los Angeles, 1990 (ICPSR 9969)	285
Boston police department domestic violence research project, 1993–1994 (ICPSR 6483)	279
British crime survey, 1982 (ICPSR 8672)	348
British crime survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9850)	349
British crime survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6717)	349
British crime survey, 1992: Teenage booster sample (ICPSR 6834)	350
British crime surveys, 1984 (ICPSR 8685)	348
CBS News "48 Hours" gun poll, March 1989 (ICPSR 9233)	8
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> abortion poll, July 1989 (ICPSR 9488)	8
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> abortion polls, September–October 1989 (ICPSR 9491)	9
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> drug poll, September 1989 (ICPSR 9489)	10
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> monthly poll, March–April 1990 (ICPSR 9498)	10
Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime, 1979 (ICPSR 8185)	315
Calls for service to police as a means of evaluating crime trends in Oklahoma City, 1986–1988 (ICPSR 9669)	281
Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961–1981 (ICPSR 8488)	209
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1987 (ICPSR 9210)	37
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1988 (ICPSR 9337)	37
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1989 (ICPSR 9507)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1990 (ICPSR 9819)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1991 (ICPSR 6514)	38
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1992 (ICPSR 6513)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1993 (ICPSR 6512)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1994 (ICPSR 6691)	39
Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1995 (ICPSR 6956)	39
Caseflow management and delay reduction in urban trial courts of the United States, 1979, 1983–1985 (ICPSR 9918)	157
Census of population and housing, 1970 [United States]: Persons in institutions and other group quarters by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8342)	266
Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Group quarters population by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin (ICPSR 8341)	266
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986–1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8973)	44
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1988–1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9445)	44
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990–1991: [United States] (ICPSR 9824)	44
Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1992–1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6491)	45
Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7852)	40
Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984 (ICPSR 8444)	40
Census of state and federal adult correctional facilities, 1990 (ICPSR 9908)	40
Census of state felony courts, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8667)	137
Census of urban crime, 1970 (ICPSR 8275)	258
Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, April 1992: Justice and civic rights (ICPSR 9992)	12

Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs (ICPSR 6303)	374
Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9670)	382
Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City: Criminal histories and criminal justice system processing, 1983–1984, 1986 (ICPSR 9790).	381
Characteristics and movement of felons in California prisons, 1851–1964 (ICPSR 7971)	88
Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980 (ICPSR 7951)	26
Charging and sentencing of murder and voluntary manslaughter cases in Georgia, 1973–1979 (ICPSR 9264)	110
Charlotte [North Carolina] spouse assault replication project, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6114)	290
Chicago lawyers survey, 1975 (ICPSR 8218)	153
Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a Midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1967–1988 (ICPSR 9480)	233
Citizen participation and community crime prevention, 1979: Chicago metropolitan area survey (ICPSR 8086)	29
City police expenditures, 1946–1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8706)	195
Civil justice survey of state courts, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6587)	137
Civil litigation in the United States, 1977–1979 (ICPSR 7994)	119
Classification of rapists in Massachusetts, 1980–1990 (ICPSR 9976)	91
Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1975 [United States]: Cities sample (ICPSR 8002)	323
Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1977 [United States]: National sample (ICPSR 8003)	323
Community policing in Baltimore, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9401)	301
Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987–1990 (ICPSR 6480)	321
Comparing court case processing in nine courts, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8621)	123
Comparison of drug control strategies in San Diego, 1989 (ICPSR 9990)	403
Concerns of police survivors, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9327)	315
Conditions of confinement in juvenile detention and correctional facilities: [United States], 1991 (ICPSR 6216)	63
Correlates of crime: A study of 52 nations, 1960–1984 (ICPSR 9258)	241
Cost effectiveness of misdemeanor probation in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 8259)	79
Cost of mental health care for victims of crime in the United States, 1991 (ICPSR 6581)	333
Crime and mental disorder, 1972 (ICPSR 9088)	78
Crime commission rates among incarcerated felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 9916)	81
Crime days precursors study: Baltimore, 1952–1976 (ICPSR 8222)	400
Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979 (ICPSR 7952)	34
Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970–1982 (ICPSR 8167)	30
Crime in western societies, 1945–1974 (ICPSR 7769)	257
Crime on campus, 1978–1979: A survey of 150 college campuses and cities (ICPSR 8381)	258
Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of program operations and effects, 1984 (ICPSR 9349)	193
Criminal careers and crime control in Massachusetts [The Glueck study]: A matched-sample longitudinal research design, Phase I, 1939–1963 (ICPSR 9735)	83
Criminal careers of juveniles in New York City, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 9986)	234
Criminal case processing in metropolitan courts, 1976 (ICPSR 7750)	128

Criminal histories and criminal justice processing of drug use forecasting (DUF) sample members in Washington, DC, 1989–1991 (ICPSR 6122)	372
Criminal justice outcomes of male offenders in 14 jurisdictions in the United States, 1985–1988 (ICPSR 9671)	108
Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981 (ICPSR 8249)	346
Criminal victimization among women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on health status and medical service usage, 1986 (ICPSR 9920)	352
Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8228)	356
Criminal violence and incapacitation in California, 1962–1988 (ICPSR 9922)	78
Criminality among narcotic addicts in Baltimore: The role of nonnarcotic drugs, 1973–1978 (ICPSR 8604)	400
Cross-validation of the Iowa offender risk assessment model in Michigan, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 9236)	73
Dangerous sex offenders: Classifying, predicting, and evaluating outcomes of clinical treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982–1985 (ICPSR 8985)	92
Data bank of assassinations, 1948–1967 (ICPSR 5208)	209
Decision-related research on the organization of service delivery systems in metropolitan areas: Police protection (ICPSR 7427)	300
Deinstitutionalization of status offenders: A study of intervention practices for youth in seven cities in the United States, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 6039)	220
Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945–1963 (ICPSR 7729)	235
Delinquency in a birth cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958–1988 (ICPSR 9293)	210
Deterrent effects of antitrust enforcement [United States]: The ready-mix concrete industry, 1970–1980 (ICPSR 9040)	199
Deterrent effects of arrests and imprisonment in the United States, 1960–1977 (ICPSR 7973)	193
Deterrent effects of punishment on crime rates, 1959–1960 (ICPSR 7716)	186
Deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law, 1974–1984 (ICPSR 9324)	229
Deterring drug use with intensive probation in New Jersey, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9919)	403
Detroit area study, 1979: A study of metropolitan issues (ICPSR 9301)	29
Differential use of jail confinement in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo counties, 1981 (ICPSR 8920)	68
Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8696)	271
Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 2266)	271
Disorder and community decline in 40 neighborhoods of the United States, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 8944)	33
Disturbed violent offenders in New York, 1985 (ICPSR 9325)	232
Domestic terrorism: Assessment of state and local preparedness in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6566)	224
Domestic violence experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9481)	286
Downtown safety, security, and development in New York City, 1984 (ICPSR 9326)	31
Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983 (ICPSR 8356)	405
Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9599)	405
Drug abuse as a predictor of rearrest or failure to appear in court in New York City, 1984 (ICPSR 9979)	408
Drug testing of juvenile detainees to identify high-risk youth in Florida, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9686)	379
Drug use forecasting in 24 cities in the United States, 1987–1995 (ICPSR 9477)	398
Drugs and crime in public housing, 1986–1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC (ICPSR 6235)	379

Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6482)	359
Drugs, alcohol, and student crime in the United States, April–May 1989 (ICPSR 9585)	368
Dynamics of change in the criminal case plea bargaining system: New York City, 1800–1890 (ICSPR 6501)	121
Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978–1980: California] (ICPSR 8226)	216
Effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence, 1981–1982: Washington, DC and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George counties (ICPSR 8943)	147
Effectiveness of police response: Denver, 1982 (ICPSR 8217)	276
Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance in California, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9789)	151
Effects of determinant sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 8278)	77
Effects of drug testing on defendant risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987 (ICPSR 9791)	382
Effects of foot patrol policing in Boston, 1977–1985 (ICPSR 9351)	280
Effects of local sanctions on serious criminal offending in cities with populations over 100,000, 1978–1983: [United States] (ICPSR 9590)	194
Effects of prior record in sentencing research in a large northeastern city, 1968–1979: [United States] (ICPSR 8929)	135
Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 8700)	93
Effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior in New Jersey, 1976–1977 (ICPSR 8986)	87
Effects of "United States vs. Léon" on police search warrant practices, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9348)	317
Electronic monitoring of nonviolent convicted felons: An experiment in home detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986–1988 (ICPSR 9587)	71
Employment services for ex-offenders, 1981–1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego (ICPSR 8619)	89
Estimating the elasticities of demand for cocaine and heroin with data from 21 cities from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 6567)	373
Ethnicity and homicide in California, 1850–1900 (ICPSR 9594)	258
Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9982)	277
Evaluating network sampling in victimization surveys in Peoria, Illinois, 1986 (ICPSR 9968)	336
Evaluating the incapacitative benefits of incarcerating drug offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] counties, 1986 and 1990 (ICPSR 6374)	375
Evaluation of a repeat offender unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9793)	305
Evaluation of adult urine testing/drug use surveillance project in Washington, DC, 1984–1986 (ICPSR 9947)	407
Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9807)	370
Evaluation of intensive probation in Milwaukee, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 8276)	96
Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines, 1978–1984 (ICPSR 9235)	159
Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference, Dade County, Florida, criminal court, 1979 (ICPSR 7710)	154
Evaluation of the elder abuse training program in Massachusetts, 1993–1995 (ICPSR 6921)	347
Evaluation of the impact of innovative policing programs on social disorder in seven cities in the United States, 1983–1990 (ICPSR 6215)	314
Evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts intensive probation supervision project, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9970)	74

Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) program, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6236).....	67
Evaluation of the Maricopa County [Arizona] demand reduction program, 1989–1991 (ICPSR 9977)	384
Evaluation of the New York City police cadet corps, 1986–1989 (ICPSR 9980)	303
Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy file (ICPSR 8451)	76
Expanded United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1946–1968 terms (ICPSR 6557)	166
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1982 (ICPSR 8382)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1983 (ICPSR 8455)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1984 (ICPSR 9162)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1985 (ICPSR 9161)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1986 (ICPSR 9160)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1987 (ICPSR 9396)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1988 (ICPSR 9554)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1989 (ICPSR 9773)	177
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1990 (ICPSR 6006)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1992 (ICPSR 6579)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971–1979 (ICPSR 7618).....	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)	178
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)	179
Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971–1979, 1985, 1988 (ICPSR 7636)	179
Exploring the house burglar's perspective: Observing and interviewing offenders in St. Louis, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6148).....	236
Extended national assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1993–1994 (ICPSR 6565)	283
Factors influencing the quality and utility of government-sponsored criminal justice research in the United States, 1975–1986 (ICPSR 9089)	196
Families of missing children: Psychological consequences and promising interventions in the United States, 1989–1991 (ICPSR 6140)	342
Fear of crime and the Guardian Angels: Attitudes of New York City subway riders, 1984 (ICPSR 8531)	28
Federal court cases, 1962–1963 (ICPSR 7245)	122
Federal court cases: Integrated data base, 1970–1995 (ICPSR 8429)	115
Federal district court civil decisions, 1981–1987: Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City (ICPSR 9367)	132
Federal justice statistics program data, 1978–1994: [United States] (ICPSR 9296)	101

Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 8307)	113
Fines as a criminal sanction: Practices and attitudes of trial court judges in the United States, 1985 (ICPSR 8945)	148
Firearms violence and the Michigan Felony Firearm Law: Detroit, 1976–1978 (ICPSR 8509)	121
Firearms, violence, and youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991 (ICPSR 6484)	227
Forensic evidence and the police, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 8186)	306
Fraud victimization survey, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9733)	332
Free press, fair trial data, 1970 (ICPSR 7541)	161
Gang involvement in “rock” cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9398)	386
Gender of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926–1987 (ICPSR 9517)	62
General social survey, 1972 (ICPSR 7309)	12
General social survey, 1973 (ICPSR 7315)	12
General social survey, 1974 (ICPSR 7341)	13
General social survey, 1975 (ICPSR 7367)	13
General social survey, 1976 (ICPSR 7398)	13
General social survey, 1977 (ICPSR 7573)	13
General social surveys, 1972–1996: [Cumulative file] (ICPSR 6870)	13
Governmental responses to crime in the United States, 1948–1978 (ICPSR 8076)	187
Guardian Angels: Citizen response to crime in selected cities of the United States, 1984 (ICPSR 8935)	31
Hair assays for drugs of abuse in a probation population: Pilot study in a Florida correctional field setting, 1993 (ICPSR 6527)	389
Helping crime victims: Levels of trauma and effectiveness of services in Arizona, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9329)	335
Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925–1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8912)	45
Home safety project, 1987–1992: [Shelby County, Tennessee, King County, Washington, Cuyahoga County, Ohio] (ICPSR 6898)	27
Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1981 (ICPSR 8941)	242
Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1995 (ICPSR 6399)	242
Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6719)	331
ICPSR instructional subset: Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969 (ICPSR 7517)	8
Illegal corporate behavior, 1975–1976 (ICPSR 7855)	201
Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 9330)	223
Immigrant populations as victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994 (ICPSR 6793)	337
Impact of casino gambling on crime in the Atlantic City region, 1970–1984 (ICPSR 9237)	27
Impact of legislation to prohibit “happy hours” in Indiana, 1983–1986 (ICPSR 9732)	388
Impact of sentencing guidelines on the use of incarceration in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1984–1990 (ICPSR 9845)	169
Impact of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws in the United States, 1969–1989 (ICPSR 9736)	158
Impact of the court process on sexually abused children in North Carolina, 1983–1986 (ICPSR 9985)	163

Implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut, [1981] (ICPSR 8407)	90
Implementation of quantitative decision aids in the Oklahoma probation and parole system, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9963)	97
Improving correctional classification, New York, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 8437)	98
Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination in Baltimore, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9290)	294
Improving prison classification procedures in Vermont: Applying an interaction model, 1983–1985 (ICPSR 8933)	65
Improving the investigation of homicide and the apprehension rate of murderers in Washington State, 1981–1986 (ICPSR 6134)	291
Individual responses to affirmative action issues in criminal justice agencies, 1981: [United States] (ICPSR 9311)	186
Influence of sanctions and opportunities on rates of bank robbery, 1970–1975: [United States] (ICPSR 8260)	183
Inmate victimization in state prisons in the United States, 1979 (ICPSR 8087)	357
Intensive supervision program in New Jersey, 1983–1986 (ICPSR 9291)	90
Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity, 1950–1976: Los Angeles County (ICPSR 9056)	29
Intergenerational study of parents and children, 1962–1985: [Detroit] (ICPSR 9902)	19
International victimization survey, 1988 and 1992 (ICPSR 9421)	339
Intra- and intergenerational aspects of serious domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Buffalo, 1987 (ICPSR 9984)	369
Judicial characteristics and judicial decision-making study, 1955 (ICPSR 7084)	160
Judicial decision guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 8358)	152
Judicial district data book, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8439)	150
Jury verdicts database for Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in California, 1960–1984 (ICPSR 6232)	114
Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969 (ICPSR 3504)	7
Juvenile court statistics, 1982: [United States] (ICPSR 8440)	123
Juvenile court statistics, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8656)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8940)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9297)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1986: Reported cases in calendar year data base (ICPSR 9691)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 6119)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 6120)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 6121)	124
Juvenile court statistics, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6508)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6582)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6715)	125
Juvenile court statistics, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6882)	125
Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data (ICPSR 8164)	226
Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts (ICPSR 8163)	227
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971 (ICPSR 7637)	42
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973 (ICPSR 7639)	42
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974 (ICPSR 7706)	42
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975 (ICPSR 7707)	42
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977 (ICPSR 7758)	43
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979 (ICPSR 7846)	43

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8205)	43
Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 8495)	43
Keeping the peace: Police discretion and the mentally disordered in Chicago, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 8438)	316
Law enforcement assistance administration profile data, [1968–1978] (ICPSR 8075)	192
Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)	271
Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749)	272
Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1993 (ICPSR 6708)	273
Law-related education evaluation project [United States], 1979–1984 (ICPSR 8406)	184
Learning deficiencies among adult inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington (ICPSR 8359)	72
Legal representation data, 1970 (ICPSR 7540)	161
Legal service agencies, 1970 (ICPSR 7369)	185
Line police officer knowledge of search and seizure law: An exploratory multi-city test in the United States, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9981)	297
Long-range planning survey of federal judges, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6544)	150
Longitudinal study of biosocial factors related to crime and delinquency, 1959–1962: [Pennsylvania] (ICPSR 8928)	204
Longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior in the United States, 1970–1984 (ICPSR 6103)	222
Management of death row inmates, 1986–1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9917)	95
Management of sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994 (ICPSR 6627)	76
Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1986: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia (ICPSR 9420)	371
Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1987: New York (ICPSR 9565)	371
Marion County [Oregon] youth study, 1964–1979 (ICPSR 8334)	224
Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data (ICPSR 7909)	167
Massachusetts Superior Court files, 1859–1959 (ICPSR 7776)	153
Matching treatment and offender: North Carolina, 1980–1982 (ICPSR 8515)	86
Measuring crime rates of prisoners in Colorado, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9989)	208
Media crime prevention campaign in the United States, 1980 (ICPSR 8050)	15
Mental disorder and violent crime: A 20-year cohort study in New York State, 1968–1988 (ICPSR 9978)	231
Mentally disordered offenders in pursuit of celebrities and politicians (ICPSR 6007)	205
Metro court project: A study of mediation and adjudication in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, small claims court, 1990–1992 (ICPSR 6487)	155
Milwaukee domestic violence experiment, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9966)	312
Minimum legal drinking age and crime in the United States, 1980–1987 (ICPSR 9685) . .	218
Minneapolis intervention project, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9808)	288
Minnesota juvenile court records, 1984–1987 (ICPSR 9447)	126
Missouri juvenile court records, 1984–1987 (ICPSR 9448)	127
Missouri juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6884)	127
Modeling the crime reduction effects and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment, 1979–1981: [United States] (ICPSR 9991)	376
Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9962)	318
Monitoring of federal criminal convictions and sentences: Appeals data, 1993–1996 (ICPSR 6559)	134
Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987–1995 (ICPSR 9317)	169

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976 (ICPSR 7927)	361
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976–1992: Concatenated core file (ICPSR 6227)	367
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977 (ICPSR 7928)	362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978 (ICPSR 7929)	362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979 (ICPSR 7930)	362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980 (ICPSR 7900)	362
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981 (ICPSR 9013)	363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982 (ICPSR 9045)	363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983 (ICPSR 8387)	363
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984 (ICPSR 8388)	364
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985 (ICPSR 8546)	364
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1986 (ICPSR 8701)	364
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1987 (ICPSR 9079)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1988 (ICPSR 9259)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1989 (ICPSR 9397)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1990 (ICPSR 9745)	365
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1991 (ICPSR 9871)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1992 (ICPSR 6133)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1993 (ICPSR 6367)	366
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1994 (ICPSR 6517)	367
Monitoring the future: A continuing study of American youth, 1995 (ICPSR 6716)	367
Mortality detail file, 1992 (ICPSR 6798)	260
Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8224)	260
Mortality detail files, 1968–1991 (ICPSR 7632)	259
Multi-user database on the attributes of United States Appeals Court judges, 1801–1994 (ICPSR 6796)	175
Multiple cause of death, 1982 (ICPSR 9880)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1983 (ICPSR 9879)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1984 (ICPSR 9811)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1985 (ICPSR 9812)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1986 (ICPSR 9723)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1987 (ICPSR 9724)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1988 (ICPSR 6299)	261

Multiple cause of death, 1989 (ICPSR 6257)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1990 (ICPSR 6319)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1991 (ICPSR 6320)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1992 (ICPSR 6546)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1993 (ICPSR 6799)	261
Multiple cause of death, 1994 (ICPSR 2201)	261
Multnomah County [Oregon] jury project, 1973–1976 (ICPSR 9030)	153
Murder cases in 33 large urban counties in the United States, 1988 (ICPSR 9907)	239
National assessment of criminal justice needs, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8362)	184
National assessment of gangs in correctional facilities, 1992 (ICPSR 6147)	70
National assessment program survey of criminal justice agencies in the United States, 1992–1994 (ICPSR 6481)	190
National assessment program survey of criminal justice personnel in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9923)	189
National assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6237)	284
National corrections reporting program, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8363)	46
National corrections reporting program, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8497)	46
National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8918)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9276)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9402)	47
National corrections reporting program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9450)	48
National corrections reporting program, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9849)	48
National corrections reporting program, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6141)	49
National corrections reporting program, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6272)	49
National corrections reporting program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6400)	50
National corrections reporting program, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6823)	50
National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6881)	50
National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976–1982 (ICPSR 8315)	351
National crime surveys: Cities, 1972–1975 (ICPSR 7658)	324
National crime surveys: Cities attitude sub-sample, 1972–1975 (ICPSR 7663)	1
National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989 (ICPSR 9394)	328
National crime surveys: Index of crime severity, 1977 (ICPSR 8295)	267
National crime surveys longitudinal file, 1988–1989: [Selected variables] (ICPSR 6063)	353
National crime surveys: National sample, 1973–1983 (ICPSR 7635)	325
National crime surveys: National sample, 1979–1987 [Revised questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)	328
National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1992 [Near-term data] (ICPSR 8864)	329
National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973–1982 (ICPSR 8625)	327
National crime surveys: Redesign data, 1975–1979 (ICPSR 8484)	326
National crime surveys redesign data: Peoria record check study (ICPSR 8669)	341
National crime surveys: Reverse record check studies: Washington, DC, San Jose, and Baltimore, 1970–1971 (ICPSR 8693)	324
National crime surveys: Victim risk supplement, 1983 (ICPSR 8316)	327
National crime victimization survey, 1992–1995 (ICPSR 6406)	330
National evaluation of the community anti-crime program, 1979–1981 (ICPSR 8704)	25
National health interview survey, 1991: Drug and alcohol use supplement (ICPSR 6132)	391
National household survey on drug abuse, 1979 (ICPSR 6843)	393
National household survey on drug abuse, 1982 (ICPSR 6845)	394
National household survey on drug abuse, 1985 (ICPSR 6844)	394
National household survey on drug abuse, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)	395

National household survey on drug abuse, 1990 (ICPSR 9833)	395
National household survey on drug abuse, 1991 (ICPSR 6128)	395
National household survey on drug abuse, 1992 (ICPSR 6887)	396
National household survey on drug abuse, 1993 (ICPSR 6852)	396
National household survey on drug abuse, 1994 (ICPSR 6949)	397
National household survey on drug abuse, 1995 (ICPSR 6950)	398
National incidence studies of missing, abducted, runaway, and thrownaway children (NISMART), 1988 (ICPSR 9682)	211
National indigent criminal defense survey, 1982: [United States] (ICPSR 8417)	141
National jail census, 1970 (ICPSR 7641)	51
National jail census, 1972 (ICPSR 7638)	51
National jail census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)	52
National jail census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)	52
National jail census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)	52
National jail census, 1993 (ICPSR 6648)	52
National judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9073)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6038)	104
National judicial reporting program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6509)	105
National judicial reporting program, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6855)	105
National justice agency list, 1980 (ICPSR 7858)	180
National justice agency list, 1985 (ICPSR 8489)	181
National justice agency list, 1986 (ICPSR 8692)	181
National justice agency list, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)	181
National justice agency list, 1992 (ICPSR 6228)	181
National justice agency list, 1995 (ICPSR 6726)	181
National manpower survey, 1973–1976 (ICPSR 7675)	183
National maternal and infant health survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9730)	392
National opinion survey of crime and justice, 1995 (ICPSR 6720)	14
National pretrial reporting program, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9508)	131
National pretrial reporting program, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6136)	131
National pretrial reporting program, 1992–1993 (ICPSR 6489)	131
National prosecutors survey, 1990 (ICPSR 9579)	138
National prosecutors survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6273)	139
National prosecutors survey, 1994 (ICPSR 6785)	140
National study of law enforcement agencies' policies regarding missing children and homeless youth, 1986 (ICPSR 6127)	282
National supported work evaluation study, 1975–1979: Public use files (ICPSR 7865)	387
National survey of AIDS in correctional facilities, 1985–1990, 1992 (ICPSR 6437)	64
National survey of children: Wave I, 1976, Wave II, 1981, and Wave III, 1987 (ICPSR 8670)	237
National survey of community policing strategies, 1992–1993 (ICPSR 6485)	275
National survey of court organization: Courts and court division, 1971–1972 (ICPSR 7640)	141
National survey of field training programs for police officers, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 9350)	296
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1985 (ICPSR 8687)	53
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1986 (ICPSR 8871)	53
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1991 (ICPSR 6511)	55
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1992 (ICPSR 6395)	55
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987 (ICPSR 9074)	54
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989 (ICPSR 9373)	54
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1990 (ICPSR 9569)	54
National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1994 (ICPSR 6538)	55

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1995 (ICPSR 6784)	56
National survey of judges and court practitioners, 1991 (ICPSR 9837)	170
National survey of lawyers' career satisfaction, Wave I, 1984, and Wave II, 1990 (ICPSR 8975)	154
National survey of residential group care facilities for children and youth, 1981 (ICPSR 6229)	98
National survey of youth, 1967 (ICPSR 3509)	215
National survey of youth, 1972 (ICPSR 7593)	216
National victim assistance agency survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6436)	354
National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980–1987 (ICPSR 9792) . .	230
National youth survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375)	206
National youth survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424)	206
National youth survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave VI, 1983 (ICPSR 9948)	207
National youth survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)	207
Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978 (ICPSR 8936)	268
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1975–1987 (ICPSR 8915)	127
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1988–1993 (ICPSR 6809)	127
Nebraska juvenile court records, 1994 (ICPSR 6885)	128
New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979 (ICPSR 7910)	167
New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data (ICPSR 7911)	167
New Orleans offender study, 1973–1986 (ICPSR 6005)	213
New York City court employment project evaluation study, 1976–1979 (ICPSR 7832) .	173
New York drug law evaluation project, 1973 (ICPSR 7656)	360
New York Times race relations survey, March 1987: New York City (ICPSR 9214)	18
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii (ICPSR 8042)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980: California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah (ICPSR 8248)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virginia (ICPSR 8277)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virgin Islands, Virginia (ICPSR 8408)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia (ICPSR 8449)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 8675)	106
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 8911)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (ICPSR 9130)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1987: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia (ICPSR 9287)	107
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1988: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia (ICPSR 9523)	107

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1989: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia (ICPSR 6190)	108
Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1990: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia (ICPSR 6191)	108
Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 9038)	187
Organizations convicted in federal criminal courts, 1987–1995: [United States] (ICPSR 9513)	171
Organized crime business activities and their implications for law enforcement, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9476)	287
Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited, 1960 (ICPSR 8677)	267
Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9086)	307
Patterns of drug use and their relation to improving prediction of patterns of delinquency and crime in Racine, Wisconsin, 1961–1988 (ICPSR 9684)	404
Penal code citations: Sentencing in 18 American felony courts, 1983 (ICPSR 8396)	148
Pennsylvania sentencing data, 1977, 1980, 1983 (ICPSR 8327)	130
Perceptual deterrence and desistance from crime: A study of repetitive serious property offenders in Tennessee, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 9971)	229
Phoenix [Arizona] use of force project, June 1994 (ICPSR 6626)	289
Physical violence in American families, 1976 (ICPSR 7733)	358
Physical violence in American families, 1985 (ICPSR 9211)	341
Plea bargaining in the United States, 1978 (ICPSR 7775)	159
Police and child abuse: Policies and practices in the United States, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 6338)	295
Police departments, arrests and crime in the United States, 1860–1920 (ICPSR 7708)	298
Police documentation of drunk driving arrests, 1984–1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston (ICPSR 9400)	406
Police performance and case attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980–1981 (ICPSR 9352)	305
Police referral practices and social service agency practices in three metropolitan areas, 1977 (ICPSR 7791)	300
Police response time analysis, 1975 (ICPSR 7760)	291
Police response to street gang violence in California: Improving the investigative process, 1985 (ICPSR 8934)	292
Police services study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg (ICPSR 8605)	300
Police use of deadly force, 1970–1979 (ICPSR 9018)	296
Police use of force [United States]: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences, 1991–1992 (ICPSR 6274)	302
Police use of force data, 1996: [United States] (ICPSR 6999)	274
Port Authority cargo theft data of New Jersey and New York, 1978–1980 (ICPSR 8089)	214
Predicting recidivism in North Carolina, 1978 and 1980 (ICPSR 8987)	96
Predictive sentencing of 16–18 year old male habitual traffic offenders, 1969–1975: [Oklahoma] (ICPSR 8508)	174
Prejudice and violence in the American workplace, 1988–1991: Survey of an eastern corporation (ICPSR 6135)	340
Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: An evaluation in Marion County, Indiana, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9734)	87
Pretrial release data, 1969 (ICPSR 7538)	162
Pretrial release practices in the United States, 1976–1978 (ICPSR 7972)	132
Prison crowding and forced releases in Illinois, 1979–1982 (ICPSR 8921)	66

Procedural reform of jury murder convictions in Georgia, 1970–1978 (ICPSR 9265)	143
Production and consumption of research in police agencies in the United States, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6315)	293
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: Portland, Oregon and Washington, DC (ICPSR 8717)	109
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: St. Louis (ICPSR 8705)	110
Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986: Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC (ICPSR 9094)	111
Prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1983–1990 (ICPSR 9844)	172
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS) data, Washington, DC, 1974–1975 (ICPSR 7643)	118
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), New Orleans, 1979 (ICPSR 8219)	118
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), Rhode Island, 1979 (ICPSR 8288)	118
Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), St. Louis, 1979 (ICPSR 8225)	118
Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes in New York City, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9479)	336
Public and private resources in public safety [United States]: Metropolitan area panel data, 1977 and 1982 (ICPSR 8988)	196
Public attitudes toward deviant behavior, 1972: Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon (ICPSR 8480)	20
Public attitudes toward lawyers and legal disputes, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6403)	15
Public attitudes toward the criminal justice system and criminal victimization in North Carolina, 1971 (ICPSR 7670)	18
Public image of courts, 1977: General public data (ICPSR 7703)	162
Public image of courts, 1977: Special publics data (ICPSR 7704)	162
Quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area, 1975 (ICPSR 7986)	32
Race of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926–1986 (ICPSR 9165)	63
Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8215)	33
Reactions to crime project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]: Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior (ICPSR 8162)	11
Recidivism among convicted drunk drivers: Minnesota, 1982 (ICPSR 8601)	390
Recidivism among released prisoners, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8875)	56
Recidivism among young parolees: A study of inmates released from prison in 22 states, 1978 (ICPSR 8673)	57
Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986–1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574)	57
Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 8496)	355
Reducing prison violence by more effective inmate management: An experiment field test of the prisoner management classification (PMC) system in Washington State, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 9665)	66
Reexamining the Minneapolis repeat complaint address policing (RECAP) experiment, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 6172)	280
Registry of randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions, 1951–1983 (ICPSR 9668)	195
Relationship of mental disorder to violent behavior in the United States, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9973)	203
Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8649)	34

Repeat complaint address policing: Two field experiments in Minneapolis, 1985–1987 (ICPSR 9788)	311
Repeat offender laws in the United States: Forms, uses, and perceived value, 1983 (ICPSR 9328)	188
Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives in the United States, 1988–1990 (ICPSR 9925)	378
Research on minorities, [1981]: Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC (ICPSR 8459)	204
Residential neighborhood crime control project: Hartford, Connecticut, 1973, 1975–1977, 1979 (ICPSR 7682)	25
Retail-level heroin enforcement and property crime in 30 cities in Massachusetts, 1980–1986 (ICPSR 9667)	385
Robberies in Chicago, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8951)	268
Robbery of financial institutions in Indiana, 1982–1984 (ICPSR 9310)	240
Role of police psychology in controlling excessive force in 50 large cities in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6402)	310
SETUPS: American politics: Fear of crime (ICPSR 7368)	7
SLATS truck theft data of New York City, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 8090)	215
Sanctions in the justice system, 1942–1977: The effects on offenders in Racine, Wisconsin (ICPSR 8530)	310
Sandhills [North Carolina] vocational delivery system evaluation project, 1983–1987 (ICPSR 9224)	81
Screening of youth at risk for delinquency in Oregon, 1980–1985 (ICPSR 9312)	221
Search and seizure data, 1963 (ICPSR 7539)	161
Search warrant procedures in seven cities, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8254)	319
Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution, 1984–1986: Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts (ICPSR 8980)	145
Sentencing in eight United States District Courts, 1973–1978 (ICPSR 8622)	117
Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, 1985 [United States] (ICPSR 8708)	149
Sex discrimination as perceived by adult males and females, 1985: [New Jersey] (ICPSR 9250)	18
Shock incarceration in Louisiana, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9926)	84
Six-year follow-up study on career criminals, 1970–1976: [United States] (ICPSR 8648)	212
Slave trials in Anderson and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, 1818–1861 (ICPSR 8674)	118
Social order in Middletown, 1932–1975 (ICPSR 9058)	218
Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC, 1990 (ICPSR 9737)	380
Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 8250)	276
Spouse abuse replication project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6008)	304
State and local probation and parole systems, 1976 (ICPSR 7673)	182
State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, 1976 (ICPSR 7674)	182
State appellate court adaptation to caseload increase, 1968–1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8262)	158
State court statistics, 1978–1980 (ICSPSR 8280)	113
State court statistics, 1985–1994: [United States] (ICPSR 9266)	129
State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program in the United States, 1990 (ICPSR 9748)	185
Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), 1987–1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9485)	112

Street gangs and drug sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989–1991	388
(ICPSR 6255)	388
Study of tribal and Alaska Native juvenile justice systems in the United States, 1990	163
(ICPSR 9772)	163
Supervised pretrial release programs, 1979–1982: Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland	69
(ICPSR 8919)	69
Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979 (ICPSR 7899)	65
.	65
Survey of California prison inmates, 1976 (ICPSR 7797)	91
.	91
Survey of campus law enforcement agencies, 1995: [United States] (ICPSR 6846)	274
.	274
Survey of drug enforcement tactics of law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1992 (ICPSR 6506)	320
.	320
Survey of facilities for runaway and homeless youth, 1983–1988 (ICPSR 9129)	232
.	232
Survey of households in five judicial districts of the United States: A civil litigation project, 1977–1979 (ICPSR 9743)	168
.	168
Survey of inmates of federal correctional facilities, 1991 (ICPSR 6037)	73
.	73
Survey of inmates of local jails, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 8274)	58
.	58
Survey of inmates of local jails, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9419)	58
.	58
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)	59
.	59
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7856)	60
.	60
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8711)	60
.	60
Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6068)	60
.	60
Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 8169)	94
.	94
Survey of jail inmates, 1972 (ICPSR 7668)	61
.	61
Survey of jail inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)	61
.	61
Survey of judges on the role of courts in American society, 1979 (ICPSR 7824)	175
.	175
Survey of lawyers in the metropolitan New York media market, 1989 (ICPSR 9823)	164
.	164
Survey of parents and children, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9595)	17
.	17
Survey of tort litigants in three state courts, 1989–1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9699)	120
.	120
Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966 (ICPSR 9085)	309
.	309
Survey of youths in custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992)	61
.	61
Systems and training requirements for criminal justice participants (Project STAR), 1971–1974: California, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas (ICPSR 8392)	183
.	183
Techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales, 1960–1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles counties, and the state of California] (ICPSR 9988)	202
.	202
Teenage attitudes and practices survey, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9786)	15
.	15
Teenage attitudes and practices survey II, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6375)	16
.	16
Termination of criminal careers: Measurement of rates and their determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974–1977 (ICPSR 9666)	201
.	201
Testing theories of criminality and victimization in Seattle, 1960–1990 (ICPSR 9741)	355
.	355
Transitional aid research project (TARP), 1976–1977 (ICPSR 7874)	96
.	96
Trends in American homicide, 1968–1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports (ICPSR 8676)	265
.	265
Uniform crime reporting program data: [United States] (ICPSR 9028)	245
.	245
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States], 1966–1976 (ICPSR 7676)	245
.	245
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 8703)	246
.	246
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1984 (ICPSR 8714)	246
.	246
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)	249
.	249

Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1990 (ICPSR 9785)	249
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1991 (ICPSR 6036)	250
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1992 (ICPSR 6316)	250
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1993 (ICPSR 6545)	251
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1994 (ICPSR 6669)	251
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1995 (ICPSR 6850)	252
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988 (ICPSR 9470)	248
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 9336)	253
Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1989 (ICPSR 9572)	253
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1983 (ICPSR 8657)	254
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1992 (ICPSR 6387)	255
Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1994 (ICPSR 6754)	255
Uniform crime reports, 1958–1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data (ICPSR 7715)	253
Uniform crime reports, 1966–1976: Data aggregated by standard metropolitan statistical areas (ICPSR 7743)	254
Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for 121 counties in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9226)	246
Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9163)	246
Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986 (ICPSR 9119)	247
Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987 (ICPSR 9252)	247
Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988 (ICPSR 9335)	248
Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967–1980 (ICPSR 8214)	264
Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983 (ICPSR 8631)	265
United Nations world crime surveys: First survey, 1970–1975, and second survey, 1975–1980 (ICPSR 9571)	262
United Nations world crime surveys: Fourth survey, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 6945)	262
United States federal mandatory minimum statutes study, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6009)	173
United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms (ICPSR 9422)	166
United States Supreme Court judicial database, Phase II: 1953–1993 (ICPSR 6987)	152
Use and effectiveness of fines, jail, and probation in municipal courts in Los Angeles County, 1981–1984 (ICPSR 9742)	77
Use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview for enhancing eyewitness recall: Philadelphia, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9478)	299
Use of adjuncts to supplement judicial resources in six jurisdictions, 1983–1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8979)	142

Validating prison security classification instruments in Hawaii, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9921)	75
Validation of the RAND selective incapacitation survey and the Iowa risk assessment scale in Colorado, 1982 and 1986 (ICPSR 9292)	85
Variations in criminal patterns among narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9586)	401
Victim impact statements: Their effect on court outcomes and victim satisfaction in New York, 1988–1990 (ICPSR 9588)	338
Victims and witnesses in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin: Impact of crime and experience with the criminal justice system, 1974–1975 (ICPSR 6369)	351
Victims' needs and victim services, 1988–1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County (ICPSR 9399)	358
Victims' ratings of police services in New York and Texas, 1994–1995 survey (ICPSR 6787)	129
Violence against police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984–1986 (ICPSR 9347)	316
Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900–1974 (ICPSR 8612)	240
Violent offending by drug users: Longitudinal arrest histories of adults arrested in Washington, DC, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 6254)	374
WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> race relations poll, January 1988 (ICPSR 9187)	20
WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting follow-up poll, March 1985 (ICPSR 8562)	21
WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting-vigilante poll, January 1985 (ICPSR 8555)	21
WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> New York City and suburban poll, November 1991 (ICPSR 9861)	21
WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1988 (ICPSR 9106)	22
WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1990 (ICPSR 9502)	22
Washington Post Mayor Barry poll, January 1990 (ICPSR 9437)	23
Washington Post Mayor Barry verdict poll, August 1990 (ICPSR 9555)	23
Women correctional officers in California, 1979 (ICPSR 8684)	80
Women in prison, 1800–1935: Tennessee, New York, and Ohio (ICPSR 8481)	93
Xenon (New Jersey) commercial burglary data, 1979–1981 (ICPSR 8088)	215
Youths and deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina, 1979–1981 (ICPSR 8255)	223

Index of study numbers

0049	Analysis of arrests in Paris, June 1848	266
2201	Multiple cause of death, 1994	261
2266	Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1992: [United States]	271
3504	Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969	7
3509	National survey of youth, 1967	215
5208	Data bank of assassinations, 1948–1967	209
6005	New Orleans offender study, 1973–1986	213
6006	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1990	178
6007	Mentally disordered offenders in pursuit of celebrities and politicians	205
6008	Spouse abuse replication project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987–1989	304
6009	United States federal mandatory minimum statutes study, 1989–1990	173
6036	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1991	250
6037	Survey of inmates of federal correctional facilities, 1991	73
6038	National judicial reporting program, 1990: [United States]	104
6039	Deinstitutionalization of status offenders: A study of intervention practices for youth in seven cities in the United States, 1987–1991	220
6063	National crime surveys longitudinal file, 1988–1989: [Selected variables]	353
6068	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1991: [United States]	60
6103	Longitudinal study of violent criminal behavior in the United States, 1970–1984	222
6114	Charlotte [North Carolina] spouse assault replication project, 1987–1989	290
6119	Juvenile court statistics, 1987: [United States]	124
6120	Juvenile court statistics, 1988: [United States]	124
6121	Juvenile court statistics, 1989: [United States]	124
6122	Criminal histories and criminal justice processing of drug use forecasting (DUF) sample members in Washington, DC, 1989–1991	372
6127	National study of law enforcement agencies' policies regarding missing children and homeless youth, 1986	282
6128	National household survey on drug abuse, 1991	395
6132	National health interview survey, 1991: Drug and alcohol use supplement	391
6133	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1992	366
6134	Improving the investigation of homicide and the apprehension rate of murderers in Washington State, 1981–1986	291
6135	Prejudice and violence in the American workplace, 1988–1991: Survey of an eastern corporation	340
6136	National pretrial reporting program, 1990–1991	131
6140	Families of missing children: Psychological consequences and promising interventions in the United States, 1989–1991	342
6141	National corrections reporting program, 1990: [United States]	49
6147	National assessment of gangs in correctional facilities, 1992	70
6148	Exploring the house burglar's perspective: Observing and interviewing offenders in St. Louis, 1989–1990	236

6172	Reexamining the Minneapolis repeat complaint address policing (RECAP) experiment, 1986–1987	280
6190	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1989: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia	108
6191	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1990: Alabama, Alaska, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia	108
6215	Evaluation of the impact of innovative policing programs on social disorder in seven cities in the United States, 1983–1990	314
6216	Conditions of confinement in juvenile detention and correctional facilities: [United States], 1991	63
6227	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976–1992: Concatenated core file	367
6228	National justice agency list, 1992	181
6229	National survey of residential group care facilities for children and youth, 1981	98
6232	Jury verdicts database for Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in California, 1960–1984	114
6235	Drugs and crime in public housing, 1986–1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC	379
6236	Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) program, 1990–1991	67
6237	National assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1990–1991	284
6254	Violent offending by drug users: Longitudinal arrest histories of adults arrested in Washington, DC, 1985–1986	374
6255	Street gangs and drug sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989–1991	388
6257	Multiple cause of death, 1989	261
6259	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1991	178
6272	National corrections reporting program, 1991: [United States]	49
6273	National prosecutors survey, 1992	139
6274	Police use of force [United States]: Official reports, citizen complaints, and legal consequences, 1991–1992	302
6299	Multiple cause of death, 1988	261
6303	Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, December 1993: Attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs	374
6315	Production and consumption of research in police agencies in the United States, 1989–1990	293
6316	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1992	250
6319	Multiple cause of death, 1990	261
6320	Multiple cause of death, 1991	261
6338	Police and child abuse: Policies and practices in the United States, 1987–1988	295
6367	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1993	366
6369	Victims and witnesses in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin: Impact of crime and experience with the criminal justice system, 1974–1975	351
6374	Evaluating the incapacitative benefits of incarcerating drug offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] counties, 1986 and 1990	375
6375	Teenage attitudes and practices survey II, 1993: [United States]	16

6387	Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1992	255
6395	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1992	55
6399	Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1995	242
6400	National corrections reporting program, 1992: [United States]	50
6402	Role of police psychology in controlling excessive force in 50 large cities in the United States, 1992	310
6403	Public attitudes toward lawyers and legal disputes, 1993: [United States]	15
6406	National crime victimization survey, 1992–1995	330
6436	National victim assistance agency survey, 1992	354
6437	National survey of AIDS in correctional facilities, 1985–1990, 1992	64
6480	Community policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of implementation and impact, 1987–1990	321
6481	National assessment program survey of criminal justice agencies in the United States, 1992–1994	190
6482	Drugs and police response: Survey of public housing residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989–1990	359
6483	Boston police department domestic violence research project, 1993–1994	279
6484	Firearms, violence, and youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991	227
6485	National survey of community policing strategies, 1992–1993	275
6486	Anticipating and combatting community decay and crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980–1990	217
6487	Metro court project: A study of mediation and adjudication in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, small claims court, 1990–1992	155
6489	National pretrial reporting program, 1992–1993	131
6491	Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1992–1993: [United States]	45
6501	Dynamics of change in the criminal case plea bargaining system: New York City, 1800–1890	121
6502	AIDS-related written court decisions in federal and state courts, 1984–1989: [United States]	160
6506	Survey of drug enforcement tactics of law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1992	320
6508	Juvenile court statistics, 1990: [United States]	125
6509	National judicial reporting program, 1992: [United States]	105
6511	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1991	55
6512	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1993	39
6513	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1992	39
6514	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1991	38
6517	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1994	367
6527	Hair assays for drugs of abuse in a probation population: Pilot study in a Florida correctional field setting, 1993	389
6538	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1994	55
6542	National youth survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987	207
6544	Long-range planning survey of federal judges, 1992: [United States]	150
6545	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1993	251
6546	Multiple cause of death, 1992	261
6557	Expanded United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1946–1968 terms	166
6558	Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's estimates of rape and domestic violence for "gag" factors, 1986–1990	334

6559	Monitoring of federal criminal convictions and sentences: Appeals data, 1993–1996	134
6565	Extended national assessment survey of law enforcement anti-gang information resources, 1993–1994	283
6566	Domestic terrorism: Assessment of state and local preparedness in the United States, 1992	224
6567	Estimating the elasticities of demand for cocaine and heroin with data from 21 cities from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, 1987–1991	373
6579	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1992	178
6581	Cost of mental health care for victims of crime in the United States, 1991	333
6582	Juvenile court statistics, 1991: [United States]	125
6587	Civil justice survey of state courts, 1992: [United States]	137
6626	Phoenix [Arizona] use of force project, June 1994	289
6627	Management of sex offenders by probation and parole agencies in the United States, 1994	76
6648	National jail census, 1993	52
6669	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1994	251
6691	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1994	39
6708	Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1993	273
6715	Juvenile court statistics, 1993: [United States]	125
6716	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of American youth, 1995	367
6717	British crime survey, 1992	349
6719	Hospital-based victim assistance for physically injured crime victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991	331
6720	National opinion survey of crime and justice, 1995	14
6726	National justice agency list, 1995	181
6754	Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1994	255
6784	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1995	56
6785	National prosecutors survey, 1994	140
6787	Victims' ratings of police services in New York and Texas, 1994–1995 survey	129
6793	Immigrant populations as victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994	337
6796	Multi-user database on the attributes of United States Appeals Court judges, 1801–1994	175
6798	Mortality detail file, 1992	260
6799	Multiple cause of death, 1993	261
6808	Arkansas juvenile court records, 1991–1993	126
6809	Nebraska juvenile court records, 1988–1993	127
6823	National corrections reporting program, 1993: [United States]	50
6834	British crime survey, 1992: Teenage booster sample	350
6843	National household survey on drug abuse, 1979	393
6844	National household survey on drug abuse, 1985	394
6845	National household survey on drug abuse, 1982	394
6846	Survey of campus law enforcement agencies, 1995: [United States]	274
6850	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1995	252
6852	National household survey on drug abuse, 1993	396
6855	National judicial reporting program, 1994: [United States]	105
6870	General social surveys, 1972–1996: [Cumulative file]	13
6881	National corrections reporting program, 1994: [United States]	50

6882	Juvenile court statistics, 1994: [United States]	125
6883	Arkansas juvenile court records, 1994	126
6884	Missouri juvenile court records, 1994	127
6885	Nebraska juvenile court records, 1994	128
6887	National household survey on drug abuse, 1992	396
6898	Home safety project, 1987–1992: [Shelby County, Tennessee, King County, Washington, Cuyahoga County, Ohio]	27
6921	Evaluation of the elder abuse training program in Massachusetts, 1993–1995	347
6945	United Nations world crime surveys: Fourth survey, 1986–1990	262
6949	National household survey on drug abuse, 1994	397
6950	National household survey on drug abuse, 1995	398
6956	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1995	39
6987	United States Supreme Court judicial database, Phase II: 1953–1993	152
6999	Police use of force data, 1996: [United States]	274
7084	Judicial characteristics and judicial decision-making study, 1955	160
7245	Federal court cases, 1962–1963	122
7272	American Bar Foundation: State criminal court cases, 1962	132
7309	General social survey, 1972	12
7315	General social survey, 1973	12
7341	General social survey, 1974	13
7367	General social survey, 1975	13
7368	SETUPS: American politics: Fear of crime	7
7369	Legal service agencies, 1970	185
7398	General social survey, 1976	13
7427	Decision-related research on the organization of service delivery systems in metropolitan areas: Police protection	300
7517	ICPSR instructional subset: Justifying violence: Attitudes of American men, 1969	8
7538	Pretrial release data, 1969	162
7539	Search and seizure data, 1963	161
7540	Legal representation data, 1970	161
7541	Free press, fair trial data, 1970	161
7573	General social survey, 1977	13
7593	National survey of youth, 1972	216
7618	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971–1979	178
7632	Mortality detail files, 1968–1991	259
7635	National crime surveys: National sample, 1973–1983	325
7636	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971–1979, 1985, 1988	179
7637	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971	42
7638	National jail census, 1972	51
7639	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973	42
7640	National survey of court organization: Courts and court division, 1971–1972	141
7641	National jail census, 1970	51
7643	Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS) data, Washington, DC, 1974–1975	118
7656	New York drug law evaluation project, 1973	360
7658	National crime surveys: Cities, 1972–1975	324
7663	National crime surveys: Cities attitude sub-sample, 1972–1975	1
7668	Survey of jail inmates, 1972	61
7670	Public attitudes toward the criminal justice system and criminal victimization in North Carolina, 1971	18

7673	State and local probation and parole systems, 1976	182
7674	State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, 1976	182
7675	National manpower survey, 1973–1976	183
7676	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States], 1966–1976	245
7682	Residential neighborhood crime control project: Hartford, Connecticut, 1973, 1975–1977, 1979	25
7703	Public image of courts, 1977: General public data	162
7704	Public image of courts, 1977: Special publics data	162
7706	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974	42
7707	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975	42
7708	Police departments, arrests and crime in the United States, 1860–1920	298
7710	Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference, Dade County, Florida, criminal court, 1979	154
7714	Alaska plea bargaining study, 1974–1976	112
7715	Uniform crime reports, 1958–1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data	253
7716	Deterrent effects of punishment on crime rates, 1959–1960	186
7729	Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945–1963	235
7733	Physical violence in American families, 1976	358
7737	National jail census, 1978	52
7743	Uniform crime reports, 1966–1976: Data aggregated by standard metropolitan statistical areas	254
7750	Criminal case processing in metropolitan courts, 1976	128
7751	Survey of jail inmates, 1978	61
7758	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977	43
7760	Police response time analysis, 1975	291
7769	Crime in western societies, 1945–1974	257
7775	Plea bargaining in the United States, 1978	159
7776	Massachusetts Superior Court files, 1859–1959	153
7791	Police referral practices and social service agency practices in three metropolitan areas, 1977	300
7797	Survey of California prison inmates, 1976	91
7808	Assessing local legal culture: Practitioner norms in four criminal courts, 1979	147
7811	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities and census of state adult correctional facilities, 1974	59
7824	Survey of judges on the role of courts in American society, 1979	175
7832	New York City court employment project evaluation study, 1976–1979	173
7846	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979	43
7852	Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979	40
7855	Illegal corporate behavior, 1975–1976	201
7856	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979	60
7858	National justice agency list, 1980	180
7865	National supported work evaluation study, 1975–1979: Public use files	387
7874	Transitional aid research project (TARP), 1976–1977	96
7899	Survey of American prisons and jails, 1979	65
7900	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980	362
7909	Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data	167
7910	New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979	167
7911	New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data	167

7927	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976	361
7928	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977	362
7929	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978	362
7930	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979	362
7951	Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980.....	26
7952	Crime factors and neighborhood decline in Chicago, 1979.....	34
7971	Characteristics and movement of felons in California prisons, 1851–1964.....	88
7972	Pretrial release practices in the United States, 1976–1978	132
7973	Deterrent effects of arrests and imprisonment in the United States, 1960–1977.....	193
7986	Quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area, 1975.....	32
7994	Civil litigation in the United States, 1977–1979	119
8002	Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1975 [United States]: Cities sample ..	323
8003	Commercial victimization surveys, 1973–1977 [United States]: National sample	323
8042	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii	106
8050	Media crime prevention campaign in the United States, 1980	15
8075	Law enforcement assistance administration profile data, [1968–1978].....	192
8076	Governmental responses to crime in the United States, 1948–1978	187
8086	Citizen participation and community crime prevention, 1979: Chicago metropolitan area survey	29
8087	Inmate victimization in state prisons in the United States, 1979	357
8088	Xenon (New Jersey) commercial burglary data, 1979–1981	215
8089	Port Authority cargo theft data of New Jersey and New York, 1978–1980	214
8090	SLATS truck theft data of New York City, 1976–1980	215
8100	ABC News poll of public opinion on crime, December 1982	2
8162	Reactions to crime project, 1977 [Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco]: Survey on fear of crime and citizen behavior	11
8163	Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts	227
8164	Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data	226
8167	Crime, fear, and control in neighborhood commercial centers: Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1970–1982	30
8169	Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978	94
8180	Arrests without conviction: How often they occur and why, 1979–1980: Jacksonville and San Diego	116
8185	Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime, 1979	315
8186	Forensic evidence and the police, 1976–1980	306
8203	National jail census, 1983	52
8205	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982–1983	43
8214	Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967–1980	264
8215	Reactions to crime in Atlanta and Chicago, 1979–1980	33
8217	Effectiveness of police response: Denver, 1982	276
8218	Chicago lawyers survey, 1975	153
8219	Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), New Orleans, 1979	118
8222	Crime days precursors study: Baltimore, 1952–1976	400

8224	Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968–1978, 1979–1980	260
8225	Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), St. Louis, 1979 . .	118
8226	Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978–1980: California]	216
8228	Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982–1983	356
8248	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980: California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah	106
8249	Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981	346
8250	Specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault: Minneapolis, 1981–1982	276
8254	Search warrant procedures in seven cities, 1984: [United States]	319
8255	Youths and deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina, 1979–1981	223
8259	Cost effectiveness of misdemeanor probation in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1981–1982	79
8260	Influence of sanctions and opportunities on rates of bank robbery, 1970–1975: [United States]	183
8261	Age cohort arrest rates, 1970–1980	256
8262	State appellate court adaptation to caseload increase, 1968–1984: [United States]	158
8274	Survey of inmates of local jails, 1983: [United States]	58
8275	Census of urban crime, 1970	258
8276	Evaluation of intensive probation in Milwaukee, 1980–1981	96
8277	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virginia	106
8278	Effects of determinant sentencing on institutional climate and prison administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981–1983	77
8279	Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974–1977	200
8280	State court statistics, 1978–1980	113
8288	Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS), Rhode Island, 1979	118
8295	National crime surveys: Index of crime severity, 1977	267
8307	Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina, 1981–1982	113
8315	National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976–1982 .	351
8316	National crime surveys: Victim risk supplement, 1983	327
8327	Pennsylvania sentencing data, 1977, 1980, 1983	130
8334	Marion County [Oregon] youth study, 1964–1979	224
8341	Census of population and housing, 1980 [United States]: Group quarters population by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	266
8342	Census of population and housing, 1970 [United States]: Persons in institutions and other group quarters by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	266
8355	Alternative probation strategies in Baltimore, Maryland	148
8356	Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983 .	405
8357	Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983	97
8358	Judicial decision guidelines for bail: The Philadelphia experiment, 1981–1982 .	152
8359	Learning deficiencies among adult inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington	72
8362	National assessment of criminal justice needs, 1983: [United States]	184
8363	National corrections reporting program, 1983: [United States]	46
8375	National youth survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976	206
8381	Crime on campus, 1978–1979: A survey of 150 college campuses and cities .	258
8382	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1982	177

8387	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983	363
8388	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984	364
8392	Systems and training requirements for criminal justice participants (Project STAR), 1971–1974: California, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas	183
8396	Penal code citations: Sentencing in 18 American felony courts, 1983	148
8406	Law-related education evaluation project [United States], 1979–1984	184
8407	Implementation of community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut, [1981]	90
8408	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virgin Islands, Virginia	106
8417	National indigent criminal defense survey, 1982: [United States]	141
8424	National youth survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977	206
8429	Federal court cases: Integrated data base, 1970–1995	115
8437	Improving correctional classification, New York, 1981–1983	98
8438	Keeping the peace: Police discretion and the mentally disordered in Chicago, 1980–1981	316
8439	Judicial district data book, 1983: [United States]	150
8440	Juvenile court statistics, 1982: [United States]	123
8444	Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984	40
8449	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia	106
8451	Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy file	76
8455	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1983	177
8459	Research on minorities, [1981]: Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, DC	204
8480	Public attitudes toward deviant behavior, 1972: Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon	20
8481	Women in prison, 1800–1935: Tennessee, New York, and Ohio	93
8484	National crime surveys: Redesign data, 1975–1979	326
8488	Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961–1981	209
8489	National justice agency list, 1985	181
8495	Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984–1985	43
8496	Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983–1984	355
8497	National corrections reporting program, 1984: [United States]	46
8506	National youth survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978	207
8508	Predictive sentencing of 16–18 year old male habitual traffic offenders, 1969–1975: [Oklahoma]	174
8509	Firearms violence and the Michigan Felony Firearm Law: Detroit, 1976–1978	121
8515	Matching treatment and offender: North Carolina, 1980–1982	86
8530	Sanctions in the justice system, 1942–1977: The effects on offenders in Racine, Wisconsin	310
8531	Fear of crime and the Guardian Angels: Attitudes of New York City subway riders, 1984	28
8546	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985	364
8555	WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting-vigilante poll, January 1985	21
8562	WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> subway shooting follow-up poll, March 1985	21
8601	Recidivism among convicted drunk drivers: Minnesota, 1982	390

8604	Criminality among narcotic addicts in Baltimore: The role of nonnarcotic drugs, 1973–1978	400
8605	Police services study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg	300
8608	National crime surveys: National sample, 1979–1987 [Revised questionnaire]	328
8612	Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900–1974	240
8619	Employment services for ex-offenders, 1981–1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego	89
8621	Comparing court case processing in nine courts, 1979–1980	123
8622	Sentencing in eight United States District Courts, 1973–1978	117
8625	National crime surveys: National sample of rape victims, 1973–1982	327
8631	Uniform crime reports: Offenses known and clearances by arrest time series data, 1965–1983	265
8636	ABC News drug abuse poll, 1986	1
8647	A sentencing postscript: Felony probationers under supervision in the community, 1983	149
8648	Six-year follow-up study on career criminals, 1970–1976: [United States]	212
8649	Relationships between employment and crime: A survey of Brooklyn residents, 1979–1980	34
8650	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1985.	178
8656	Juvenile court statistics, 1983: [United States]	124
8657	Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976–1983.	254
8667	Census of state felony courts, 1985: [United States]	137
8669	National crime surveys redesign data: Peoria record check study	341
8670	National survey of children: Wave I, 1976, Wave II, 1981, and Wave III, 1987	237
8672	British crime survey, 1982	348
8673	Recidivism among young parolees: A study of inmates released from prison in 22 states, 1978	57
8674	Slave trials in Anderson and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, 1818–1861.	118
8675	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	106
8676	Trends in American homicide, 1968–1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports	265
8677	Participation in illegitimate activities: Ehrlich revisited, 1960.	267
8684	Women correctional officers in California, 1979	80
8685	British crime surveys, 1984	348
8687	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1985.	53
8692	National justice agency list, 1986	181
8693	National crime surveys: Reverse record check studies: Washington, DC, San Jose, and Baltimore, 1970–1971	324
8696	Directory of law enforcement agencies, 1986: [United States]	271
8700	Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980–1982.	93
8701	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1986	364
8703	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1977–1983	246
8704	National evaluation of the community anti-crime program, 1979–1981	25
8705	Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: St. Louis.	110
8706	City police expenditures, 1946–1985: [United States].	195

8708	Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, 1985 [United States]	149
8711	Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986: [United States]	60
8714	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County level arrest and offenses data, 1984	246
8717	Prosecution of felony arrests, 1982: Portland, Oregon and Washington, DC	109
8864	National crime surveys: National sample, 1986–1992 [Near-term data].	329
8871	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level and jail-level data, 1986	53
8875	Recidivism among released prisoners, 1983: [United States].	56
8885	ABC News Ginsburg poll, November 1987	1
8888	ABC News/Washington Post Bork vote poll, October 1987	3
8911	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	107
8912	Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925–1986: [United States]	45
8915	Nebraska juvenile court records, 1975–1987	127
8917	National youth survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979	207
8918	National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States]	47
8919	Supervised pretrial release programs, 1979–1982: Miami, Milwaukee, and Portland	69
8920	Differential use of jail confinement in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Yolo counties, 1981	68
8921	Prison crowding and forced releases in Illinois, 1979–1982	66
8928	Longitudinal study of biosocial factors related to crime and delinquency, 1959–1962: [Pennsylvania]	204
8929	Effects of prior record in sentencing research in a large northeastern city, 1968–1979: [United States]	135
8933	Improving prison classification procedures in Vermont: Applying an interaction model, 1983–1985	65
8934	Police response to street gang violence in California: Improving the investigative process, 1985	292
8935	Guardian Angels: Citizen response to crime in selected cities of the United States, 1984	31
8936	Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978	268
8940	Juvenile court statistics, 1984: [United States]	124
8941	Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1981	242
8943	Effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence, 1981–1982: Washington, DC and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George counties	147
8944	Disorder and community decline in 40 neighborhoods of the United States, 1977–1983	33
8945	Fines as a criminal sanction: Practices and attitudes of trial court judges in the United States, 1985	148
8950	Autobiographical accounts of property offenses by youths at UCLA, 1983–1984	219
8951	Robberies in Chicago, 1982–1983	268
8973	Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1986–1987: [United States]	44
8975	National survey of lawyers' career satisfaction, Wave I, 1984, and Wave II, 1990	154
8979	Use of adjuncts to supplement judicial resources in six jurisdictions, 1983–1986: [United States]	142

8980	Selecting career criminals for priority prosecution, 1984–1986: Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts	145
8985	Dangerous sex offenders: Classifying, predicting, and evaluating outcomes of clinical treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982–1985	92
8986	Effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior in New Jersey, 1976–1977	87
8987	Predicting recidivism in North Carolina, 1978 and 1980	96
8988	Public and private resources in public safety [United States]: Metropolitan area panel data, 1977 and 1982	196
8992	Survey of youths in custody, 1987: [United States]	61
9013	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981	363
9018	Police use of deadly force, 1970–1979	296
9028	Uniform crime reporting program data: [United States]	245
9030	Multnomah County [Oregon] jury project, 1973–1976	153
9038	Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976–1980	187
9040	Deterrent effects of antitrust enforcement [United States]: The ready-mix concrete industry, 1970–1980	199
9045	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982	363
9056	Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity, 1950–1976: Los Angeles County	29
9058	Social order in Middletown, 1932–1975	218
9073	National judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States]	104
9074	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987	54
9079	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1987	365
9085	Survey of victimization and attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in Boston and Chicago, 1966	309
9086	Patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966	307
9087	Attitudes and perceptions of police officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966	307
9088	Crime and mental disorder, 1972	78
9089	Factors influencing the quality and utility of government-sponsored criminal justice research in the United States, 1975–1986	196
9094	Prosecution of felony arrests, 1986: Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC	111
9106	WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1988	22
9112	National youth survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980	207
9119	Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986	247
9129	Survey of facilities for runaway and homeless youth, 1983–1988	232
9130	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	107
9160	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1986	177
9161	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1985	177
9162	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1984	177
9163	Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986	246

9165	Race of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926–1986.....	63
9180	ABC News "Nightline" drugs and alcohol poll, August 1988	2
9187	WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> race relations poll, January 1988	20
9210	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1987	37
9211	Physical violence in American families, 1985	341
9214	<i>New York Times</i> race relations survey, March 1987: New York City	18
9222	Law enforcement management and administrative statistics, 1987	271
9223	Analyzing trial time in California, Colorado, and New Jersey, 1986	165
9224	Sandhills [North Carolina] vocational delivery system evaluation project, 1983–1987.....	81
9226	Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for 121 counties in the United States, 1986	246
9233	CBS News "48 Hours" gun poll, March 1989	8
9235	Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines, 1978–1984	159
9236	Cross-validation of the Iowa offender risk assessment model in Michigan, 1980–1982.....	73
9237	Impact of casino gambling on crime in the Atlantic City region, 1970–1984	27
9250	Sex discrimination as perceived by adult males and females, 1985: [New Jersey]	18
9252	Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987.....	247
9256	National jail census, 1988	52
9258	Correlates of crime: A study of 52 nations, 1960–1984	241
9259	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1988	365
9264	Charging and sentencing of murder and voluntary manslaughter cases in Georgia, 1973–1979	110
9265	Procedural reform of jury murder convictions in Georgia, 1970–1978	143
9266	State court statistics, 1985–1994: [United States]	129
9276	National corrections reporting program, 1986: [United States]	47
9287	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1987: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.....	107
9290	Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination in Baltimore, 1984–1985	294
9291	Intensive supervision program in New Jersey, 1983–1986	90
9292	Validation of the RAND selective incapacitation survey and the Iowa risk assessment scale in Colorado, 1982 and 1986.....	85
9293	Delinquency in a birth cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958–1988	210
9296	Federal justice statistics program data, 1978–1994: [United States]	101
9297	Juvenile court statistics, 1985: [United States]	124
9301	Detroit area study, 1979: A study of metropolitan issues	29
9310	Robbery of financial institutions in Indiana, 1982–1984	240
9311	Individual responses to affirmative action issues in criminal justice agencies, 1981: [United States]	186
9312	Screening of youth at risk for delinquency in Oregon, 1980–1985	221
9317	Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987–1995	169
9324	Deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law, 1974–1984	229
9325	Disturbed violent offenders in New York, 1985	232
9326	Downtown safety, security, and development in New York City, 1984	31
9327	Concerns of police survivors, 1986: [United States]	315
9328	Repeat offender laws in the United States: Forms, uses, and perceived value, 1983	188

9329	Helping crime victims: Levels of trauma and effectiveness of services in Arizona, 1983–1984	335
9330	Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, 1985–1986	223
9335	Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988	248
9336	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1987–1988	253
9337	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1988	37
9347	Violence against police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984–1986	316
9348	Effects of "United States vs. Leon" on police search warrant practices, 1984–1985	317
9349	Crime stoppers: A national evaluation of program operations and effects, 1984	193
9350	National survey of field training programs for police officers, 1985–1986	296
9351	Effects of foot patrol policing in Boston, 1977–1985	280
9352	Police performance and case attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980–1981	305
9353	Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972–1983	199
9367	Federal district court civil decisions, 1981–1987: Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City	132
9373	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989	54
9394	National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989	328
9396	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1987	177
9397	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1989	365
9398	Gang involvement in "rock" cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984–1985	386
9399	Victims' needs and victim services, 1988–1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County	358
9400	Police documentation of drunk driving arrests, 1984–1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston	406
9401	Community policing in Baltimore, 1986–1987	301
9402	National corrections reporting program, 1987: [United States]	47
9419	Survey of inmates of local jails, 1989: [United States]	58
9420	Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1986: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia	371
9421	International victimization survey, 1988 and 1992	339
9422	United States Supreme Court judicial database, 1953–1995 terms	166
9436	ABC News/Washington Post poll, January 1990	5
9437	Washington Post Mayor Barry poll, January 1990	23
9438	ABC News/Washington Post poll, February 1990	6
9445	Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1988–1989: [United States]	44
9446	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Individual units file and estimates file, 1988	179
9447	Minnesota juvenile court records, 1984–1987	126
9448	Missouri juvenile court records, 1984–1987	127
9449	National judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]	104
9450	National corrections reporting program, 1988: [United States]	48
9462	ABC News/Washington Post Souter nomination poll, July 1990	6
9470	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Detailed arrest and offense data for 321 counties, 1988	248
9476	Organized crime business activities and their implications for law enforcement, 1986–1987	287

9477	Drug use forecasting in 24 cities in the United States, 1987–1995	398
9478	Use and effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview for enhancing eyewitness recall: Philadelphia, 1988–1989	299
9479	Providing help to victims: A study of psychological and material outcomes in New York City, 1984–1985	336
9480	Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a Midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1987–1988	233
9481	Domestic violence experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986–1987	286
9482	National justice agency list, 1987	181
9485	Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), 1987–1990: [United States]	112
9488	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> abortion poll, July 1989	8
9489	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> drug poll, September 1989	10
9491	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> abortion polls, September–October 1989	9
9498	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> monthly poll, March–April 1990	10
9502	WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> race relations poll, June 1990	22
9507	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1989	38
9508	National pretrial reporting program, 1988–1989	131
9513	Organizations convicted in federal criminal courts, 1987–1995: [United States]	171
9517	Gender of prisoners admitted to state and federal institutions in the United States, 1926–1987	62
9522	National household survey on drug abuse, 1988	395
9523	Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1988: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia	107
9554	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1988	177
9555	<i>Washington Post</i> Mayor Barry verdict poll, August 1990	23
9565	Mandatory drug offender processing data, 1987: New York	371
9569	National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1990	54
9571	United Nations world crime surveys: First survey, 1970–1975, and second survey, 1975–1980	262
9572	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: Offenses known and clearances by arrest in all cities with populations over 250,000, 1989	253
9573	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1989	249
9574	Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986–1989: [United States]	57
9579	National prosecutors survey, 1990	138
9585	Drugs, alcohol, and student crime in the United States, April–May 1989	368
9586	Variations in criminal patterns among narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983–1984	401
9587	Electronic monitoring of nonviolent convicted felons: An experiment in home detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986–1988	71
9588	Victim impact statements: Their effect on court outcomes and victim satisfaction in New York, 1988–1990	338
9589	Age-by-race specific crime rates, 1965–1985: [United States]	243
9590	Effects of local sanctions on serious criminal offending in cities with populations over 100,000, 1978–1983: [United States]	194
9594	Ethnicity and homicide in California, 1850–1900	258
9595	Survey of parents and children, 1990: [United States]	17
9599	Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1986	405

9612	ABC News Supreme Court nomination poll, July 1991	3
9664	Augmented federal probation, sentencing, and supervision information system, 1985	133
9665	Reducing prison violence by more effective inmate management: An experiment field test of the prisoner management classification (PMC) system in Washington State, 1987–1988	66
9666	Termination of criminal careers: Measurement of rates and their determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974–1977	201
9667	Retail-level heroin enforcement and property crime in 30 cities in Massachusetts, 1980–1986	385
9668	Registry of randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions, 1951–1983	195
9669	Calls for service to police as a means of evaluating crime trends in Oklahoma City, 1986–1988	281
9670	Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City, 1988–1989	382
9671	Criminal justice outcomes of male offenders in 14 jurisdictions in the United States, 1985–1988	108
9682	National incidence studies of missing, abducted, runaway, and thrownaway children (NISMART), 1988	211
9684	Patterns of drug use and their relation to improving prediction of patterns of delinquency and crime in Racine, Wisconsin, 1961–1988	404
9685	Minimum legal drinking age and crime in the United States, 1980–1987	218
9686	Drug testing of juvenile detainees to identify high-risk youth in Florida, 1986–1987	379
9691	Juvenile court statistics, 1986: Reported cases in calendar year data base	124
9699	Survey of tort litigants in three state courts, 1989–1990: [United States]	120
9723	Multiple cause of death, 1986	261
9724	Multiple cause of death, 1987	261
9729	Access to justice in Ontario, 1985–1988	144
9730	National maternal and infant health survey, 1988	392
9732	Impact of legislation to prohibit "happy hours" in Indiana, 1983–1986	388
9733	Fraud victimization survey, 1990: [United States]	332
9734	Pretrial home detention with electronic monitoring: An evaluation in Marion County, Indiana, 1988–1989	87
9735	Criminal careers and crime control in Massachusetts [The Glueck study]: A matched-sample longitudinal research design, Phase I, 1939–1963	83
9736	Impact of sentencing reforms and speedy trial laws in the United States, 1969–1989	158
9737	Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC, 1990	380
9741	Testing theories of criminality and victimization in Seattle, 1960–1990	355
9742	Use and effectiveness of fines, jail, and probation in municipal courts in Los Angeles County, 1981–1984	77
9743	Survey of households in five judicial districts of the United States: A civil litigation project, 1977–1979	168
9745	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1990	365
9748	State strategic planning under the drug control and system improvement formula grant program in the United States, 1990	185
9749	Law enforcement management and administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1990	272
9766	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Clarence Thomas vote delay polls, October 1991	3

9772	Study of tribal and Alaska Native juvenile justice systems in the United States, 1990	163
9773	Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1989	177
9785	Uniform crime reporting program data [United States]: County-level detailed arrest and offense data, 1990	249
9786	Teenage attitudes and practices survey, 1989: [United States]	15
9788	Repeat complaint address policing: Two field experiments in Minneapolis, 1985–1987	311
9789	Effects of cognitive interviewing, practice, and interview style on children's recall performance in California, 1989–1990	151
9790	Changing patterns of drug abuse and criminality among crack cocaine users in New York City: Criminal histories and criminal justice system processing, 1983–1984, 1986	381
9791	Effects of drug testing on defendant risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987	382
9792	National youth gang intervention and suppression survey, 1980–1987	230
9793	Evaluation of a repeat offender unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987–1989	305
9807	Evaluation of Arizona pretrial services drug testing programs, 1987–1989	370
9808	Minneapolis intervention project, 1986–1987	288
9811	Multiple cause of death, 1984	261
9812	Multiple cause of death, 1985	261
9819	Capital punishment in the United States, 1973–1990	38
9823	Survey of lawyers in the metropolitan New York media market, 1989	164
9824	Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1990–1991: [United States]	44
9833	National household survey on drug abuse, 1990	395
9837	National survey of judges and court practitioners, 1991	170
9844	Prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1983–1990	172
9845	Impact of sentencing guidelines on the use of incarceration in federal criminal courts in the United States, 1984–1990	169
9849	National corrections reporting program, 1989: [United States]	48
9850	British crime survey, 1988	349
9861	WCBS-TV News/ <i>New York Times</i> New York City and suburban poll, November 1991	21
9871	Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1991	366
9875	Americans' use of time, 1985	357
9879	Multiple cause of death, 1983	261
9880	Multiple cause of death, 1982	261
9902	Intergenerational study of parents and children, 1962–1985: [Detroit]	19
9907	Murder cases in 33 large urban counties in the United States, 1988	239
9908	Census of state and federal adult correctional facilities, 1990	40
9916	Crime commission rates among incarcerated felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990	81
9917	Management of death row inmates, 1986–1987: [United States]	95
9918	Caseflow management and delay reduction in urban trial courts of the United States, 1979, 1983–1985	157
9919	Deterring drug use with intensive probation in New Jersey, 1989–1990	403
9920	Criminal victimization among women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on health status and medical service usage, 1986	352
9921	Validating prison security classification instruments in Hawaii, 1984–1985	75
9922	Criminal violence and incapacitation in California, 1962–1988	78

9923	National assessment program survey of criminal justice personnel in the United States, 1986	189
9924	Anticipating community drug problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984–1990	383
9925	Reporting of drug-related crimes: Resident and police perspectives in the United States, 1988–1990	378
9926	Shock incarceration in Louisiana, 1987–1989	84
9941	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Los Angeles beating poll, April 1992	5
9947	Evaluation of adult urine testing/drug use surveillance project in Washington, DC, 1984–1986	407
9948	National youth survey [United States]: Wave VI, 1983	207
9962	Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989	318
9963	Implementation of quantitative decision aids in the Oklahoma probation and parole system, 1989–1990	97
9965	Alternative procedures for reducing delays in criminal appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983–1984	146
9966	Milwaukee domestic violence experiment, 1987–1989	312
9968	Evaluating network sampling in victimization surveys in Peoria, Illinois, 1986	336
9969	Automated reporting system pilot project in Los Angeles, 1990	285
9970	Evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Massachusetts intensive probation supervision project, 1984–1985	74
9971	Perceptual deterrence and desistance from crime: A study of repetitive serious property offenders in Tennessee, 1987–1988	229
9972	Arson measurement, analysis, and prevention in Massachusetts, 1983–1985	256
9973	Relationship of mental disorder to violent behavior in the U.S., 1983–1984	203
9976	Classification of rapists in Massachusetts, 1980–1990	91
9977	Evaluation of the Maricopa County [Arizona] demand reduction program, 1989–1991	384
9978	Mental disorder and violent crime: A 20-year cohort study in New York State, 1968–1988	231
9979	Drug abuse as a predictor of rearrest or failure to appear in court in New York City, 1984	408
9980	Evaluation of the New York City police cadet corps, 1986–1989	303
9981	Line police officer knowledge of search and seizure law: An exploratory multi-city test in the United States, 1986–1987	297
9982	Evaluating alternative police responses to spouse assault in Colorado Springs: An enhanced replication of the Minneapolis experiment, 1987–1989	277
9984	Intra- and intergenerational aspects of serious domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Buffalo, 1987	369
9985	Impact of the court process on sexually abused children in North Carolina, 1983–1986	163
9986	Criminal careers of juveniles in New York City, 1977–1983	234
9988	Techniques for assessing the accuracy of recidivism prediction scales, 1960–1980: [Miami, Albuquerque, New York City, Alameda and Los Angeles counties, and the state of California].	202
9989	Measuring crime rates of prisoners in Colorado, 1988–1989	208
9990	Comparison of drug control strategies in San Diego, 1989	403
9991	Modeling the crime reduction effects and economic benefits of drug abuse treatment, 1979–1981: [United States]	376
9992	Center for research on social reality [Spain] survey, April 1992: Justice and civic rights	12
9998	Arrests as communications to criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972–1982	293

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000



1