Data Collections

Available From

The National Archive of
Criminal Justice Data

Update: Summer 1991

This document describes data collections that have been processed and
archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data within the
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. These
resources have been developed under a cooperative agreement with the
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

The National Archive
of Criminal Justice Data

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data was established in 1978 under the auspices of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Headquarters of the Criminal Justice Archive are located, along with the central staff of ICPSR, in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The central mission of the Criminal Justice Archive 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

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 about data already on campus and arrange for local users to obtain access to data housed at ICPSR.

How to Order Data

Individuals at member institutions can order data through their campus ORs. Individuals at nonmember institutions may obtain ICPSR data by paying an access fee. 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.

Users at nonmember institutions or in government agencies wishing to order criminal justice-related data collections should contact Criminal Justice Archive staff members directly. Individuals at member schools can also contact staff regarding substantive and technical issues. Call or write to:

National Archive
of Criminal Justice Data
ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
800-999-0960
313-763-5010

This catalog includes descriptions of the data collections relevant to research on criminal justice. 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).

As part of each study description, a "class designation" is given which indicates the level of ICPSR processing conducted. 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.

Data are usually made available in two stages: first, in the technical condition in which they are received (Class IV), and later, after the completion of processing, the nature of which is determined by external advisory committees and the ICPSR staff (Class I or II). In this way, an attempt is made to provide reasonably quick access to data as they are released by the principal investigator and also to redisseminate the data after additional work has been performed on the data and documentation.

Class I datasets 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. A codebook, often capable of being read by a computer, is available. This codebook fully documents the data and may include descriptive statistics such as frequencies or means. For those Class I datasets that have codebooks available in printed form, a copy of the printed codebook is supplied routinely to each ICPSR Official Representative. All Class I studies are available on magnetic tape in either card image or OSIRIS format.

Class II studies have been checked and formatted to ICPSR standards. All nonnumeric codes have been removed. The studies in this class are available on magnetic tape in either OSIRIS or card image format. The documentation exists as either a machine-

readable codebook (which may be 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. A copy of the documentation will be supplied when the data are requested.

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

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 which 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. Requests for these studies will normally require a longer time to complete than more fully processed studies. In addition, staff assistance on problems encountered in the use of Class IV data will be limited. This policy is intended to ensure that staff resources are maximized while at the same time not preventing early access to data for those who must have them as soon as possible. The documentation for Class IV studies is reproduced from the material originally received. One copy of the documentation will be supplied upon request from the Official Representative.

Data collections included in this catalog represent only a partial listing of the holdings of ICPSR. Users are strongly urged to consult the ICPSR **Guide to Resources and Services** for a complete listing of the archive's data collections.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department 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. Class I

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 alco-

hol abuse in the respondent's community, federal spending on drug abuse, and the relative effectiveness in controlling the use of drugs of 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 had become a central part of American society. Other topics covered include the possible outcomes of legalization of various drugs. Background information on respondents includes 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: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. 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 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 respondents' fears of being a victim of crime, perceptions of the seriousness of crime in the U.S., evaluation of the judicial and penal systems, assessment of police performance, and confidence in the ability of the police to prevent crime. The poll also asked respondents' opinions toward Reagan's policies, the state of the economy, and government spending. This data collection consists of a machine-read-able 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/*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: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. 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/*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, em-

ployment 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: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. 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/*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 align-

ment, 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.

Note: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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 uses 27 variables from the Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys taken in 1973-1974. The data consists of a sample of 981 persons from San Diego and 1,017 from New York City. The exercises teach students about the frequency of various kinds of criminal victimization, the personal characteristics of the targets of those crimes, and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime. (See ICPSR 7663 for full file.)

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 justifying violence study includes an initial series of questions which ask whether respondents view such actions as protest demonstrations, police frisking, looting, burglary, and draft-card burning as violence. Then the study 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 such statements 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 which 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 the respondents' general approval of violence for social control and social change purposes. (See ICPSR 3504 for 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 which 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 which 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.

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. The data con-

tain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

Card image data format

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

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 affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. Class IV

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. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' and the names of respon-

dents have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

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

CBS News/*The New York Times*

CBS News/*New York Times* abortion polls, September-October 1989

(ICPSR 9491)

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 National 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.

Sampling: Stratified random digit dialing.

Note: These files contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image data format

Part 1
National
rectangular file structure
1,347 cases
100 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 2
California
rectangular file structure
747 cases
63 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 3
Florida
rectangular file structure
630 cases
63 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

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. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' and the names of respondents have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

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)

Summary: This survey was conducted by the Center for Urban Affairs at Northwestern University. Its purpose was to gather information for two investigations which analyzed the impact of crime on the lives of city dwellers. These were the Reactions to Crime (RTC) Project which was 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 sub-division of the National Institute of Mental Health. Both projects 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 survey was carried out by the Market Opinion Research Corporation between October and December, 1977, using a telephone interview scheme. Questionnaire preparation and initial pretesting, along with all sampling and telephone number preparation, was conducted at Northwestern. The three cities selected for study were Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. A total of ten neighborhoods were chosen from these cities along a number of dimensions—ethnicity, class, crime, and levels of organizational activity. In addition, a small city-wide sample was drawn from each city. General topics covered include how individuals band together to deal with crime problems, individual responses to crime such as property marking or the installation of locks and bars, and the impact of fear of crime on day-to-day behavior, for example, shopping and recreational patterns. Respondents were asked several questions which called for self-reports of behavior; these include questions about events and

conditions in their home areas, their relationship to their neighbors, who they know and visit around their homes, and what they watch on TV and read in the newspapers. Also included were a number of questions measuring respondents' perceptions of the extent of crime in their communities, whether they knew someone who had been a victim, and what they had done to reduce their own chances of being victimized. Data are available in both OSIRIS and card-image formats, with machine-readable documentation. There are approximately 200 variables for each of the 5,121 cases. Class II

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1972

(ICPSR 7309)

In addition to the standard personal characteristic items, the survey covers items viewed by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) staff and an advisory panel of sociologists as "mainstream" interests of modern academic sociology. The interview covers the areas of stratification, the family, race relations, social control, civil liberties, and morale. A major objective of the project was the replication of questions which have appeared in previous national surveys. Information was obtained from 1,613 respondents in the form of 123 variables The data were collected by the NORC as the first in a five year series of General Social Surveys. The survey was administered in February-April 1972 to a national cross-section sample of adults 18 years of age and older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1973

(ICPSR 7315)

The survey covers items viewed by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) staff and an advisory panel of sociologists as "mainstream" interests of modern academic sociology. As in the 1972 survey, the interview covers the areas of socioeconomic status and social mobility, intrafamily relations, life cycle related changes in behavior, racial attitudes, social control, civil liberties, and morale. Additional questions were added dealing with ecol-

ogy and social deviance. Information was obtained from 1,504 respondents in the form of 222 variables. The data were collected by the NORC as the second in a series of General Social Surveys. The survey was administered in March 1973 to a cross-section national sample of adults 18 years of age or older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1974

(ICPSR 7341)

As in 1972 and 1973, the 1974 interview includes items selected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) staff and an advisory panel of sociologists as "mainstream" interests of academic sociology. In addition to standard personal data items, the 1974 survey covers such areas of interest as the family, socio-economic status, social mobility, and morale. About two-thirds of the questionnaire probed for attitudes and opinions concerning qualities of a 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. The data were collected by the NORC as the third in a five-year series of General Social Surveys. The survey was administered in March 1974 to a national cross-section sample of adults 18 years of age or older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

Davis, James A.

General social survey, 1975

(ICPSR 7367)

The survey covers items viewed by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) staff and an advisory panel of sociologists as "mainstream" interests of modern academic sociology. In addition to standard personal data items, 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. The data were collected by the NORC as the fourth in a five-year series of General Social

Surveys. The survey was administered in March and April of 1975 to a national cross-section sample of adults 18 years of age and older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith

General social surveys, 1972-1986: [Cumulative file]

(ICPSR 8609)

Summary: The General Social Survey has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset which merges thirteen years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each year constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. The most notable addition to the 1986 wave of the survey was a group of questions related to the feminization of poverty. Respondents were asked if they had ever received income from various governmental assistance programs or from alimony or child support payments. Attitudes toward welfare were also probed through agreement or disagreement with a series of statements concerning the welfare system. On this same subject, factorial vignettes were conducted in 1986 and are included as a supplemental file to this collection. These vignettes, which describe hypothetical situations presented in brief descriptive passages, required each respondent to evaluate ten different sets of circumstances relating to family life and the need for public assistance. Seven of the vignettes related to the conditions of young families and three pertained to older women. The respondent's task was to determine whether or not the family's income should be augmented with government assistance. Each record in the supplementary file contains all the choices made by a single respondent to all ten vignettes. Class IV

Universe: Total noninstitutionalized English-speaking population of the United States, 18 years of age or older.

Sampling: Modified probability sample with quotas at block level in 1972-1974. One-half block quota and one-half full probability sample in 1975 and 1976. Full probability sample since 1977.

Note: A block of 17 variables out of the 20 in the Vignette File is repeated 10 times per record (respondent), once for each vignette.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format, and card image data format with SPSS control cards

Part 1
Cumulative file, 1972-1986
rectangular file structure
20,056 cases
1,016 variables
80-unit-long record
18 records per case

Part 2
Supplemental vignette file
rectangular file structure
1,470 cases
20 variables
320-unit-long record
1 record per case

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith

General social surveys, 1972-1987: [Cumulative file]

(ICPSR 8865)

Summary: The General Social Survey has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset which merges 14 years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each file constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Annual topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1984. The 1987 topical module concerns socio-political participation. The 1986 topic was social support and included questions about contact with family and friends as well as hypothetical questions about where one would turn in case of problems. The 1985 topic was the role of government, including questions on civil liberties and law enforcement, education and parenting, economic regulation, and social welfare and inequality. The GSS has also been expanded in recent years by adding a cross-national collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and

Austria. Data from this multinational collaboration are being released in the 1972-1987 cumulative data set. Class IV

Universe: English speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in noninstitutional arrangements within the United States.

Sampling: National Opinion Research Center multistage area probability national sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS control cards

Card image data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
21,875 cases
1,157 variables
80-unit-long record
21 records per case

Universe: English speaking persons aged 18 and over, living in non-institutional arrangements in the United States.

Sampling: National Opinion Research Center multistage area probability national sample.

Note: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remain substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1988 data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS control cards

Card image data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
23,356 cases
1,327 variables
80-unit-long record
26 records per case

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith

General social surveys, 1972-1988: [Cumulative file]

(ICPSR 8990)

Summary: The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset that merges 15 years of the GSS 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. Annual topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1984. The 1988 topical module concerns religious socialization, behaviors, and beliefs. Other topics covered have been sociopolitical participation (1987), the feminization of poverty (1986), social networks (1985), and the role of the military (1984). The GSS also has expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational component. In 1985 the first multinational collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria focused on the role of government. Other topics addressed have been social support (1986), and social inequality (1987). Class IV

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith

General social surveys, 1972-1989: [Cumulative file]

(ICPSR 9275)

Summary: The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset that merges 16 years of the GSS 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. Topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1977. The 1989 topical module concerns occupational prestige. Other topics covered have included 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 has expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational component. In 1985 the first multinational collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria focused on the role of government. Other topics addressed have included social support (1986) and social inequality (1987). These data are released as part of

the 1972-1989 cumulative dataset, along with a 1987 module, never before available, exploring the impact on the family of the changing labor force participation of women. Class IV

Universe: English speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in noninstitutional arrangements within 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, 1980, 1982-1989, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

Note: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remains substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1989 data. ICPSR is making the data available in both LRECL and Card Image formats. Users should note that the SPSS Control Cards define the data in LRECL format, while the printed codebook describes the data in Card Image format. The codebook and control cards can be used together by matching on variable names or the control cards can be altered to define card image data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format, and card image data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
24,893 cases
1,426 variables
2,240-unit-long record
28 records per case

Lavrakas, Paul J. and Wesley G. Skogan

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

(ICPSR 8086)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-011.

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 which facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities. The geographical area for the survey was defined by the "commuting basin" of Chicago, excluding several independent cities and their suburbs (e.g., Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet) on the northern and western fringes of that area, and excluding all areas in Indiana. A "modified random digit dialing with enrichment" procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers. Interviewing was carried out by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois during June through August, 1979. A total of 1,803 interviews were completed. Information was gathered on people's opinions toward safety, their involvement with "crime prevention" activities and the quality of life in their neighborhoods. In addition, data were assembled from Census Bureau and police reports for each community area in which respondents lived in the years immediately preceding the survey. Data are available in both OSIRIS and card-image formats, with machine-readable documentation. There are 219 variables for each of the 1,803 cases. Class II

Mendelsohn, Harold and Garrett J. O'Keefe

Media crime prevention campaign in the United States, 1980

(ICPSR 8050)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0105.

Summary: The "Crime Prevention Survey" was collected as part of an ambitious project to evaluate the effects of programs intended to encourage crime prevention among the public. It was designed by Drs. Harold Mendelsohn and Garret O'Keefe, both of the Center for Mass Communications Research and Policy at the University of Denver. The Roper Organization performed the sampling and field work in April 1980 utilizing a personal interview scheme. The basic sample consisted of 1,454 interviews. This survey focused on respondents' reports of their media use, their perception about crime and its nature, and the number and nature of neighborhood contacts they had. Its original intent was to evalu-

ate the impact of a national crime prevention campaign which was in progress in 1980. There are 352 variables in the data. Class II

National Opinion Research Center

General social survey, 1976

(ICPSR 7398)

The 1976 survey replicates almost all items that have appeared in at least two other surveys in this series. Major emphasis is placed on the attitudes and opinions of the respondents on issues such as the family, socio-economic status, social mobility, social control, race relations, sex relations, and morale. In addition, information on the respondents' partisan identifications and their 1972 presidential vote is included. Information was obtained from 1,499 respondents in the form of 240 variables. The data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center as the last in a five-year series of General Social Surveys. The survey was administered in March and April of 1976 to a national cross-section sample of adults 18 years of age and older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

National Opinion Research Center

General social survey, 1977

(ICPSR 7573)

The 1977 study is a continuation of the National Data Program for the Social Sciences. Most of the questions have appeared in previous national surveys between 1945 and 1976. The content areas covered in this survey concern the family, socio-economic 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. The data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center as part of a series of General Social Surveys beginning in 1972. The survey was administered in March and April of 1977 to a national cross-section sample of adults 18 years of age and older. The data were obtained from the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Class I

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.

Note: The data contain blanks. There are multiple records per case.

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

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).

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 which 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

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: The data contain blanks. 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

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 of 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. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

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

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 were 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. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' and the names of respondents have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

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

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 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, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

Note: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

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 re-tried 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: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
603 cases
37 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Community studies

American Institutes for Research

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

(ICPSR 8704)

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)

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, and perceived risk of being victims of the target crimes, perceptions of and attitudes toward police, neighborhood problems and neighbors, 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

ber 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. There are 9,121 cases and approximately 80 variables in the file. The 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 here 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 resides have been coded onto each case record. The data were collected between August and October of 1980. There are 523 cases and approximately 700 variables. Class II

Greenberg, Stephanie

Characteristics of high and low crime neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980

(ICPSR 7951)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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. The Atlanta PLAN file contains information on every parcel of land within the six neighborhoods in the study. The variables include 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 num-

Kobrin, Solomon and Leo A. Schuerman

Interaction between neighborhood change and criminal activity, 1979

(ICPSR 9056)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 between 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 which 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

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

McPherson, Marlys, Glenn Silloway, and David Frey

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

(ICPSR 8167)

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

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

Milder, N. David

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

(ICPSR 9326)

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

Milkman, Raymond H.

Employment services for ex-offenders, 1981-1984: Boston, Chicago, and San Diego

(ICPSR 8619)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-K013.

Summary: This study was conducted to test whether job counselling 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

Universe: Offenders released from federal, state, or local adult correctional facilities in Massachusetts, California, and Illinois.

Sampling: Random sample.

Extent of collection: 3 data files

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, no date.

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 non-alcohol 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

Nurco, David

Criminality among narcotic addicts in Baltimore: The role of nonnarcotic drugs, 1973-1978

(ICPSR 8604)

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, barbituates, 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

Card image data format

Part 1
Crime risk file
rectangular file structure
354 cases
approximately 15-18 variables
80-unit-long record
24 records per case

Part 2
Drug use file
rectangular file structure
354 cases
approximately 15-18 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 non-narcotic 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 non-narcotic drug use among male narcotic addicts." *Journal of Drug Issues* (In press).

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 United States Department 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 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, or the spouse of the head, of household 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." Ann Arbor, MI: ISR Research Report Series, 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." Ann Arbor: ISR Working Paper Series, 1979.

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 United States Department 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, and 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 (con-
tacts) per individual. Each individual is identi-
fied by the variable called UID (Unique Identi-
fication 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* (in press).

Skogan, Wesley G.

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

(ICPSR 8944)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-0074.

Summary: This data collection was designed
to evaluate the effects of disorderly neighbor-
hood conditions on community decline and
residents' reactions toward crime. Data from
five previously collected datasets were aggre-

gated and merged to produce neighborhood-
level data on disorder, crime, fear, residential
satisfaction, and other key factors in commu-
nity 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, van-
dalism, noise, and gang activity, (2) demo-
graphic characteristics such as race, age,
and unemployment rate, and (3) neighbor-
hood crime problems such as burglary, rob-
bery, assault, and rape. Information is also
available on crime avoidance behaviors, fear
of crime on an aggregated scale, neighbor-
hood satisfaction on an aggregated scale,
and cohesion and social interaction. Class IV

Sampling: The 40 neighborhoods are a con-
venience 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 proce-
dures for selecting respondents and different
definitions of community. See detailed de-
scriptions 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, Philadel-
phia, San Francisco]: Survey on fear of
crime and citizen behavior** (ICPSR 8162),
(2) **Characteristics of high and low crime
neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980** (ICPSR
8951), (3) **Crime factors and neighborhood
decline in Chicago, 1979** (ICPSR 7952), (4)
**Reducing fear of crime program evalu-
ation 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 Rosen-
baum, Lewis, and Grans.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS con-
trol cards

Card image data format with SPSS control
cards

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)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 78-NI-AX-0079.

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. The Survey file contains the results of a telephone survey administered to approximately 400 heads of households in each study neighborhood; a total of 3,310 completed interviews. The survey was designed to measure victimization experience, fear and perceptions of crime, protective measures taken, attitudes toward neighborhood quality and resources, attitudes toward the neighborhood as an investment, and density of community involvement. Respondents from each of the eight neighborhoods were selected on the basis of random digit dialing and screened for street name and block number. Each record also includes appearance ratings for the block of the respondent's residence and aggregate figures on personal and property victimization for that city block. The aggregate appearance ratings were compiled from windshield surveys taken by trained personnel of the National Opinion Research Center. The criminal victimization figures came from Chicago City Police files. This file contains 411 variables on the 3,310 cases. Class II

Thompson, James W.

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

(ICPSR 8649)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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, pe-

riods 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 1979.

Sampling: The sample consists of 902 males arrested predominantly for felony offenses and residing in Brooklyn during July and August, 1979. A sub-sample of 152 respondents was re-interviewed 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.

Corrections – adult

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

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1987

(ICPSR 9210)

Summary: This data collection provides annual figures on prisoners under a sentence of death and on prisoners whose sentences were commuted or vacated. The data furnish basic sociodemographic classifications including age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state and region of incarceration. Criminal history information includes prior felony convictions, prior convictions for criminal homicide, and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is provided on those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1986, inmates receiving a second capital punishment sentence in 1987, and inmates who were executed. Class II

Universe: All persons in the United States under sentence of death between 1973 and 1987.

Note: Information in this dataset collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. The names of the inmates were removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. Users should note that the Combined file will contain duplicate identification numbers due to changes in 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 + SPSS control cards

LRECL and OSIRIS data formats, with SPSS control cards

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

Related Publications:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Correctional populations in the United States, 1986." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1989.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Capital punishment 1987." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1988.

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

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1988

(ICPSR 9337)

Summary: This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated. Information is available on basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race and 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 provided on those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1988 and those inmates who were executed. Class II

Universe: Inmates in state prisons throughout the United States under the sentence of death.

Note: Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. Names of inmates have been removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. The inmate identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of Census and have no purpose outside this data collection.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards

Part 1
Current file
rectangular file structure
2,263 cases
36 variables
64-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Historical file
rectangular file structure
1,893 cases
36 variables
64-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Correctional populations in the United States, 1987." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1990.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Capital punishment 1988." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1989.

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

Capital punishment in the United States, 1973-1989

(ICPSR 9507)

Summary: This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the period 1973-1989. Information is supplied on basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race and 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 those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1989 and for those inmates who were executed. Class II

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

Note: Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. Names of inmates have been removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. The inmate identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside this data collection.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and LRECL data formats, with SPSS control cards

Part 1
Historical file
rectangular file structure
2,057 cases
37 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Current file
rectangular file structure
2,368 cases
37 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
   "Capital punishment 1989." Washington,
   DC: United States Department of Justice,
   Bureau of Justice Statistics, September
   1990.

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

Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1979

(ICPSR 7852)

This study was designed by the Bureau of
Justice Statistics and conducted by the
United States Bureau of the Census. The cen-
sus includes all state correctional facilities
known to the Bureau of the Census in 1979.
Each facility is classified into one of ten cate-
gories such as community center, prison
farm, road camp, or reception center. Data for
1979 include: number of inmates by security
classification and sex; number of full and part-
time staff; number of paid and volunteer staff
broken down by position, age, pay and educa-
tion; number and age of facilities; type of facili-
ties provided in each cell by size of cell; hospi-
tal facilities available; programs provided for
the inmates; job training and inmate IQ
scores. There are a total of 493 variables for
the 791 facilities in the 1979 census. The data
are arranged with one record per facility. (An
earlier census, in 1974, was released as part
of ICPSR 7811). Class II

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
   "Census of state correctional facilities,
   1979: Advance report." NCJ-25642. Wash-
   ington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Of-
   fice, 1979.

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

Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984

(ICPSR 8444)

Summary: This study contains a descriptive
analysis of confinement facilities and state-
operated community-based correctional facili-
ties nationwide. Decision-makers, practitio-
ners, and researchers may use the Census to
analyze the current conditions and needs of
state correctional facilities for adults. Vari-
ables of interest include physical security, age
of facilities, functions of facilities, programs, in-
mate work assignments, staff employment, fa-
cilities under court order/consent decree for
conditions of confinement, capital and operat-
ing expenditures, custody level of residents/
inmates, one-day and average daily popula-
tion counts, race/ethnicity of inmates, inmate
work assignments, inmate deaths, special in-
mate counts, and assaults and incidents by in-
mates. The institution is the unit of analysis.
Class II

Universe: All United States correctional facili-
ties staffed and administered by state employ-
ees, primarily for State prisoners, operational
on June 30, 1984, and functionally distinct in
a separate physical location under the admini-
stration of their own warden, superintendent,
director, or other administrator.

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 + SPSS control
cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
903 cases
759 variables
2,154-unit-long record
28 records per case

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

Historical statistics on prisoners in state and federal institutions, yearend 1925-1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 8912)

Summary: This data collection supplies an-
nual 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 Dis-
trict of Columbia, as well as the federal pris-
ons, and are intended to provide a measure
of the overall size of the prison population.
The figures were derived from a voluntary re-

porting 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. Class II

Note: This data collection preserves what was reported in the historical record. No attempts were made to correct any errors that may have existed in the record.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards.

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
54 cases
126 variables
923-unit-long record
14 records per case

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.

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

National corrections reporting program, 1983: [United States]

(ICPSR 8363)

Summary: This study was conducted to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of convicted persons' entrances into and departures from correctional custody and correctional supervision. In order to accomplish this goal, data were gathered on prison admissions, prison releases, and parole releases. Class II

Universe: All sentenced persons who were admitted to and/or released from a state prison system.

Note: This dataset is available in four parts containing records on prison admissions, prison releases, and parole releases. Part 1

contains all three of these record types. Parts 2 through 4 contain the individual record types.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Prison admissions and releases, parole releases
rectangular file structure
327,157 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 2
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
140,200 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 3
Prison release
rectangular file structure
130,531 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 4
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
56,426 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

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

National corrections reporting program, 1984: [United States]

(ICPSR 8497)

Summary: In 1983 the National Prisoners Statistics program on admissions and releases (NPS) 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 is to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and leaving the custody

or supervision of state and federal authorities. Thirty-four states reported data in 1984, an increase from the 30 that reported in 1983. In addition to the states reporting, data from the Federal Prison System were added in 1984. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1984. Class II

Note: A machine-readable codebook and SPSS control cards are available for Part 1. Parts 2 through 4 are subsets of Part 1.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Prison admissions and releases, parole releases
rectangular file structure
435,722 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 2
Prison admissions
rectangular file structure
183,514 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 3
Prison releases
rectangular file structure
165,856 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

Part 4
Parole releases
rectangular file structure
86,352 cases
95 variables
233-unit-long record
4 records per case

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

National corrections reporting program, 1985: [United States]

(ICPSR 8918)

Summary: In 1983 the National Prisoners Statistics program on admission and release (NPS) 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. A total of 40 states reported in 1985, an increase from the 30 that reported in 1983 and the 34 that reported in 1984. In addition to the states reporting, the Federal Prison System and the California Youth Authority also began reporting in 1984. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1985. 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

Universe: All people incarcerated in state prisons in 1985.

Note: The records for Florida data could not be verified as valid at time of release.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

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

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

National jail census, 1970

(ICPSR 7641)

The study was conducted for the National
Criminal Justice Information and Statistics
Service by the Government's Division of the
United States Bureau of the Census. Coun-
ties and municipalities with a 1960 population
of 1,000 or more were surveyed to determine
the presence of a jail. Data were collected for
jails which were operated by the local jurisdic-
tion and which confined inmates for 48 hours
or more. There are data for 4,037 local jails.
Data include jail population by reason being
held, age (juvenile or adult) and sex, maxi-
mum sentence that can be served in the facil-
ity, type of security available, facility capacity,
age, construction and renovation of the facil-
ity, employment, and operating expenditures.
National Jail Censuses were also conducted
in 1972 (ICPSR 7638) and in 1978 (ICPSR
7737). Data and documentation were pre-
pared by the Center for Advanced Computa-
tion, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
   "Local jails: A report presenting data for in-
   dividual county and city jails from the 1970
   National Jail Census." Washington, D.C.:
   U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock
   No. 2700-00178.

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

National jail census, 1972

(ICPSR 7638)

Formerly: **Survey of inmates of local jails:
institutional data, 1972.** The survey was
conducted for the National Criminal Justice In-
formation and Statistics Service by the Demo-
graphic Survey Division, United States Bu-
reau of the Census. The survey covers jails

that had been identified in the National Jail
Census, 1970, and were still in existence in
1972. There are 3,580 records, one for each
jail. Data include: number of inmates held,
types of accommodations, number of different
types of staff personnel, procedures for segre-
gating certain types of inmates, selected facili-
ties, and programs and services. National Jail
Censuses were also conducted in 1970
(ICPSR 7641) and in 1978 (ICPSR 7737).
Data and documentation were prepared by
the Center for Advanced Computation, Univer-
sity of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publication:
"The nation's jails." Washington, D.C.:
   U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock
   No. 027-000-00326-5.

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

National jail census, 1978

(ICPSR 7737)

The National jail census was conducted in
early 1978 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census
for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Cen-
sus was taken of all locally administered
county and municipal jails which had the
authority to hold prisoners more than 48
hours. Data are presented for 3,493 jails in
45 states. Excluded are Connecticut, Dela-
ware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In-
formation includes jail population by legal
status, age and sex of prisoners, maximum
sentence, admissions and releases, available
services, structure and capacity, expenditure,
and employment. Class II

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

National jail census, 1983

(ICPSR 8203)

The National jail census was conducted by
the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of
Justice Statistics. The Census was taken of
all locally administered county and municipal
jails which had the authority to hold prisoners
for more than 48 hours. Data are presented
for 3,338 jails in 45 states. Excluded are Con-
necticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island,
and Vermont. Information includes jail popula-
tion by legal status, age and sex of prisoners,

maximum sentence, admissions and re-
leases, available services, structure and ca-
pacity, expenditure, and employment. There
are 452 variables. Class II

rectangular file structure
3,316 cases
575 variables
1,429-unit-long record
22 records per case

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

National jail census, 1988

(ICPSR 9256)

Summary: National jail census, 1988 is the
fifth in a series of data collection efforts aimed
at studying the nation's locally administered
jails. For purposes of this data collection, a jail
was defined as a confinement facility in-
tended for holding adults and in some cases
juveniles pending adjudication or having sen-
tences of a year or less. Jails were further de-
fined as being administered and staffed by
municipal or county employees. Also included
in this collection are six jails that are now pri-
vately operated under contract for local gov-
ernments. Variables include information on
jail population by legal status, age, and sex of
prisoners, maximum sentence, admissions
and releases, available services, structure
and capacity, expenditure, and employment.
Class II

Universe: All locally administered jails in the
United States.

Note: The mailing list used for the census
was derived from the American Correctional
Association Directory of Justice Agencies,
publications such as **American jails**, tele-
phone calls to large metropolitan jail systems
(e.g., New York City), state jail inspection bu-
reaus, and newspaper articles. Following the
initial mailout to 3,448 facilities, 44 jails were
added and 176 deleted according to the crite-
ria for inclusion, leaving a total of 3,316 facili-
ties in 44 states. Excluded from the census
were federal or state administered facilities in-
cluding the combined jail-person systems in
Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii,
Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
readable documentation + SPSS control
cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS control cards for each

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

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

(ICPSR 8687)

Summary: The Bureau of Justice Statistics
(BJS) sponsors the Sample Survey of Jails
as part of a series of statistical programs
measuring the correctional population. A com-
plete census of local jails is conducted every
five years and in the intervening years this
Sample Survey provides basic data about the
national jail population. The first Sample Sur-
vey was conducted in 1982 and was followed
by a complete census of jails in 1983. Sample
Surveys have been conducted in 1984 and,
most recently, in 1985. 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 Sur-
vey meets BJS's need to analyze continu-
ously the "spillover" effect on local jails of the
growth in federal and state prison popula-
tions. The data are used in conjunction with
statistics on federal and state prisoners to pro-
vide a complete picture of the adult correc-
tional system and to measure changes in that
system. Class IV

Universe: All jails in the United States.

Sampling: A simple random sample of jurisdic-
tions stratified by average daily population as
reported in the 1983 National Jail Census.

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

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

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

(ICPSR 8871)

Summary: This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in Federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Class II

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 National Jail Census, 1983.

Note: The Census Bureau used a 9-digit Government Identification number in order to uniquely identify each jail. Due to restrictions in OSIRIS, this variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables in order to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

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

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

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1987

(ICPSR 9074)

Summary: This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur 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. Class II

Sampling: A stratified simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the National Jail Census, 1983.

Note: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification number in order to identify each jail uniquely. Due to restrictions in OSIRIS, this variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables in order to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
866 cases
176 variables
1,660-unit-long record
21 records per case

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

National survey of jails: Jurisdiction-level data, 1989

(ICPSR 9373)

Summary: This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur 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. Class II

Sampling: A stratified simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the 1988 Census of Local Jails with allocation to the strata based on 1983 ADP.

Note: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification number in order to identify each jail uniquely. Due to restrictions in OSIRIS, this variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables in order to identify a particular jail.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
809 cases
188 variables
964-unit-long record
15 records per case

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

Recidivism among released prisoners, 1983: [United States]

(ICPSR 8875)

Summary: This data collection provides comprehensive criminal history data on prisoners released from custody in 1983. Precise esti-mates are supplied on recidivism among prisoners of all ages with all types of postrelease 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

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.

Sampling: Systematic stratified sample.

Note: This data set 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. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

hierarchical file structure
536-unit-long record

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.

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

Recidivism among young parolees: A study of inmates released from prison in 22 states, 1978

(ICPSR 8673)

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. Class II

Universe: Population of offenders aged 18 to 22, released from prison to parole supervision.

Sampling: Random selection, or stratified sampling, or all persons paroled, depending on the state, selected to ensure maximum coverage.

Note: This data collection is hierarchically structured with two levels. The first level contains Uniform Parole Report data and has a logical record length of 354, 49 variables, and 4,002 records. The second level contains record of arrest and prosecution and has a logical record length of 354, 169 variables, and 22,192 records.

Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked in order to maintain the confidentiality of respondents participating in social science research.

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

OSIRIS data format

hierarchical file structure
354-unit-long record

Related Publications:
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority "The pace of recidivism in Illinois." *Research Bulletin* (Number 2, April 1986).
Klein, S. and M. Caggiano "The prevalence, predictability, and policy implications of recidivism." Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1986.
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center "Recidivism in Delaware — A study of rearrest after release from incarceration." December, 1984.

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

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

(ICPSR 8274)

Data for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 5,785 respondents were selected from a universe of 3,600 institutions housing 190,000 male and 13,000 female inmates. The sample included 400 institutions, 4,300 male and 1,800 female inmates. The survey consists of information regarding socioeconomic characteristics and demographics of respondents; previous military service; prior criminal history; jail activities; drug and alcohol use; health care; and current offenses. There are 1,040 variables in the dataset, which has a logical record length of 1,850 characters. Class II

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

Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1979

(ICPSR 7856)

Designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census, this survey was one of a series of data-gathering efforts undertaken during the 1970's to assist policymakers in assessing the nation's correctional institutions and in formulating measures to overcome any deficiencies. Under the terms of the Crime Control Act of 1976, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was authorized by Congress to survey existing and future needs in federal, state, and local correctional facilities. The Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 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, life-time drug use, drinking pattern prior to arrest, prior incarceration record, and prearrest annual income. All information was provided by inmates who participated in personal interviews on a voluntary basis. The data comprised of 993 variables are in a single file with 11,397 records

and a logical record length of 1,959 characters per record. (An earlier survey, in 1974, was released as part of ICPSR 7811). Class I

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

Survey of Inmates of state correctional facilities, 1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 8711)

Summary: The purpose of this survey was to obtain information on the characteristics of persons confined to state prisons, their current and past offenses, and the circumstances or conditions of their confinement. This information, which is not available on a national basis from any other source, is intended to assist the criminal justice community and other researchers in analysis and evaluation of correctional issues. The collection focuses on topics and issues of current concern in research and policy within the field of corrections. Chief among these are the characteristics of the inmate population, criminal histories of inmates, and inmate backgrounds. Also included is extensive information on inmates' drug and alcohol use, program participation, and the victims of the inmates' most recent offenses. Class II

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

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. In 1986, 275 facilities were selected, yielding a sample of about 15,000. A total of 13,711 inmates were successfully interviewed.

Note: A companion data collection, **Census of state adult correctional facilities, 1984** (ICPSR 8444), collected detailed information on each of the 903 prisons and community corrections facilities in operation in 1984 and provided the basis for sampling procedures used in this 1986 survey. A similar census and survey were conducted in 1979 (ICPSR

7852 and 7856) and previously in 1974 (ICPSR 7811).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
11,397 cases
1,136 variables
1,642-unit-long record
31 records per case

Related Publications:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Profile of state prison inmates, 1986." BJS Special Report, NCJ-109926, January 1988.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "1984 census of state adult correctional facilities." BJS Report, NCJ-105585, August 1987.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Prisoners in 1984." BJS Bulletin, NCJ-97118, April 1985.

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

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

(ICPSR 7811)

Summary: The survey and census were part of a series of data collection efforts undertaken to assist policymakers in assessing and remedying deficiencies in the nation's correctional institutions. The survey was designed to provide information on social and economic characteristics of inmates, criminal and correctional backgrounds, court experiences, and prison routines. The census gathered a wide range of information on all federal correctional facilities operating in 1974. The focus of the survey file is on the inmate, while the focus of the census file is on the facility. Class II

Universe: The survey sample totaled 10,000 inmates or approximately 1 in every 18 offenders under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. The data collection includes 9,040 of these interviews. The census enumerated all 592 state correctional facilities.

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

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards 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

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

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1972

(ICPSR 7668)

Summary: Formerly **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. A survey of Jail Inmates was also conducted in 1978 (ICPSR 7751). Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

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

OSIRIS and card image data formats

rectangular data format
4,238 cases
116 variables
218-unit-long record
3 records per case

Related Publication:
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
"Survey of local jails, Advance report. National prisoner statistics special report."

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

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978

(ICPSR 7751)

In February of 1978, locally operated jails were surveyed on a national scale. Of the more than 158,000 persons who were estimated to be held in these jails at that time, a sample of 5,247 inmates was drawn. Information was gathered regarding type of facility, availability of health care in the facility, personal and educational backgrounds, reasons for incarceration, sentencing, numbers of offenses and inmate drug use. There are 579 variables for 5,247 cases. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A Survey of Jail Inmates was also conducted in 1972 (ICPSR 7668). Class II

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department 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)

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 + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data format, with SPSS control cards 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.

Abt Associates, Inc.

Survey of American prisons and Jails, 1979

(ICPSR 7899)

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 more precisely assess 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 fa-

cility survey contains 208 variables for 405 cases. Class II

Apao, William K.

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

(ICPSR 8933)

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 United States Department 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 Department 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 which 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 was 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: Names of inmates were blanked for reasons of confidentiality. The unit of observation for Part I, 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 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 United States Department 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: Executuve summary." San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquincy, 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)

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 data base contains information on program, personal characteristics at termination, criminal charges at disposition, and new charges resulting from arrests while under pretrial status. The Arrest Data Base 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 Data Base 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 Data Base contains monthly counts of jail population and average daily population. Class IV

Universe: Felony defendants eligible for pretrial release or supervised release in Dade County (Miami) Florida, Milwaukee County (Milwaukee) Wisconsin, and Multnomah County (Portland) Oregon.

Sampling: (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS): 3,232 felony defendants were selected from the three sites between

1980 and 1982, including those defendants who were unable to gain pretrial release due to seriousness of their prior records, but were judged by the court to be suitable for release with supervision. Of these, 1,692 cases entered the experimental program. (2) Arrest Data Base: A sample of 245 arrests involving 205 SPR defendants during the experimental period was drawn. (3) Retrospective Data Base: A random sample of approximately 400 felony defendants drawn from booking logs in each site for 1980 and again for 1981 was selected. The 1980 sample was drawn from a list of 1,258 defendants in the 12-month period prior to the project start-up. The 1981 sample was selected from 1,040 defendants in the 12-month period the SPR program was in operation. This sample provides baseline data that can be compared with the SRIS database. (4) Jail Population Data Base: This sample consists of monthly observation for periods of time that vary by site. For Miami the dates were January 1979 to October 1981, for Milwaukee, December 1979 to August 1981, and for Portland, January 1980 to November 1981.

Note: The unit of observation for the Supervised Release Information (SRIS) and the Retrospective Data Base is the defendant. The unit of observation for the Arrest Data Base is the arrest, and the unit of observation for the Jail Population Data Base 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 unkown 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.

Bell, Raymond, et al.

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

(ICPSR 8359)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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

Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen

Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972-1983

(ICPSR 9353)

Summary: This data collection was designed to estimate the extent and variation of criminal offenses 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 from 1972 to 1986. 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 individuals 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. Class IV

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

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

Bradshaw, Richard Alfred

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

(ICPSR 9236)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-0035.

Summary: These data were collected in an attempt to cross-validate 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.

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)

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 one was taken from the first data collection period, file two from the second, and file three 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

Harper, Dean

Crime and mental disorder, 1972

(ICPSR 9088)

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: (1) the individual level and (2) 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, at most, 1,103. For reasons of confidentiality, all references that would identify the geographic location of this study have been blanked in the documentation and blanked or recoded in the data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

hierarchical file structure
80-unit-long record

Hartigan, Richard

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

(ICPSR 8259)

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 misdemean-

ant 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 United States Department 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 seven of the 11 institutions were used since four of the institutions employed less than 24 female officers. For this reason, 24 women and 24 men were selected from each of these seven 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 seven 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 + machine-readable documentation

Card image data format

Part 1
Census
rectangular file structure
386 cases
31 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Staff
rectangular file structure
241 cases
49 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Inmate
rectangular file structure
400 cases
41 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Profile
rectangular file structure
252 cases
32 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Female
rectangular file structure
168 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Male
rectangular file structure
168 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Lattimore, Pamela K.

Sandhills [North Carolina] vocational delivery system evaluation project, 1983-1987

(ICPSR 9224)

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 data base 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. Files and 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/Harnett 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 parole, 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/Harnett 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. Witte, and J.K. Baker
"The Sandhills vocational delivery system
experiment: An experimentation of correc-
tional program implementation and effec-
tiveness." Washington, DC: Unpublished fi-
nal report submitted to the National
Institute of Justice, 1988.

Los Angeles District Attorney's Office

**Operation hardcore [crime] evaluation:
Los Angeles, 1976-1980**

(ICPSR 9038)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. The grant number is 81-IJ-CX-0061.

Summary: The Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation was a special prosecutorial program which 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. One part of the evaluation was a system performance analysis, a quantitative assessment of how criminal justice agencies handled criminal incidents involving gang violence. This included the analysis of data describing actions taken by several criminal justice agencies in the complete process of handling of criminals and criminal incidents. The purposes of this system performance analysis were: to describe the problems of gang violence in Los Angeles and the ways that incidents of gang violence have been handled by the Los Angeles criminal justice system; to document the activities of the special gang prosecution unit, Operation Hardcore, and the criminal justice handling of the cases prosecuted by that unit; and to evaluate the extent to which Operation Hardcore has affected criminal justice handling of gang violence. The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office systematically screens all referrals from local police agencies and keeps computer-generated listings of all individuals referred for prosecution. These listings, one for acceptances and one for rejections, are kept for each year. These listings were used to identify those individuals identified by the police who were subsequently prosecuted by the District Attorney. Finally, the District Attorney maintains working files on all cases prosecuted by deputies in his office. These case files include copies of police, court, and criminal history records, as well as information on case prosecution and were used as the primary source of data describing criminal justice handling. Several supplementary sources were used include the automated Prosecutors Management Information System (PROMIS) maintained by the District Attorney's Office, and court records in the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles Country, the local felony court. The study is in 6 parts: The Incident-based file has 14 variables with 526 cases; The Case-based file has 16 variables with 223 cases; The Victim-based file has 14 variables with 659 cases; The Suspect-based file has 17 variables with 1,016 cases; The Defendant-based file has 17 variables with 319 cases; The Charge-based file has 19 variables with 722 cases. Class II

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

Effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior in New Jersey, 1976-1977

(ICPSR 8986)

Summary: This data collection examines the effects of sentencing on offenders' subsequent criminal behaviors. 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 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. 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.

Note: Work is continuing on this collection by the principal investigators. Researchers should note that estimates derived from these data may not be reliable.

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

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
6,257 cases
1,321 variables
80-unit-long record
32 records per case

Related Publication:
McCarthy, Jack
    "The effects of sentences on subsequent criminal behavior." Unpublished research proposal submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

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 United States Department 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." Washington, DC: Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.
Mande, Mary J., and Kim English
    "Validation of the Iowa assessment scale on a 1982 release cohort of Colorado inmates." Washington, DC: Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1988.

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 longstanding 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 interview 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 ques-

tioned about any extralegal 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 fourbyte 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

Marsden, Mary Ellen and Thomas Orsagh

Matching treatment and offender: North Carolina, 1980-1982

(ICPSR 8515)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,425 cases
53 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records per case

Messinger, Sheldon

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

(ICPSR 7971)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 violator, paroled, suspended from or reinstated on parole, discharged, or who died or was executed from January 1, 1945 through December 31, 1964. The data are arranged by year and type of movement. Each record contains information on certain characteristics of the person involved, such as age at admission, race, marital status, education, military history, occupation, number of prior arrests, escape record, date and type of releases, and parole violations. 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.

Extent of collection: 128 data files

Logical record length data format

Admissions to prison
17 female (1945-54, 1959-64), 3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
87-368 female, 1,950-5,010 male cases

Parole releases
16 female (1945-55, 1959-64), 3 male (1945, 1957, 1964) files
50-560 female, 1,560-7,230 male cases

Suspension of parole
16 female (1945-55, 1959-61, 1963-64), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
1-487 female, 1,170-4,230 male cases

Reinstatement of parole
2 female (1963-64), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
150-167 female, 270-600 male cases

Parole violator returned
17 female (1945-55, 1958-61, 1963-64), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
15-285 female, 1,380-3,300 male cases

Institutional termination to prison
18 female (1945-55, 1958-64), 2 male (1957, 1964) files
2-25 female, 960-1,050 male cases

Active parole termination
17 female (1945-55, 1959-64), 1 male (1964) files
296 female, 2,580 male cases

Inactive parole termination
18 female (1946-47, 1953-55, 1959, 1961, 1963-64), 1 male (1964) files
1-55 female, 210 male cases

Nurco, David

Crime days precursors study: Baltimore, 1952-1976

(ICPSR 8222)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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, barbituates, 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, per-

sonal 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

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 United States Department 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 rehabilitation. The data for this collection are contained in eight files. Three files of SPSS control cards 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 United States Department 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
Felons
rectangular file structure
1,990 cases
167 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 2
Survey
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: Unpublished report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

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

Survey of California prison inmates, 1976

(ICPSR 7797)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 the Rand Corporation 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. The collection contains three files: the survey data, the documentation provided by the Rand Corporation, and frequency counts for the variables in the study. The collection is available in OSIRIS and card image formats. The data contain information on 624 respondents with 21 cards per respondent. Class II

Related Publication:
Peterson, Mark A. and Harriet B. Braiker, with Suzanne Polich
    "Doing crime: A survey of California prison inmates." Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1980.

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 United States Department 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, non-traffic 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 United States Department 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.

The Rand Corporation

Effects of prison versus probation in California, 1980-1982

(ICPSR 8700)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 which 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 from the files.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + SAS control cards

Card Image data format with SAS control cards

Part 1
Statewide database
rectangular file structure
12,324 cases
56 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Probationer sample
rectangular file structure
511 cases
120 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 3
Prison 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, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1985.
Petersilia, J., S. Turner, and J. Kahan
"Granting felons probation: Public risks and alternatives." Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1985.
Petersilia, J., S. Turner, and J. Peterson
"Prison versus probation in California: Implications for crime and offender recidivism." Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1986.

The Rand Corporation

Survey of jail and prison inmates, 1978

(ICPSR 8169)

Summary: This survey was conducted as part of the Rand Corporation's research program on career criminals. Rand's Second Inmate Survey was administered in late 1978 and early 1979 to convicted male inmates at 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan and Texas. The purpose of the study was to provide detailed information about the criminal behavior of offenders and their associated characteristics. Emphasis was placed on investigating other major areas of interest such as the quality of prisoner self-reports, varieties of criminal behavior, selective incapacitation, and prison treatment programs. 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)

rectangular file structure
68 to 6,883 cases per part
8 to 455 variables per part
43- to 133-unit-long records per part
1 to 10 records per case per part

Romm, Joseph

Evaluation of intensive probation in Milwaukee, 1980-1981

(ICPSR 8276)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is J-LEAH-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 Ad-

missions/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 United States Department 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

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.

Snortum, John R.

Drinking and driving: A survey of licensed drivers in the United States, 1983

(ICPSR 8356)

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 alcoholic 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.

Wright, James and Peter Rossi

Armed criminals in America: A survey of incarcerated felons, 1983

(ICPSR 8357)

Summary: The data for this study were collected using self-administered questionnaires given to a non-probability sample of incarcerated felons in ten states. There are 1,874 cases (surveyed persons) included in this data collection with approximately 600 variables. Each case has 10 records of information. The codebook contains information about questionnaire wording, responses, coding of the data, column location and frequencies. More specifically, the original questionnaire wording is included as well as values for missing data. These data are contained in one file, with SPSS control cards in a second file. Information in the data include socioeconomic status of the inmate, prior criminal record, drug use, weapon usage, family history, and demographic information on the inmate. The logical record length of the data file is 89 characters; the SPSS control card file has 80 characters. Class IV

Wright, Kevin

Improving correctional classification, New York, 1981-1983

(ICPSR 8437)

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 postdictive 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

Corrections – juvenile

Children in Custody Series

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was conducted from 1971 to 1979, in 1982, 1984, 1987, and in 1989. Each file is described in this section.

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

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1971

(ICPSR 7637)

The study was designed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in 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 juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of six categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses and group homes. Data for 1973 include: state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency and agency identification; resident population by sex, age range, detention status and offense; admissions and departures of population; average length of stay, staffing and expenditures; age and capacity of facility; and programs and services available. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publication:
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. S-45-413-577.

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

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1973

(ICPSR 7639)

The study was designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1973, and had been in operation at least a month prior to June 30, 1973. There are 794 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of six categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; and group homes. Data for 1973 include: state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency and agency identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1973; quarterly resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents adjudged delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full- and part- time staff and vacancies by type of position and payroll status; and expenditures. Data were also collected for the fiscal year 1972 and include: number of admissions and discharges by sex; resident population by detention status and sex; average length of stay; and expenditures. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publications:
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Advance report on the juvenile detention and correctional facility census of 1973." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 027-000-0033-8.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Final report on the ju-
venile detention and correctional facility
census of 1973." Washington, D.C.: U.S.
Government Printing Office.

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

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1974

(ICPSR 7706)

The study was designed by the Bureau of
Justice Statistics and conducted by the
United States Bureau of the Census. The cen-
sus includes juvenile detention and correc-
tional facilities that were operated by state or
local governments in November, 1974, and
had been in operation at least a month prior
to June 30, 1974. There are 829 records, one
for each juvenile detention or correctional fa-
cility. Each is classified into one of eight cate-
gories: detention centers; shelters; reception
or diagnostic centers; training schools;
ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway
houses; group homes; and non-residential
community programs. Data for 1974 include:
state, county, and city identification; number
of admissions and discharges by type and
sex for the fiscal year 1974; annual resident
population by detention status and sex; num-
ber of residents adjudged delinquent or de-
clared in need of supervision by type of of-
fense and sex; average length of stay;
number of full- and part-time staff by type of
position and payroll status and facility expen-
ditures. Class II

Related Publications:
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Advance report on
the juvenile detention and correctional fa-
cility census of 1974." Washington, D.C.:
U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock
No. 027-000-00492-0.
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Final report on the ju-
venile detention and correctional facility
census of 1974." Washington, D.C.: U.S.
Government Printing Office.

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

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1975

(ICPSR 7707)

The study was designed by the Bureau of
Justice Statistics and conducted by the
United States Bureau of the Census. The cen-
sus includes juvenile detention and correc-
tional facilities that were operated by state or
local governments in November, 1975, and
had been in operation at least a month prior
to June 30, 1975. There are 874 records, one
for each juvenile detention or correctional fa-
cility. Each is classified into one of seven cate-
gories: detention centers; shelters; reception
or diagnostic centers; training schools;
ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway
houses; and group homes. Data for 1974 in-
clude: state, county, and city identification;
number of admissions and discharges by
type and sex for the fiscal year 1975; annual
resident population by detention status and
sex; number of residents adjudged delinquent
or declared in need of supervision by type of
offense and sex; average length of stay; num-
ber of full- and part-time staff by type of posi-
tion and payroll status, and facility expendi-
tures. Class II

Related Publications:
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Advance report on
the juvenile detention and correctional fa-
cility census of 1975." Washington, D.C.:
U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock
No. 027-000-00599-3.
Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
"Children in custody: Final report on the ju-
venile detention and correctional facility
census of 1975." Washington, D.C.: U.S.
Government Printing Office.

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

Survey of youths in custody, 1987: [United States]

(ICPSR 8992)

Summary: This data collection is the first sur-
vey of youths confined to long-term state-op-
erated institutions and was undertaken to
complement existing Children in Custody cen-

suses. It also serves as a companion to the Surveys of inmates of State Correctional Facilities, allowing comparisons between adult and juvenile populations. The survey provides detailed information on the characteristics of those youths held primarily in secure settings within the juvenile justice system. The data contain information on criminal histories, descriptions of 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. Class II

Universe: All youths in long-term state-operated juvenile institutional facilities.

Sampling: Stratified systematic random sample.

Note: Several variables were blanked for reasons of confidentiality. ICPSR makes the Children in Custody census files available 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), and **1984-1985** (ICPSR 8495). The Surveys of State Prisons are available under the titles, **Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 1974** (ICPSR 7811), **1979** (ICPSR 7856) and **1986** (ICPSR 8711).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
2,621 cases
278 variables
476-unit-long record
7 records per case

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1977

(ICPSR 7758)

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, is the fifth in a series of surveys of state and local public residential facilities in the juvenile justice system. The census

was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The variables included are: type of facility; level of government responsible for administering the agency; number of admissions by type of offense and sex; quarterly resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents adjudged delinquent or declared in need of supervision by offense and sex; facility capacity; statistics on the age of residents by sex; average length of stay; number of full- and part-time staff; staff vacancies by type of position and payroll status, and facility expenditures. The 1977 survey has 992 records in the data file, with 227 variables for each record. Comparable data were collected in 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975. Class II

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1979

(ICPSR 7846)

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census is conducted biannually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 1979, 1,015 facilities responded to the survey which asked questions about expenditures, personnel, and resident populations. The data include the number of full- and part-time staff, operating and capital expenditures, physical size of facilities, number of admissions and types of offenses for resident juvenile population, sex and average age, detention status, and average length of stay for committed juveniles. The collection contains 238 variables for the 1,015 facilities and has a logical record length of 716 characters. Class II

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1982-1983

(ICPSR 8205)

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-1983 is the seventh in a series of surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. It contains information on state and local public residential facilities which the

juvenile justice system operated during the fiscal year 1982. The previous surveys covered the years 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979, and they are included in the ICPSR archive. Each data record is classified into one of six categories: (1) detention center; (2) shelter; (3) reception or diagnostic center; (4) training school; (5) ranch, forestry camp, or farm; and (6) halfway house or group home. Data include state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency; agency identification; resident population by sex, age range, detention status, and offense; and admissions and departures of population. Also included in the data are average length of stay, staffing expenditures, capacity of the facility, and programs and services available. There are 369 variables and 1,023 cases, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Class II

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 8495)

Summary: This survey provides information on the characteristics and administration of juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Six types of facilities are covered: (1) detention centers, (2) shelters, (3) reception or diagnostic centers, (4) training schools, (5) ranches, forestry camps, and farms, and (6) halfway houses and group homes. Survey items include facility capacity, number of full-time and part-time staff, number of admissions and discharges, average quarterly population, and expenditures by the facility. Data for facility residents include age, sex, and average length of stay. Class II

Universe: Residential facilities operated by state and local governments as juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were in operation at the time the census was initiated (February 1, 1984).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
1,040 cases
279 variables
80-unit-long record
9 records per case

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1986-1987: Public facilities

(ICPSR 8973)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection is to provide information on the number and type of juveniles placed in state and local residential facilities for juvenile offenders and to facilitate the development of programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The collection augments information currently available on the adequacy and needs of the nation's juvenile correctional system. Six types of public facilities are covered: (1) detention centers, (2) shelters, (3) reception or diagnostic centers, (4) training schools, (5) ranches, forestry camps, and farms, and (6) halfway houses and group homes. Data are provided in this collection on the number of juveniles held according to age, sex, race, ethnic origin, reason for custody, facility type, and number of staff and educational programs. Class IV

Universe: All state-, county-, and city-operated public juvenile facilities in the United States. These include residential programs and group homes that were (1) in operation on February 2, 1987, (2) housed three or more residents, at least 50 percent of whom were juvenile, and (3) had accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders making up at least one percent of the daily population.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
1,107 cases
600 variables
6,320-unit-long record
1 record per case

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Juvenile detention and correctional facility census, 1988-1989: Public facilities

(ICPSR 9445)

Summary: This survey provides information on the population and characteristics of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the United States. Population data include information on age, sex, type of offense, race, and reason for custody. Facilities data include information on type of facility, staffing, educational and medical treatment programs, physical setting, security arrangements, and financial support and expenditures. Class IV

Universe: All state-, county-, and city-operated public juvenile facilities in the United States. Nonresidential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or nonoffenders, federal juvenile correctional facilities, and juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded.

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

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
1,100 cases
514 variables
5,020-unit-long record
1 record per case

Court case processing

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii

(ICPSR 8042)

Summary: This data collection was compiled in order to analyze, publish, and disseminate statistical information concerning the operation of the criminal justice system at the federal, state, and local levels. Facts are included for an arrested offender showing actions by the police, prosecutor, and court. The individual offender is the unit of analysis, and felony arrests and other related dispositions are included. Class IV

Universe: Population of adults charged with felonies in Hawaii.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
4,253 cases
49 variables
99-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1980: California, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania

(ICPSR 8248)

Summary: The Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) consist of data which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of court action and case disposition. Collected by individual states from existing data, the dataset includes all cases which reached disposition during the calendar year 1980. Data were collected and submitted by California, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. 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. In cases where the offender is charged with multiple offenses, the most serious charge and most serious outcome at each stage of the process (from the offender's point of view) are provided. Individual offenders are also given unique identification which is consistently used when they are involved in subsequent cases. Class II

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
360,676 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1981: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, and Virginia

(ICPSR 8277)

Summary: The Offender Based Transaction Statistics consist of data which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of court action and case disposition. Collected

by individual states from existing data, the dataset includes all cases which reached disposition during the calendar year 1981. Using the individual adult offender as the unit of 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 prosecution, 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. In cases where the offender is charged with multiple offenses the most serious charge and most serious outcome at each stage of the process (from the offender's point of view) are provided. Class II

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
440,036 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1982: California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Minnesota, New York, Virginia, Virgin Islands

(ICPSR 8408)

Summary: This Offender Based Transaction Statistics dataset is the third in a series of data collection efforts which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of court action and court disposition. The first data collection occurred in 1980 (ICPSR 8248), and the second in 1981 (ICPSR 8277). The 1982 data were collected in seven states and the Virgin Islands, and they include all cases which reached disposition during that year. The individual offender is the unit of analysis. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type

of counsel, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. Class II

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
457,190 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1983: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia

(ICPSR 8449)

Summary: This data collection offers statistical information concerning the operation of the criminal justice system at the federal, state and local levels. The data provide selected information on arrested offenders and examine measures taken by the police, prosecutors, and courts to remove offenders from the arrest-prosecution process. The individual adult offender is the unit of analysis, and felony arrests and other related dispositions are included. Class II

Universe: Population of adults charged with felonies in California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Virginia.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
458,902 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1984: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia

(ICPSR 8675)

Summary: OBTS is designed 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. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of 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 offender population. Overall, an assessment of the performance of the adult criminal justice systems in the states included in this dataset can be made. Class II

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.

Note: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked by the ICPSR in order 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.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
531,896 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1985: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia

(ICPSR 8911)

Summary: OBTS is designed 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. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pre-trial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of 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 offender population. Class II

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.

Note: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked by the ICPSR in order 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.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
548,852 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Offender based transaction statistics (OBTS), 1986: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia

(ICPSR 9130)

Summary: OBTS is designed 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. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pretrial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of 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 offender population. Class II

Universe: Legal adults who were processed for felonies by the criminal justice system during the year 1986 and whose cases reached final disposition in 11 states: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Note: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked by ICPSR in order 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.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
587,237 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

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)

Summary: OBTS is designed 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. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pretrial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. These data allow researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of 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 offender population. Class II

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.

Note: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

Restrictions: For certain variables, the data have been masked by the ICPSR in order to maintain the confidentiality of respondents. The original unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be

submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
642,127 cases
60 variables
152-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

State and local probation and parole systems, 1976

(ICPSR 7673)

This study is a census of all state and local probation and parole systems. It was conducted in late 1976 by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data contain information on each agency, including: jurisdiction, funding and operation, employment, and client caseload. There are 93 variables for 3,587 agencies. Class II

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

State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, 1976

(ICPSR 7674)

The study is a census of all state and local prosecutors and civil attorney systems. The data were collected in late 1976 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The study includes information concerning jurisdiction, funding and operation, employment, compensation, policies, and number and type of employees. There are 43 variables for 9,229 agencies. Class II

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, D.C. Cases in the data files were initiated or filed in 1982. Both the Washington, D.C. 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 D.C. 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, D.C.
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, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.
Boland, Barbara and Elizabeth Brady
"The prosecution of felony arrests, 1980." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Boland, Barbara and Ronald Stones
   "The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981."
   Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Print-
   ing 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 jurisdic-
tion, St. Louis. The cases in the data file rep-
resent cases initiated in 1982, defined as
screened, or filed in 1982. The collection in-
cludes disposition data on felonies for which
an initial court charge was filed (cases filed)
and for those felony arrests that were ulti-
mately indicted or bound over to the felony
court for disposition (cases indict). It does not
include information on all felony arrests de-
clined for prosecution. It is, with a few excep-
tions, extracted from the defendant, case,
charge and sentence records. Class IV

Universe: All information stored on a jurisdic-
tion'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 (CASE-
JACK) have been blanked. This is part of a
larger three-part study.

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, D.C.: U.S. Gov-
   ernment Printing Office, 1979.
Boland, Barbara and Elizabeth Brady
   "The prosecution of felony arrests, 1980."
   Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Print-
   ing Office, 1985.

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 as-
sess the levels of racial discrimination and ar-
bitrariness occurring at different levels within
Georgia's capital charging and sentencing
system. Data cover approximately 1,000 mur-
der and voluntary manslaughter cases. Infor-
mation 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 lev-
els of arbitrariness and discrimination in the
capital charging and sentencing system. Vari-
ables include race, sex, and socioeconomic
class as well as crime codes, jury/bench deci-
sions, 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 includ-
ing all known sentence and penalty trial
cases.

Note: Some data fields were blanked due to
problems with confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format with SAS control
cards

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 (in press).
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 on Psychology and Law,* 1990 (in press).
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.

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 (in press).
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.

Baldus, David C., George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.

Procedural reform of jury murder convictions in Georgia, 1970-1978

(ICPSR 9265)

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

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.

Sampling: Nonprobability sample for 1970-1972 and all cases (death and life sentence) convicted of murder at trial from 1973 to 1978.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format with SAS control cards

rectangular file structure
762 cases
160 variables
80-unit-long record
31 record per case

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.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

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

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 United States Department 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, in-

formation 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 include 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 such crimes 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 sub-
    mitted to the National Institute of Justice,
    1987.

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 Oppor-
tunity, concern the effectiveness of legal serv-
ice programs. The data include information
about each agency, its budget, and the char-
acteristics of its clients and personnel. Evalu-
ations of the agencies' effectiveness and op-
eration were made by a visiting observer
based on consultations with staff and commu-
nity 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 (Se-
    ries in Administration and Policy Studies),
    1975.
Nagel, Stuart S.
    "A graphic look at the legal services pro-
    gram." *Frontiers of Economics* 1:118-124,
    1975.

Clarke, Stevens H.

**Alaska plea bargaining study,
1974-1976**

(ICPSR 7714)

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 con-
ducted in Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks,
Alaska, over a two-year period from August
1974 to August 1976. The data were col-
lected from police booking sheets, public fin-
gerprint 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. There are
3,586 cases. The approximately 200 vari-
ables include demographic and social charac-
teristics of the offender, criminal history of the
offender, nature of the offense, evidence, vic-
tim characteristics, and administrative factors
related to the disposition of the case. Class II

Clarke, Stevens H.

Felony prosecution and sentencing in North Carolina, 1981-1982

(ICPSR 8307)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 twelve 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, information 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 control cards. 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

Clements, William H.

Effectiveness of client specific planning as an alternative sentence, 1981-1982: Washington, D.C. and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George counties

(ICPSR 8943)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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.

Cunniff, Mark A.

Penal code citations: Sentencing in 18 American felony courts, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 8396)

Summary: Data for this study concerning felony court sentencing practices were collected from 18 jurisdictions in 15 states. The data collection was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The jurisdictions consisted of cities and counties with an average population of 886,000 persons, making them representative of urban and densely populated suburban areas. Among jurisdictions, the sentencing schemes available to the judiciary varied; both determinate and indeterminate sentencing practices are represented in the sample. The variables include information about the criminal charges, nature of convictions, sentences imposed, terms and location

of prison sentences, and the age of persons sentenced. The data are arranged by jurisdiction into 18 files, each consisting of 20 variables with logical record lengths of 80 characters. The number of records per file varies from 146 to 1,384 with an average of 830 records. Class II

Extent of collection: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Jurisdiction 1
rectangular file structure
731 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Jurisdiction 2
rectangular file structure
509 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Jurisdiction 4
rectangular file structure
1,282 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Jurisdiction 5
rectangular file structure
964 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Jurisdiction 6
rectangular file structure
697 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Jurisdiction 7
rectangular file structure
834 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
Jurisdiction 8
rectangular file structure
945 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Jurisdiction 9
rectangular file structure
610 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
Jurisdiction 10
rectangular file structure
330 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Jurisdiction 11
rectangular file structure
146 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
Jurisdiction 12
rectangular file structure
1,284 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
Jurisdiction 13
rectangular file structure
471 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
Jurisdiction 14
rectangular file structure
1,162 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
Jurisdiction 15
rectangular file structure
1,002 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
Jurisdiction 17
rectangular file structure
800 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
Jurisdiction 18
rectangular file structure
1,204 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 17
Jurisdiction 19
rectangular file structure
871 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18
Jurisdiction 20
rectangular file structure
934 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 19
All jurisdictions
rectangular file structure
14,876 cases
24 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

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 estab-

lish 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 the criminal charges, the type of sentence imposed and the terms of the prison sentence, and optional items such as the characteristics of the offense, case processing, and the defendant. Class IV

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 7 felony offenses. 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 + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
23,389 cases
28 variables
130-unit-long record
2 records per case

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 is operating as a whole in a jurisdiction, and gives a baseline against which the impacts of change to probationary supervision can be measured. The objectives of this study are 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 pro-

bationer 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. Class I

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 + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Probation hearings and new arrests
rectangular file structure
1,601 cases
34 variables
103-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Financial conditions
rectangular file structure
1,161 cases
35 variables
58-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Behavioral conditions
rectangular file structure
1,024 cases
21 variables
34-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Master file on probation
rectangular file structure
2,648 cases
26 variables
47-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Report to the nation on crime and justice: The data." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983.

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners
"The scales of justice: Sentencing outcomes in 18 felony courts." Washington, D.C.: National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1984.

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 United States Department 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 data set: Jacksonville robberies, (N=200); San Diego robberies, (N=200); San Diego burglaries, (N=219); Jacksonville burglaries 1, (N=200); and Jacksonville burglaries 2, (N=200). The Jacksonville burglaries are divided into two separate files which, after merging, form the complete data set. 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 1,660; and Jacksonville burglaries 2,915. Class IV

Forst, Brian and William Rhodes

Sentencing in eight United States district courts, 1973-1978

(ICPSR 8622)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 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 has 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 pre-sentence investigation reports were chosen.

Note: Certain variables have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 27 data files + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

Part 1
PSI: Bank embezzlement
rectangular file structure
561 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
PSI: Bank robbery
rectangular file structure
723 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
PSI: Random other
rectangular file structure
681 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
PSI: Forgery
rectangular file structure
751 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
PSI: Mail theft
rectangular file structure
154 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
PSI: Narcotics
rectangular file structure
726 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
PSI: Income tax
rectangular file structure
636 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
PSI: Bribery
rectangular file structure
602 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
PSI: False claims
rectangular file structure
573 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
PSI: Homicide
rectangular file structure
578 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
PSI: Mail fraud
rectangular file structure
499 cases
187 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
Offense: Bank embezzlement
rectangular file structure
561 cases
94 variables
378-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
Offense: Bank robbery
rectangular file structure
723 cases
86 variables
409-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
Offense: Random other
rectangular file structure
751 cases
85 variables
494-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
Offense: Forgery
rectangular file structure
751 cases
85 variables
386-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
Offense: Mail theft
rectangular file structure
154 cases
74 variables
376-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 17
Offense: Mail fraud
rectangular file structure
480 cases
72 variables
388-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18
Offense: Narcotics
rectangular file structure
726 cases
74 variables
376-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 19
Offense: Income tax
rectangular file structure
636 cases
93 variables
401-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 20
Offense: Bribery
rectangular file structure
602 cases
75 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 21
Offense: False claims
rectangular file structure
573 cases
79 variables
326-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 22
Offense: Homicide
rectangular file structure
578 cases
115 variables
443-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 23
Offense: Add narcotics
rectangular file structure
737 cases
6 variables
15-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 24
AO: Combined
rectangular file structure
4,728 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 25
AO: Bribery
rectangular file structure
776 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 26
AO: Homicide
rectangular file structure
863 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 27
AO: False claims
rectangular file structure
744 cases
28 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Bartolomeo, John
    "Judicial reactions to sentencing guide-
    lines." Washington, D.C.: Department of
    Justice, 1981.
Bartolomeo, John, et al.
    "Sentencing decision making: The logic of
    sentence decisions and the extent and
    sources of sentence decisions." Washing-
    ton, D.C.: Department of Justice, 1981.
Campbell, Davidson, Janet McKernan, and
Mary Laing-McKernan
    "Data documentation for the analysis of
    federal sentencing decisions." Washing-
    ton, D.C.: Institute for Law and Social Re-
    search, 1980.

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 United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. The grant number is 81-IJR-0027.

Summary: The purpose of this study was to
test the utility of a first version of bail guide-
lines. 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 num-
ber of suspects involved, number of different
offenses charged, most serious injury experi-
enced by the victim(s), preliminary arraign-
ment disposition, amount of bail, socioeco-
nomic 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 control cards 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

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 in-
vestigator 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
ante-bellum South Carolina from 1818-1861.
The data were obtained from the Anderson
and Spartanburg counties surviving public re-
cords of the Courts of Magistrates and Free-
holders. Included are variables documenting
the accused crime, verdict, punishment, and
item stolen (if applicable), as well as the de-
fendent's name, sex, status, owner, and date
of the trial. Class IV

Universe: Male and female slaves tried for ac-
cused crimes in Spartanburg and Anderson
counties, South Carolina.

Note: The data contain blanks.

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

Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.

Prosecutors management and information system (PROMIS) data, Washington D.C., 1974-1975

(ICPSR 7643)

These data were generated by the operation of the Prosecutors Management Information System 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, D.C. The data collection effort was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The dataset contains selected variables including type and gravity of the crime, a score reflecting the defendant's past criminal record, and detailed information of the administration of each case. The 1974 data include only sentencing information. The 1974 dataset contains 295 variables for 17,534 cases and the 1975 data have 293 variables for 18,893 cases. Class II

Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.

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 Prosecutor's 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. Department 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 mas-

sive volumes of cases and the assembly line fragmentation of responsibility and control has 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, pre-trial 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, D.C.

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

Kerstetter, Wayne A.

Evaluation of pretrial settlement conference, Dade County, Florida, criminal court, 1979

(ICPSR 7710)

Summary: This study reports on the implementation of a proposal to involve, on a voluntary basis, victims, defendants, and police in judicial plea negotiation conferences in Dade County, Florida. Parts 1-3 (Defendants, Victims and Police Files) consist of questionnaires given to victims, defendants, and police. The questionnaires, administered during 20-minute interviews, were conducted after the case had been completed. The interview instruments were designed to collect data on three major issues: first, the extent to which respondents reported participation in the processing of their cases; second, respondents' knowledge of the way their cases were processed; and third, respondents' views of criminal justice system. Part 4 is a Conference Observation File. During the pretrial settlement conference, an observer wrote 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 eight substantive 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. Part 5 is the Case Information File. Case Information was drawn from court records. It included information on the 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 incarceration, and defendant background information. There are 91 variables for 1,073 cases in the Case Information File, 215 variables for 533 cases in the Conference Observation File, 140 variables for 320 cases in the Defendant File, 153 variables for 353 cases in the Victim File, and 95 variables for 431 cases in the Police File. Class II

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)

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 such topics as negotiation proceedings, relationship between the lawyer and the client, and organizations' influence on the outcome of a dispute. Class IV

Note: Documentation for this collection is machine-readable only. 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 through 0-11 of Comprehensive Datafile 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: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Comprehensive civil litigation reports for mainframe computers
hierarchical file structure in variable blocked
   format
2,000 variables

Part 2
Comprehensive civil litigation reports for micro computers
hierarchical file structure in 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
84-unit-long record
1 record per case

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 Department 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 format

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 McDowall
   "Mandatory sentencing and firearms violence: Evaluating an alternative to gun control." Law and Society Review 17 (1983), 287-318.

Miethe, Terance and Charles A. Moore

Evaluation of Minnesota's felony sentencing guidelines, 1978-1984

(ICPSR 9235)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 prosecutional 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: 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

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.

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 United States Department 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, seriousness of the offense, pleas entered, speed of trial process, and sentencing. The second file contains information gathered from in-court observations focusing on the formal supervision of plea bargaining by judges. There are

approximately 33 variables for each of the 711 court observations. The third file consists of the results of a plea bargaining simulation game. There are 17 variables for each of the 479 cases in the file. Class IV

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 fifty states. Questions were asked concerning the practices of various criminal justice decision makers in the handling of search and seizure evidence since the 1961 Supreme Court decision requiring all states to exclude illegally seized evidence from courtroom proceedings. Questions were also asked concerning the knowledge and values of the respondents, and the use of civil and legal action to deter illegal searches. Of the 250 questionnaire recipients, 113 or 45 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 phenomenon whereby neither favorable attitudes nor favorable opportunities alone lead to representation of the unpopular but the combination of both together does so substantially. The attorneys sample consists of the last practicing lawyer found at every tenth page of the alphabetic sections of the 1970 Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory. There were 239 useable 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) 30 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 questionnaires in 1969 to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and bail project directors in 80 cities. Of the 280 questionnaires mailed, 156 respondents or 56 percent sent back usable questionnaires. The questionnaire recipients were determined by consulting such directories as the American Bar Association Criminal Law Directory and the Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory. Class IV

Related Publications:
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.

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 United States Department 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 control cards

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., Eisenstein, James, and Roy B. Fleming
"Sentencing as a sociopolitical process: Environmental, contextual, and individual level dimensions." Unpublished final report submitted to NIJ, June 30, 1983.
Eisenstein, James, Nardulli, Peter F., and Roy B. Flemming
"Interim report: Explaining and assessing criminal case disposition: A comparative study of nine counties." Unpublished report submitted to NIJ, August 31, 1982.

National Center for State Courts

Criminal case processing in metropolitan courts, 1976

(ICPSR 7750)

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

National Center for State Courts

State court statistics, 1987: [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. Types include civil cases, capital punishment cases, other criminal cases, juvenile cases, administrative agency appeals, and several other types. Class IV

Universe: State appellate and trial court cases in the United States.

Note: Both parts of this collection contain alphabetics. SPSS/PC+ control cards accompany each file.

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

Card image data format

Part 1
Appellate court data
rectangular file structure
94 cases
190 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2
Trial court data
rectangular file structure
183 cases
182 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Related Publication:
National Center for State Courts, Court Statistics Project
"State court caseload statistics: Report 1987." Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1989 (Publication No. R-109).

Pretrial Services Resource Center

National pretrial reporting program, 1988-1989

(ICPSR 9508)

Summary: 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 and what happens during the course of their journey. Offenses were recoded into 14 broad categories that conform to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions. Other variables include sex and 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, and elapsed time events. The unit of analysis is the defendant. Class II

Universe: Felony court filings during February 1988 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 most populous counties, and the second stage was a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each selected county.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data format, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
11,063 cases
103 variables
332-unit-long record
8 records per case

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 United States Department 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 control cards

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.

Sparks, Richard F.

Massachusetts statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1979: Sentencing data

(ICPSR 7909)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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)

The Evaluation of Statewide Sentencing Guidelines project was established to study the development, implementation and use of statewide sentencing guidelines and to report on the perceptions 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 ac-

tual survey was conducted. The inmate background data file, therefore, includes information on both survey respondents and non-respondents. The Inmate Survey Data file contains information on 146 inmates. Frequency distributions for the 209 variables are included in this documentation, as is the survey instrument. Both the Inmate Background Data and the Inmate Survey Data are available in card-image format, with one and five records per case, respectively. Class IV

Sparks, Richard F.

New Jersey statewide criminal justice guidelines evaluation, 1980: Inmate survey data

(ICPSR 7911)

The Evaluation of Statewide Sentencing Guidelines project was established to study the development, implementation and use of statewide sentencing guidelines and to report on the perceptions 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 1980 New Jersey Inmate Survey Data includes 191 variables for each of 157 inmates interviewed. The frequency distributions and survey instrument are included in this documentation. The data are available in card-image format with 4 records per case. Class IV

Toborg, Mary A.

Pretrial release practices in the United States, 1976-1978

(ICPSR 7972)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0038.

Summary: This is Phase II of a larger project to evaluate pretrial release practices. This

study focuses on four major topics: release—rates and types of releases, defendant or case characteristics and their impact on the release decision; court appearance—extent to which released defendants appear in court, factors associated with defendants' failure to appear in court; pretrial criminality—the number of re-arrests during the pretrial period and the factors predicting re-arrest, charges and rates of conviction for crimes committed during the pretrial period; impact of pretrial release programs—effect of programs on release decisions and on behavior of defendants. 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 One is an analysis of release practices and outcomes in eight jurisdictions (Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Dade County, Florida; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Pima County, Arizona; Santa Cruz County, California; and Santa Clara County, California). The pretrial release "delivery systems," that is, the major steps, 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 Two of this study examines the impact of the existence of pretrial release programs on release, court appearance and pretrial release outcomes. For this, 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; Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur), Texas. In Tucson, separate experiments were conducted for felony and misdemeanor cases. The data and documentation are available in OSIRIS and card-image format. Part 1 contains 223 variables for 3,410 records with a logical record length of 362 characters. Part 2 contains 274 variables for 1,598 records with a logical record length of 428 characters. Class II

Welch, Susan and Cassia Spohn

Effects of prior record in sentencing research in a large northeastern city, 1968-1979: [United States]

(ICPSR 8929)

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

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

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.

Courts

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department 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 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 control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
3,590 cases
48 variables
193-unit-long record
3 records per case

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

National judicial reporting program, 1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 9073)

Summary: This data collection tabulates the number of persons convicted of felonies in state courts and describes the sentences these individuals received. 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 felon. Types of offenses committed include homicide, rape, and robbery. Adjudication variables referring to the process between arrest and sentencing are also a part of this dataset. Data can be analyzed on a national level or by the individual counties. Class II

Universe: Sentenced felons in the United States.

Sampling: A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed. At the first stage all counties in the nation were divided into six strata. 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 was selected from each county's official records.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
55,966 cases
66 variables
293-unit-long record
5 records per case

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

National judicial reporting program, 1988: [United States]

(ICPSR 9449)

Summary: This data collection tabulates the number of persons convicted of felonies in state courts and describes the sentences these individuals received. 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 felon. Types of offenses committed include homicide, rape, and robbery. Adjudication variables referring to the process between arrest and sentencing are also a part of this dataset. Data can be analyzed on a national level or by the individual counties. Class II

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/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses were selected from each county's official records.

Note: Users wishing to reconstruct figures in the Bureau of Justice Statistics report based on these data titled "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988" also 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 + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
80,930 cases
71 variables
300-unit-long record
5 records per case

Related Publication:
Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson
"Felony sentences in state courts, 1988."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1990.

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

National survey of court organization: Courts and court division, 1971-1972

(ICPSR 7640)

The study was conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the Government's Division of the Bureau of the Census. Its purpose was to document the existing organization of courts in the 50 states and the District of Columbia as of 1971-1972. The survey covers all appellate courts, courts of general jurisdiction, special courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction. Excluded were justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis, and courts of limited or special jurisdiction located in municipalities or townships with a 1960 population of less than 1,000. The data are stored in a hierarchical fashion with two levels: courts and subdivisions. There are 17,061 records for courts and 20,799 records for subdivisions. The data for courts include: organization of the court; geographic location; type of court; level of government administering the court; number, types, and full- or part-time status of judicial and other personnel; method of appealing cases; location of court records and type of statistics. Data for court subdivisions include: organization of the courts; geographic location; type of court; level of government administering the court; types of jurisdiction; percentage of judges' time spent on types of cases; availability of jury trials; and length of sentence and amounts of fines which may be imposed by the court. This dataset is available either in a hierarchical or a rectangular file. If requesting these data or documentation for the study, please specify the type of file desired so that appropriate documentation can be sent. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"National survey of court organization."
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 2700-00228.

Abt Associates, Inc.

Federal Justice statistics program data, 1978-1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 9296)

Summary: Data in this collection examine the processing of federal offenders. The Docket and Reporting System files 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 Cases Terminated files contain information about defendants in criminal cases filed in the United States federal district court and terminated in the calendar year indicated. Defendants in criminal cases may either be individuals or corporations, and there is one record for each defendant in each case terminated. Data on court proceedings, date the case was filed, date the case was terminated, most serious charge, and reason for termination are included. The Pre-trial Services Data 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 contain information from various parole hearings such as court date, appeal action, reopening decision, sentence, severity, offense, and race and ethnicity of the defendant. Class IV

Universe: For the Docket and Reporting System Data files the universe is all suspects in federal offenses on whose cases 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. Offenders with prison sentences shorter than one year are not eligible for parole.

Note: For users who wish to follow particular defendants as they progress through various federal agencies, a match index file 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 us-

ing the match file with SAS and SPSSX commercial software packages.

Restrictions: Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research.

Extent of collection: 12 data files + SAS control cards

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-3
Federal cases terminated, 1984-1986
rectangular file structure
50,795 to 55,687 cases per part
49 variables
142-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 4-7
Federal docket and reporting system data, 1983-1985
rectangular file structure
49,220 to 181,443 cases per part
85 variables
340-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Federal pretrial services data, 1983-1986
rectangular file structure
101,831 cases
203 variables
444-unit-long record
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
Offenders on supervision, 1984-1986
rectangular file structure
176,366 cases
149 variables
796-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
**Offenders who terminated supervision,
1984-1986**
rectangular file structure
76,612 cases
149 variables
796-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Federal criminal cases, 1980-87: Federal
    offenses and offenders." Washington, DC:
    Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1989.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Pretrial release and detention: The bail re-
    form act of 1984." Washington, DC: Bu-
    reau of Justice Statistics, February 1988.

Abt Associates, Inc.

National indigent criminal defense survey, 1982: [United States]

(ICPSR 8417)

Summary: This survey was conducted to pro-
vide 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 deliv-
ery. Specifically, the three basic objectives
were to provide descriptive data, to assess
the level of response to defense service deliv-
ery requirements, and to facilitate further re-
search. 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 + SPSS control
cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with
SPSS control cards 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

Aikman, Alexander, Mary Eisner Oram,
and Frederick Miller

Use of adjuncts to supplement judicial resources in six jurisdictions, 1983-1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 8979)

Summary: This multi-site data collection
evaluates the impact of judicial adjunct attor-
neys 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 dispo-
sition, and date of disposition. For the ques-
tionnaire data obtained on judges, adjuncts,
and litigating attorneys, information includes
experience with the program, satisfaction,
and ideas for changes. Class IV

Sampling: Sampling procdeures varied by
site. In Tucson all the civil court trial cases dis-

posed 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 control cards

Card image data format with SPSS control cards

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
Phoenix civil case data
rectangular file structure
1,703 cases
36 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Connecticut superior court data
rectangular file structure
217 cases
39 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Connecticut superior court referee data
rectangular file structure
31 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Connecticut superior court attorney data
rectangular file structure
16 cases
36 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Multnomah County circuit court data
rectangular file structure
252 cases
17 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
King County panelist data
rectangular file structure
27 cases
68 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
King County attorney data
rectangular file structure
44 cases
50 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
Pima County pro tem program
rectangular file structure
306 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Pima County jury trial data
rectangular file structure
160 cases
38 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Aikam, Alexander B., Mary Elsner Oram, and Frederick G. Miller
  Friends of the courts: Lawyers as supplemental judicial resources.

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 United States Department 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

Five files contained within the study are being released at this time. These files are described as follows:

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 knowledge 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 non-randomly 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, ages 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, ages 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: The data contain 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 ages 16 and over in Manhattan pretrial detention centers who face at least one current felony charge were sampled.

Church, Thomas W., Jr.

Assessing local legal culture: Practitioner norms in four criminal courts, 1979

(ICPSR 7808)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 12 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. There are 242 cases and 111 variables. The data are available on 187-character logical records. Class II

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 United States Department 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 and 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.

Court Statistics and Information Management Project, National Center for State Courts

State court statistics, 1978-1980

(ICPSR 8280)

The State Court Statistics are the product of the National Center for State Court Statistics. The study was sponsored by the U.S. Department 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:

1. **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.

2. **Criminal disposition in state trial courts:** The variables here 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.

3. **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.

4. **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.

5. 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. Class II

Federal Judicial Center

Federal court cases 1970-1989: Integrated data base

(ICPSR 8429)

Summary: This data collection provides an official public record of the functioning of the federal courts. Gathered from 100 court offices throughout the United States, these data focus on two points in the life of a case, filing and termination, and are grouped into three categories: criminal terminations, appellate terminations, and appellate pending data. The termination data contain information on both filing and termination while the pending data contain only filing information. For the appellate data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for criminal data is a single defendant. Class II

Universe: All federal court cases.

Extent of collection: 64 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-14
Criminal terminations files, 1970-1983
rectangular file structure
39,400 to 62,500 cases per part
46 variables
133- to 134-unit-long records per part
1 record per case

Parts 15-28
Appellate terminations files, 1971-1984
rectangular file structure
12,428 to 31,186 cases per part
80 variables
218-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 29-32
Criminal Terminations, 1984-1987
rectangular file structure
48,400 to 57,700 cases per part
46 variables
133- to 134-unit-long records per part
1 record per case

Part 33
Criminal pending, 1987
rectangular file structure
37,500 cases
46 variables
134-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 34-36
Appellate terminations, 1985-1987
rectangular file structure
31,388 to 34,444 cases per part
80 variables
218-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 37
Appellate pending, 1987
rectangular file structure
26,008 cases
80 variables
218-unit-long record
1 record per case

Parts 38-55
Civil terminations, 1970-1987
rectangular file structure
80,520 to 238,080 cases per part
42 variables
147-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 56
Civil pending, 1987
rectangular file structure
243,240 cases
42 variables
147-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 58
Criminal terminations, 1988
rectangular file structure
56,480 cases
39 variables
122-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 59
Criminal terminations, 1989
rectangular file structure
58,720 cases
39 variables
122-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 60
Criminal pending, 1989
rectangular file structure
46,400 cases
39 variables
122-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 62
Appellate terminations, 1989
rectangular file structure
37,400 cases
64 variables
206-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 63
Appellate data pending, 1989
rectangular file structure
30,040 cases
64 variables
206-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 64
Civil terminations, 1988
rectangular file structure
238,800 cases
30 variables
134-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 65
Civil terminations, 1989
rectangular file structure
235,260 cases
30 variables
134-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 66
Civil pending, 1989
rectangular file structure
242,460 cases
30 variables
134-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

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 which 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 here: 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 non-retired 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, 1984

(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 data collection includes information on lawyers' job descriptions, educational background, psychological characteristics, and basic demographics. Other variables pertain 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. Class III

Universe: Lawyers in the United States in 1984.

Sampling: Three target groups were identified: lawyers 36 years of age and above who were members of the American Bar Association (ABA), all the remaining members of the ABA 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 young lawyers was oversampled.

Note: The principal investigators supplied these data to ICPSR in two formats, SAS and SPSS system files. To facilitate use of the data, both files were converted to raw data by ICPSR. For the SAS format, control cards, raw data, and a machine-readable codebook are provided. For the SPSS format, control

cards and raw data are available. Even
though the same data are contained in the
two raw data files, the total logical record
length varies in the files due to free field for-
mat in SPSS data and listed format in SAS
data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-
readable documentation + SPSS control
cards + SAS control cards

Card image data format with SAS control
cards and SPSS control cards

Part 1
Raw data for SPSS program package
rectangular file structure
2,281 cases
431 variables
80-unit-long record
12 records per case

Part 2
Raw data for SAS program package
rectangular file structure
2,281 cases
431 variables
80-unit-long record
12 records per case

Marvell, Thomas and Carlisle Moody

**State appellate court adaptation to
caseload increase, 1968-1984:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 8262)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-4046.

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 appellate
courts and supply information related to each
change. These changes include (1) adding
judges, law clerks, and staff attorneys, (2) ex-
panding or creating intermediate appellate
courts, (3) reducing panel size, (4) using sum-
mary procedures, (5) curtailing opinion prac-
tices by deciding cases without opinion or un-
published and memo opinions, and (6)
curtailing oral argument length. Class IV

Universe: All state appellate courts in the
United States.

Note: These data are organized in a time-
series cross-sectional design.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,020 cases
260 variables
80-unit-long record
26 records per case

Related Publication:
Marvell, Thomas and Carlisle Moody
    "State appellate court adaptation to
    caseload growth: Final report." Washing-
    ton, D.C.: National Institute of Justice,
    1986.

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, juris-
dictional, and other legal information, includ-
ing the disposition of each case. Requests
may be made for the criminal and/or civil
cases for one or both years. These are ap-
proximately 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.

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 ob-
tained from standard biographical sources; ju-
dicial decision measures were derived from
court records. The study contains non-nu-
meric codes. Variables measure party identifi-
cation, organizational affiliations, judicial deci-
sion scores over a dozen separate areas and
the career history of judges. There are 313 re-

spondents, 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.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics, 1982: [United States]

(ICPSR 8440)

These data describe the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico during calendar year 1982. The data contain all available summary information on children's cases disposed in courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters, delinquency status, and dependency/neglect. 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. Class IV

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics, 1983: [United States]

(ICPSR 8656)

Summary: This data collection describes the volume of juvenile cases disposed of during calendar year 1983 in courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency and dependency/neglect cases) in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. This collection is part of the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts, a record inaugurated in 1926. It furnishes an index of the general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile courts. Class IV

Universe: Delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1983 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

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 non-numeric codes.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
3,087 cases
26 variables
140-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
National Center for Juvenile Justice
"Juvenile court statistics: 1983." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1985.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics, 1984: [United States]

(ICPSR 8940)

Summary: This data collection describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status and dependency cases). This collection is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts, a record inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases. Class IV

Universe: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1984 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
3,093 cases
26 variables
139-unit-long record
1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile court statistics, 1985: [United States]

(ICPSR 9297)

Summary: This data collection describes, in quantitative terms, the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this collection is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases. Class IV

Universe: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1985 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
3,094 cases
26 variables
139-unit-long record
1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice
and Minnesota State Court Administration

Minnesota juvenile court records, 1984-1987

(ICPSR 9447)

Summary: This data collection provides information on the disposition of juvenile court cases (delinquency, status, and dependency) in the state of Minnesota. 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

Universe: Records from the state of Minnesota's courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Minnesota juvenile court data, 1984
rectangular file structure
17,777 cases
56 variables
154-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Minnesota juvenile court data, 1985
rectangular file structure
24,943 cases
56 variables
160-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Minnesota juvenile court data, 1986
rectangular file structure
30,061 cases
56 variables
160-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Minnesota juvenile court data, 1987
rectangular file structure
32,584 cases
56 variables
164-unit-long record
1 record per case

National Center for Juvenile Justice and
Missouri Division of Youth Services

Missouri juvenile court records, 1984-1987

(ICPSR 9448)

Summary: This data collection provides information on each juvenile case disposed in the state of Missouri during calendar years 1984-1987. The Missouri Division of Youth Services within the Department of Social Services began collecting and disseminating juvenile court data in 1975 as the result of legislation

passed by the state. Despite this legislation, no binding laws required the courts to submit data to the Division of Youth Services. In 1980, such a law was passed, and data were first collected in 1982 and 1983. The system was automated in 1984, and these data are now available for public use. The data files provide information on juveniles' progress through the juvenile justice system from the time of referral to juvenile court to final disposition. 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

Universe: Records from the state of Missouri's courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Missouri juvenile court data, 1984
rectangular file structure
48,418 cases
49 variables
105-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Missouri juvenile court data, 1985
rectangular file structure
53,054 cases
49 variables
105-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Missouri juvenile court data, 1986
rectangular file structure
56,847 cases
49 variables
105-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Missouri juvenile court data, 1987
rectangular file structure
57,963 cases
49 variables
105-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
"Juvenile court statistics." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
"Updates on statistics." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.

National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Nebraska juvenile court records, 1975-1987

(ICPSR 8915)

Summary: Data in this collection provide information on the disposition of juvenile court cases in the state of Nebraska. The data files contain individual records on each delinquency, status offense, neglect, and dependency case disposed. Cases processed formally (with a petition) and those handled informally (without a petition) are included for most courts. Records contain a county code, the youth's data 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

Universe: Records from the state of Nebraska's courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

Extent of collection: 13 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Parts 1-13
Nebraska Juvenile court data, 1975-1985
rectangular file structure
4,454 to 6,856 cases per part
40 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
    "Juvenile court report, 1975-1984." Ne-
    braska Clearinghouse #L2500S002, 1976-
    1985.

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)

These surveys represent national studies of
attitudes toward courts and justice. They
sought to measure perceptions of and experi-
ences with local, state and federal courts as
well as general attitudes toward the admini-
stration of justice and legal actors. The gen-
eral objectives of the study were to: 1) deter-
mine the levels of public knowledge of courts;
2) test reactions to situations which might or
might not prompt recourse to courts; 3) deter-
mine the incidence, nature and evaluations of
court experience; 4) describe and account for
evaluations of court performance; 5) indicate
attitudes toward legal actors; 6) indicate reac-
tions to alternative means of dispute resolu-
tion. Two samples were drawn: a national
sample of the general public and a "special
publics" sample of judges, lawyers and com-
munity 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
1,111 respondents in the special publics sam-
ple were interviewed by a special group of
interviewers described as "retired business
executives specially trained to interview lead-
ership groups." All interviews took place from
October to December 1977. There are 10 re-
cords per respondent in the general public
sample and 9 per respondent in the special
publics sample. Class I

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"
    (a summary report), 1978.

Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc.
    "The public image of courts: A national sur-
    vey of the general public, judges, lawyers
    and community leaders" (complete re-
    port), 1978.

Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission

Pennsylvania sentencing data, 1977, 1980, 1983

(ICPSR 8327)

The Pennsylvania Sentencing Data have in-
formation 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 misde-
meanors, excluding driving under the influ-
ence. 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 in-
formation, and socioeconomic status of the
defendant. The logical record length of the
data is 80 characters. Class IV

Rowland, C.K.

Federal district court civil decisions, 1981-1987: Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City

(ICPSR 9367)

SUMMARY: These data describe unpub-
lished civil cases filed and terminated in the
three federal district courts of Detroit, Michi-
gan, Houston, Texas, and Kansas City, Mis-
souri, between 1981 and 1987. The data
were collected to enable researchers to meas-
ure the relative influence of local legal environ-
ments 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 na-

ture 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.

Spaeth, Harold J.

United States supreme court judicial database, 1953-1988 terms

(ICPSR 9422)

Summary: This data collection encompasses all aspects of United States Supreme Court decision-making from the beginning of the Warren Court in 1953 to the completion of the most recent term of the Rehnquist Court. Variables in this database concern six distinct aspects of the Court's decisions. (1) Identification variables include case citation, docket number, unit of analysis, and number of records per unit of analysis. (2) Background variables offer 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 cover date of oral argument, reargument date, decision date, term of Court, chief justice, and natural court. (4) Substantive variables include multiple legal provisions, authority for decision, issue, issue areas, and direction of decision. (5) Outcome variables supply information on form of decision, disposition of case, winning party, declaration of unconstitutionality, and multiple memorandum decisions. (6) Voting and opinion variables pertain to the vote in the case and the direction of the individual justices' votes. Class IV

Note: This data collection contains both numeric and alphanumeric fields.

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

Logical record length data format and SPSS export file

Part 1
Court raw data file
rectangular file structure
9,976 cases
188 variables
555-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
SPSS export file
80-unit-long record

Part 3
Codebook
80-unit-long record

Related Publication:
Spaeth, Harold J., and Jeffrey A. Segal
   "Decisional trends on the Warren and Bur-
   ger courts: Results from the supreme
   court data base project." *Judicature* 72
   (1989), 103-107.

United States Sentencing Commission

Monitoring of federal criminal sentences, 1987-1989

(ICPSR 9317)

Summary: Two databases of federal criminal
cases sentenced under the Sentencing
Guidelines and Policy Statements of the Sen-
tencing Reform Act of 1984 comprise this
data collection. The first database includes all
cases received by the United States Sentenc-
ing Commission that had sentencing dates
between November 1, 1987 and December
31, 1988 and were assessed as constitu-
tional. Constitutionality compares each case's
sentencing date, circuit, district, and judge to
provide uniformity in reporting the cases. The
cases are categorized as New Law, with all of-
fenses occurring after the November 1, 1987
Guidelines, or as Mixed Law, with at least one
count occurring after the Guideline effective-
ness date and other counts prior to the Guide-
lines. This database contains 6,129 New Law
cases and 94 Mixed Law cases. The second
database includes all cases received as of
November 8, 1989 that were sentenced be-
tween January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1989. It
contains 9,233 New Law and 127 Mixed Law
cases. Class IV

Universe: All federal criminal court cases en-
tering the court system between 1987 and
1989.

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

Logical record length data format

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

Related Publication:
*United States Sentencing Commission
   Annual report, 1988.*

United States Sentencing Commission

Organizations convicted in federal criminal courts, 1988: [United States]

(ICPSR 9513)

Summary: The data describe offense and
sentencing characteristics for organizations
sentenced in federal district courts in 1988.
The purpose of the collection was to shape
the guidelines development process of the
United States Sentencing Commission. The
Commission's primary function is to inform
federal courts of sentencing policies and prac-
tices that include guidelines prescribing the
appropriate form and severity of punishment
for offenders convicted of federal crimes.
Court-related variables include primary of-
fense 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 organi-
zation 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.
Class IV

Universe: All organizational defendants sen-
tenced in federal district courts during 1988.

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

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
328 cases
80 variables
999-unit-long record
1 record per case

Vera Institute of Justice, New York City

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

(ICPSR 7832)

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 incomegenerating behavior of its participants to reduce their subsequent criminal activity. Eligible defendants must agree to attend mandatory counselling 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 New York City 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 experimental 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 Crimi-

nal 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 counselling 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

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 of judges on the role of courts in American society. The role of courts, rather than encompassing issues of policymaking, 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

Criminal justice system

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

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Annual files, 1971-1979

(ICPSR 7618)

The data were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. There is a separate dataset for each fiscal year beginning in 1970-1971. Data were collected for all state and county governments, all municipal governments with a population over 10,000, and a sample of municipal governments with a population under 10,000. The survey was accomplished using both field compilation and mail canvass. The variables include identification of each government, number of full and part-time employees, level of full- and part-time payroll, current expenditure, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures for six sectors: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections and other. There are approximately 8,000 records in each file. Data and documentation for fiscal years 1971-1975 were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related Publication:
U.S. Department of Commerce. U.S. Bureau of the Census
    "Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. One publication for each year.

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

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1982

(ICPSR 8382)

These data are taken from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's 1982 Census of Governments. The census on governmental and public employment provides data on expenditure and employment, by function, of federal, state, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and other special districts). Information is included on total employment, total police protection, police protection with arrest powers, other police protection, judicial-legal employment, corrections employment, total expenditures, police protection expenditures, judicial-legal expenditures, and corrections expenditures. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 803 characters. There are 80 variables and 321 cases. Class II

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

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1983

(ICPSR 8455)

Summary: These data were compiled from the United States Census Bureau's 1983 surveys of governmental finances and employment, which provide information on expenditure and employment, by function, of the federal, state, and local governments. Federal government financial data for this collection were obtained from those data contained in the Budget of the United States for the Fiscal Year 1985. State and large county and city finance statistics were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official re-

ports and records. Federal government civilian employment data were gathered from records maintained by the United States Office of Personnel Management. A mail survey generated the data for state and local governments. Class II

Sampling: There are 321 agencies included in this file which are extracted from the Annual Survey of Governments, 1983 Finance Statistics (ICPSR 8448) dataset.

Universe: Federal, state, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts).

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
321 cases
78 variables
782-unit-long record
13 records per case

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

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)

Summary: These data collections present public expenditure and employment data pertaining to criminal justice activities in the United States. 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 inter-governmental 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. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection. 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 universities and colleges.

Extent of collection: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards for each collection

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
321 cases
96 variables
480 to 489-unit-long records
8 records per case

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

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system [United States]: Extract file, 1987

(ICPSR 9396)

Summary: This file provides data on federal, state, and local governmental expenditures and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. Information is supplied on police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional institutions and agencies. Variables describing each of these criminal justice functions include number of and payroll for full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees, current total and general expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures. Class II

Universe: Local governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments, modified by

the addition or deletion of governments going into or out of existence since 1982.

Sampling: Larger governments were selected with certainty. Smaller governments were selected using probability sampling based on a ratio of governmental expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures and indebtedness of all noncertainty governments in specified groups.

Note: The data contain alphabetic variables.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable codebook + SPSS Control Cards.

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
321 cases
81 variables
708-unit-long record
10 records per case

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

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system: Longitudinal file, 1971-1979

(ICPSR 7636)

In order to facilitate cross-temporal analysis, the ICPSR has merged variables common to each yearly Employment and Expenditure file into a single dataset. Units for which there is no coverage in a particular year have missing data codes padded for that year's variables. For a description of survey coverage, variables and related publications, see ICPSR 7618. Class II

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

Justice assistance data for the United States: Individual units and estimates, 1988

(ICPSR 9446)

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), Department of Jus-

tice. 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. Class II

Universe: All state and county governments, all municipal and township governments with 10,000 or more population, and special campus police of public universities and colleges in the United States.

Sampling: A probability sample in which the chance of selection is based on the relative size of a government's expenditure for police protection as provided in the 1982 Census of Governments.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS Control Cards for each

Part 1
Individual units
rectangular file structure
7,328 cases
182 variables
1,175-unit-long record
15 records per case

Part 2
Estimate file
rectangular file structure
366 cases
167 variables
840-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

National justice agency list, 1980

(ICPSR 7858)

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 the file. The master file contains information for ten separate sectors: Prosecution and Civil Attorney Sector, Public Defender Sector, Law Enforcement Sector, Court Sector, Probation and Parole Sector, Juvenile Correc-

tions Sector, Local Adult Corrections Sector, State Adult Corrections Sector, Other Justice Agencies Sector, and Federal and Indian Tribal Sector. The ICPSR has separated the master file into ten subfiles, corresponding to the ten sectors in the master file. Every file has variables containing the names and addresses of agencies in that sector and information relevant only to the agencies within the sector. The original survey of criminal justice agencies was conducted in January of 1970 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Each county in the United States and each municipality and township with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons was surveyed to identify the names and addresses of the criminal justice agencies and institutions controlled by local government. The survey was conducted by mail canvass for the governmental units mentioned above. In addition to the mail survey, the Bureau of the Census collected information on state-level governments and counties with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more and for cities with a 1960 population of 300,000 or more through in-house research methods. The reference information included a variety of published government documents such as budget statements, organization manuals, and state, county, and municipal directories. Class II

Part 1
Courts
There are 10,000 courts listed. In addition, State government agencies are also included. Variables include court structure, type of jurisdiction the court has, and the location of court records. This file has 28 variables and 20,092 records, each with a logical record length of 205.

Part 2
State adult correctional facilities
There are 791 facilities listed. Variables include type of institution, agency employment size, sex of inmates and funding code. There are 31 variables in this file.

Part 3
Public defender agencies
There are 746 agencies listed. Variables include type of agency, type of cases handled, agency employment size and funding code. There are 31 variables in this file.

Part 4
Probation and parole agencies
There are 3,575 agencies listed. Variables include type of system, agency client caseload, agency employment size and funding code. There are 31 variables in this file.

Part 5
"Other" agencies
There are 1,788 agencies listed. Variables include type of services and agency employment size. There are 37 variables in this file.

Part 6
Local jails
There are 3,495 local jails listed. Variables include sex of inmates, number of female inmates, inmate population and funding code. There are 31 variables in this file.

Part 7
Prosecution and civil attorney agencies
There are 8,562 agencies listed. Variables include type of agency, types of cases prosecuted, agency employment size, number of attorneys, and funding code. There are 31 variables in this file.

Part 8
Federal and Indian tribal agencies
There are 1,215 agencies listed. Variables include type of justice sector, employment size, and funding code. There are 28 variables in this file.

Part 9
Law enforcement agencies
There are 19,298 agencies listed. Variables include type of agency, employment size, and number of sworn police. There are 30 variables in this file.

Part 10
Juvenile and correctional facilities
There are 1,019 facilities listed. Variables include type of facility, sex of residents, resident population, and employment size. There are 30 variables in this file.

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Justice agencies in the United States" (summary report). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

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

National justice agency list, 1985

(ICPSR 8489)

Summary: The National Justice Agency List, 1985 is a master name and address file created and maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The file contains information for the Prosecution and Civil Attorney Section, Public Defender Section, Law Enforcement Section, Court Section, Probation and Parole Section, Juvenile Corrections Section, Local Adult Corrections Section, Other Justice Section, and Federal and Indian Tribal Section. Class IV

Universe: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
60,826 cases
38 variables
360-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

National justice agency list, 1986

(ICPSR 8692)

Summary: This list has been updated by adding various surveys conducted in the past three years. They are: the 1984 State Correctional Facilities Survey, the 1986 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Survey, the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, and the 1986 Directory Survey of General Jurisdiction Courts. The prison sector has also been updated using the recently published American Correctional Association Directory. The populations section has been updated by replacing the old populations with 1984 populations for cities and townships and 1985 estimated populations for the remaining agencies. Class IV

Universe: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Note: This collection is a complete update to ICPSR 7858 and 8489.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
59,975 cases
39 variables
360-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Justice agencies in The United States" (summary report). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

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

National justice agency list, 1987

(ICPSR 9482)

Summary: The National Justice Agency List, 1987 is a master name and address file created and maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The file contains information for the following topics: 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 professional and total employees. Class IV

Universe: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
61,408 cases
40 variables
360-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Justice agencies in the United States" (summary report). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

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

Survey of expenditures for criminal justice agencies [United States]: Full file and extract file, 1985

(ICPSR 8650)

Summary: This dataset presents public expenditure and employment data on criminal justice activities in the United States. Information on employment, payroll, and expenditures is provided for police, courts, prosecutors' offices, and corrections agencies. Specific variables are 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: Probability sampling in which the relative size of a government's criminal justice expenditure as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments determines its probability of selection. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection. 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 universities and colleges.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Full
rectangular file structure
7,276 cases
166 variables
1,153-unit-long record
19 records per case

Part 2
Estimate
rectangular file structure
366 cases
143 variables
691-unit-long record
11 records per case

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 both 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 programs 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 employ-

ing 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 respsonsible 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 United States Department 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 1982-83 and 1983-84, 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 1982-83 has 1,348 cases and a logical record length of 567, the file for 1983-84 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 United States Department 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 groups were surveyed: 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

Feyerherm, William H.

Individual responses to affirmative action issues in criminal justice agencies, 1981: [United States]

(ICPSR 9311)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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.

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 United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is JYFRP-81-C0126.

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 data sets in the study, the PSI data set based on pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports, and the Parole data set based on Parole Commission records. The PSI data set describes each offender's demographic background, criminal history, and court entry/exit history. The Parole data set 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 control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

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, D.C.: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1982.

Hakim, Simon

Impact of casino gambling on crime in the Atlantic City region, 1970-1984

(ICPSR 9237)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC, 1985.

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 United States Department 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.

Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics

Law enforcement assistance administration profile data, [1968-1978]

(ICPSR 8075)

The Office of Justice Programs File (PRO-FILE) System was designed for the automated storage and retrieval of information describing Office of Justice Programs spon-

sored 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, and 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

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 United States Department 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 United States 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

rectangular file structure
75 cases
52 variables
93-unit-long record
1 record per case

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 (forthcoming).

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 United States Department 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, nonmunicipal 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 control cards

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
366 cases
343 variables
2,621-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

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 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 5 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 sixth file which contains only the "core" variables present in all 5 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. There are 6 OSIRIS dictionaries, 6 datasets, and 6 data maps available per year, corresponding to the 6 forms noted above. Data are available in OSIRIS and card-image formats. A machine-readable codebook gives the percentage distributions of all variables as well as a year-to-year cross reference table organized by item number, question number, and variable number for 1976-1981, and by item number alone for 1982. Class II

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1976

(ICPSR 7927)

The 1976 sample of public and private high school students includes a total of 16,677 respondents.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1977

(ICPSR 7928)

The 1977 nationally representative sample of public and private high school students includes a total of 18,436 respondents. This is the third survey in this series.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1978

(ICPSR 7929)

The 1978 sample includes a total of 18,924 respondents. This is the fourth survey of the series.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1979

(ICPSR 7930)

The fifth survey in the series contains responses from 16,662 students from the nationally representative sample of public and private high school students.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1980

(ICPSR 7900)

In the 1980 wave, 16,524 students were questioned.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1981

(ICPSR 9013)

This is the seventh in the continuing series of annual surveys of high school seniors in the U.S. The 1981 nationally representative sample of public and private high school students includes a total of 18,267 respondents.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1982

(ICPSR 9045)

The eighth survey questioned 18,348 public and private high school students from a nationally representative sample.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1983

(ICPSR 8387)

The 1983 sample of public and private high school students include 16,947 respondents.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1984

(ICPSR 8388)

The 1984 sample of public and private high school students include 16,499 respondents.

Related Publications:
Bachman, J.G. and L.D. Johnston
    "The monitoring the future project: Design and procedures." Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1978.
O'Malley, P.M., J.G. Bachman, and L.D. Johnston
    "Period, age, and cohort effects on substance use among American youth: 1976-1982." Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1983.

Johnston, L.D., J.G. Bachman, and P.M. O'Malley
    "Student drug use, attitudes, and beliefs: National trends, 1975-1981." DHHS Publication No. ADM 83-1260, 1982.

Monitoring the future: A continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth, 1985

(ICPSR 8546)

Summary: The eleventh annual survey in the Monitoring the Future series continues that series' exploration of changes in many important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. A nationally representative sample of high school seniors was asked to respond to a set of drug use and demographic questions. In addition to these "core" questions, which were included in all five questionnaire forms, each of the forms sought student response to questions on certain other subjects. These included attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and family plans. Class II

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: National multistage sample.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Form 1 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,312 cases
650 variables
663-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2
Form 2 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,329 cases
354 variables
367-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3
Form 3 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,299 cases
364 variables
377-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 4
Form 4 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,278 cases
323 variables
337-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 5
Form 5 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,284 cases
392 variables
405-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 6
Core variables
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)

Summary: This is the twelfth annual survey undertaken in this series that examines the changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyles among American youth. Class II

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: National multistage sample.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Form 1 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,188 cases
661 variables
676-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2
Form 2 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,174 cases
360 variables
373-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3
Form 3 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,148 cases
369 variables
382-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 4
Form 4 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,120 cases
325 variables
339-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 5
Form 5 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,083 cases
395 variables
408-unit-long record
6 records per case

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)

Summary: This is the thirteenth annual survey in this series that examines values, lifestyles, and behaviors among American youth. Class II

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: National multistage sample.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Form 1 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,375 cases
673 variables
689-unit-long record
9 records per case

Part 2
Form 2 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,368 cases
377 variables
390-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 3
Form 3 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,358 cases
369 variables
382-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 4
Form 4 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,376 cases 337 variables
351-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 5
Form 5 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,366 cases
395 variables
408-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 6
Form 6 questionnaire
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)

Summary: This is the fourteenth annual survey in the Monitoring the Future series, a data collection effort designed to explore changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The study has two objectives. 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 objective, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Several questions relate to respondents' use of drugs—for example, use of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, marijuana, hashish, psychedelic drugs, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, cocaine, crack, heroin, and other narcotics. Also included are questions on parents' marital status and education, as well as respondents' religious preferences, school activities, political beliefs and preferences, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and mental and family plans. Additional questions probe for respondents' attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, and changing roles for women. Demographic information on respondents such as race, sex, education, and marital status are supplied. Class II

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample is divided into five subsamples consisting of approximately 3,359 respondents. 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.

Extent of collection: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Form 1 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,386 cases
673 variables
689-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2
Form 2 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,356 cases
377 variables
390-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 3
Form 3 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,364 cases
369 variables
382-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 4
Form 4 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,358 cases
341 variables
355-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 5
Form 5 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
3,331 cases
396 variables
408-unit-long record
6 records per case

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)

Summary: This is the fifteenth annual survey in the Monitoring the Future series, a data collection effort designed to explore changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The study has two objectives. 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 objective, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Question topics related to drug use include respondents' use of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, marijuana, hashish, psychedelic drugs, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, cocaine, crack, heroin, and other narcotics. Also included are questions on parents' marital status and education, as well as respondents' religious preferences, school activities, and political beliefs and preferences. Additional questions probe for respondents' attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, chang-

ing roles for women, educational aspirations, and occupational aims along with their marital and family plans. Demographic information on respondents such as race, sex, education, and marital status are supplied. Class II

Universe: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

Sampling: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample is divided into five subsamples consisting of approximately 2,857 respondents, 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.

Extent of collection: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Core variables
rectangular file structure
17,142 cases
117 variables
130-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Form 1 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,872 cases
675 variables
691-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 3
Form 2 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,866 cases
377 variables
390-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 4
Form 3 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,847 cases
369 variables
382-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 5
Form 4 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,854 cases
341 variables
355-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 6
Form 5 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,852 cases
395 variables
408-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 7
Form 6 questionnaire
rectangular file structure
2,851 cases
387 variables
400-unit-long record
6 records per case

Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen

Adult criminal careers in New York, 1972-1983

(ICPSR 9353)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 criminal offenses 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 from 1972 to 1986. 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 individuals 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. Class IV

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 hierarhically in two levels: (1) a person record, and (2) one or more arrest records. Number of records per case varies in each of the two data files. 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

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

Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen

Adult criminal careers, Michigan: 1974-1977

(ICPSR 8279)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-99-0121.

Summary: These data are intended to develop estimates of the extent and variation of individual offending. The data were taken from the computerized criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included are the adult criminal records of individuals 17 years of age and older arrested in Michigan from 1974 to 1977. The primary criterion for inclusion in the sample was at least one arrest in Michigan for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft. Once sampled, the arrest history includes data on ALL recorded arrests through 1977, regardless of offense type. The full dataset includes records for 41,191 individuals for a total of 200,007 arrests. The dataset is organized by individual, including demographic aspects of the individual (birth date, state of birth, sex, and race) followed by information from the individual's arrest record in chronological order. The arrest records include the date of arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence. Because the data are organized by individual, they are suitable for longitudinal analyses of individual offending patterns over a long period of time. The data are contained

In one file with 57 variables for 241,198 cases. Class IV

Debro, Julius

Research on minorities, [1981]: Race and crime in Atlanta and Washington, D.C.

(ICPSR 8459)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 United States Department 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 seven and include place in birth order, physical development, family constellation, socio-economic 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.

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976

(ICPSR 8375)

This dataset contains parent and youth data for the first wave of the National Youth Survey. Youths and one of their parents or legal guardians were interviewed in early 1977 about events and behavior occurring during calendar year 1976. Included is information on demographics 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, and drug use. The National Survey of Youth was supported by the Center of Studies of Crime and Delinquency, NIMH, and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 80 characters. There are 11 cards per case. Class III

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977

(ICPSR 8424)

Parent and youth data for the second wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375). Youths and their parents or legal guardians were interviewed in early 1978 about events and behavior which had occurred in 1977. The second wave of the study was funded jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration). Because of the funding arrangement, the interview schedules used in Wave I and Wave II are slightly different; e.g., there are differences in the "drug use" section. 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, and community involvement. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 80 characters. There are 963 variables. Class III

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978

(ICPSR 8506)

Summary: Parent and youth data for the third wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection which includes data for youth interviewed in 1979 about events and behavior of the preceding year, 1978. The first wave was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375) and the second wave was conducted in 1977 (ICPSR 8424). 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, and community involvement. Class III

Universe: Youth in the United States.

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

OSIRIS and card image data formats

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
900 variables
1,368-unit-long record
21 records per case

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979

(ICPSR 8917)

Summary: Parent and youth data for the fourth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), and the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506). Data are available 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, and community involvement. Class IV

Universe: High school aged youth in the United States.

Note: In the documentation, variable names are preceded by the code "Y4" to indicate the fourth wave of youth data. The data are contained in 15 80-column records or "cards". Missing data are coded as blank, and "Don't know" responses are coded as blank, unless otherwise indicated.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
720 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Related Publication:
Elliott, Delbert, David Huizinga, and Ageton
  Explaining delinquency and drug use. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1985.

Elliott, Delbert

National youth survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980

(ICPSR 9112)

Summary: Parent and youth data for the fifth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. American youths and their parents were interviewed in early 1981 about current events and behavior that occurred during the previous year. Data are available 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 towards deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, and community involvement. Class IV

Universe: Youths in the United States.

Sampling: National sample of American youth population selected by area probability sampling.

Note: The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), and the fourth wave in 1979 (ICPSR 8317). Variable names are preceded by the code "Y5" to indicate the fifth wave of youth data. Missing data are coded as blank. "Don't know" responses are coded blank, unless otherwise indicated.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
1,725 cases
689 variables
80-unit-long record
15 records per case

Farrington, David P.

Cambridge study in delinquent development [Great Britain], 1961-1981

(ICPSR 8488)

Summary: These data were collected in order to test several hypotheses about delinquency. The principal investigator examined socioeconomic conditions, schooling, friendship, parent-child relationships, extracurricular activities, school records, and criminal records. He also performed psychological tests to determine the sources 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. Class II

Sampling: The major part of the sample was chosen by taking all boys aged eight to nine who were on the registers of six state primary schools located within a one mile radius of a research office which had been established.

Universe: Population of young male children from a working class urban area.

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. Telephone 01144-223-335384 or 01144-223-870597.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
411 cases
880 variables
1,090-unit-long record
15 records per case

Figlio, Robert M., Paul E. Tracy, and Marvin E. Wolfgang

Delinquency in a birth cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958-1986

(ICPSR 9293)

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 collection includes a file that offers basic demographic information on each cohort

member such as sex, race, date of birth, church membership, age, and socioeconomic status. In addition, two files supply offense data, one pertaining to offenses committed while a juvenile and the other detailing offenses as an adult. 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. Class IV

Universe: All children born in Philadelphia during 1958.

Note: When using the file on juvenile offenses, users should exclude from analyses any records of offenses committed when the offender was over 17 years of age. All records included in the juvenile file represent police contacts. Only a subset of these cases represents true offenses or violations of the Pennsylvania Crime Code. The variable EVENTYPE 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 "=" sign. For example, "1001 = COUNTERFEIT" represents a true offense, while "2624 = *RUNAWAY" represents a police contact only.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length and card image data format

Part 1
Demographic cohort data
rectangular file structure
27,160 cases
28 variables
84-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Juvenile offense data
rectangular file structure
19,145 cases
96 variables
225-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Adult offense data
rectangular file structure
9,057 cases
109 variables
252-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Survey of young adults: 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort Follow-up
rectangular file structure
782 cases
Approx. 900 variables
80-unit-long record
50 records per case

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 seventeen offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then to detail the circumstances of each offense they reported. Sixteen of the offenses matched the list presented in the 1967 study; an additional offense, marijuana use, was 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

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).

Haapenan, Rudy and Carl F. Jesness

Early identification of the chronic offender, [1978-1980: California]

(ICPSR 8226)

This Study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-IJ-AX-0114.

Summary: The 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 on three samples of delinquent youths who had been incarcerated in California Youth Authority institutions during the decade of the 1960s. 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 1980. The unit of analysis in this dataset is the individual offender and the numbers of cases in the three samples are 1,715, 982, and 210. There are two files per sample. 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. Each case has 56 arrest variables. The samples have differing numbers of variables for the background information.
Class IV

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 nonprofessional offenders. The data consist of actual autobiographical accounts of offenses committed 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 students in three offerings of an undergraduate criminology class.

Note: This dataset is a machine-readable 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.

Loeber, Rolf

Screening of youth at risk for delinquency in Oregon, 1980-1985

(ICPSR 9312)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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.

National Institute of Justice,
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug use forecasting in 20 cities in the United States, 1987-1988

(ICPSR 9477)

Summary: This data collection investigates the level of drug use among drug offenders and monitors changes in drug use trends. These data address the following topics:

(1) types of drugs used by offenders, (2) level of dependency on drugs, (3) offenders' reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, (4) whether drug use is related to certain types of offenses, and (5) the relationship between offender-reported drug use and urinalysis findings. The data also reflect the arrestee's current charge, self-reported drug use, and age at first drug use. Demographic variables supplied include age of arrestee, ethnicity, sex, education, marital status, and employment status. The drugs tested for include marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Questions about recent and past use, age at first use, and length of dependency were asked for each drug the arrestee reported ever having tried. Other topic areas covered by the data include type of offense for which arrested, injection history, drug and alcohol treatment history, and treatment needs. The unit of observation is the individual. Class IV

Universe: Drug arrestees in 20 cities in the United States

Sampling: The probability sample representing male arrestees in the 20 cities is 10,554. All female arrestees (3,261) in only 14 cities were included.

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

Logical record length data format and SPSSX export file

Part 1
Raw data
rectangular file structure
13,815 cases
184 variables
351-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
SPSSX export file
rectangular file structure
13,815 cases
184 variables
80-unit-long record

Paternoster, Raymond, et al.

Youths and deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina, 1979-1981

(ICPSR 8255)

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 deviancy, and perceived certainty of punishment. Class IV

Universe: Youth from nine high schools in Columbia, South Carolina.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
3,882 cases
164 variables
80-unit-long record
19 records per case

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Jeff Tayman

Illegal immigration and crime in San Diego and El Paso counties, 1985-1986

(ICPSR 9330)

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 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 of 1964 and 1979. The subjects were interviewed in a twelve-wave panel study beginning in their sophomore year 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 which concern Careers and Vietnam Experiences. Class IV

Shannon, Lyle W.

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City ecological data

(ICPSR 8164)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0013.

These data are intended to be used in conjunction with the **Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts** (ICPSR 8163). These data are organized into 2 different types, Block data and Home data. The Block Dataset contains the characteristics of each block in Racine for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970 as selected from the U.S. Census of Housing for each of these years. The data are presented for whole blocks for each year and for blocks agglomerated 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 onto any of the files described in the **Juvenile delinquency adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts** codebook. The Home datasets contain selected variables from the block data files merged with the cohort police contact data or the cohort interview data. The Home datasets represent the merged files used by the Principal Investigator for his analysis and are included here only as examples of how the files from the cohort data may be merged with the block data. Class IV

Shannon, Lyle W.

Juvenile delinquency and adult crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three birth cohorts

(ICPSR 8163)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 84-IJ-CX-0013.

Summary: This data collection contains data on juvenile delinquency and adult crime for three birth cohorts in Racine, Wisconsin. The three birth cohorts are 1942, 1949, and 1955. The 1942 cohort consists of 1,352 persons, the 1949 cohort of 2,099 persons, and the 1955 cohort of 2,676, a total of 6,127 persons. These data are organized into 3 basic types of datasets: 1) Individual-level "Police contact" data for all 3 cohorts, 2) Individual-level interview and contact data for the 1942 and 1949 cohorts, and 3) Individual-level contact data classified by age for all three cohorts, "Age-by-Age" data. There are 8 data files in all. The individual-level contact data sets, referred to as the "police contact data," contain equivalent data for all three cohorts. The data consist of the type and frequency of police contacts by individuals as well as the date, location, and number of the first contact. Individual cohort members are the units of analysis. The interview datasets contain data on police contacts as well as a number of variables measured during personal interviews with a sample of the 1942 and 1949 cohorts. The interview variables include retrospective measures of the respondent's perception of his or her past police contacts, attitudes toward the police, and a variety of other variables such as socioeconomic status and age at marriage. The "age-by-age" dataset contains juvenile court and police contact data classified by age. The data are organized into three equivalent datasets, one for each cohort, and the individual cohort member is the unit of analysis. In contrast to the cohort data, however, the police contact data are organized according to the age of the cohort member at the time of the contact(s). Thus variables have been constructed which measure and summarize the number, type(s), and seriousness of contacts at a given age. These datasets also contain detailed data on the type(s) of disposition(s) received by cohort members at various ages. Class II

Singer, Simon I.

Deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law, 1974-1984

(ICPSR 9324)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 the 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 to monthly arrests of juveniles aged 13 to 15 years in Philadelphia, 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 collected by individual police jurisdictions that reported monthly arrests to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Class IV

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

Card image data format

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

Related Publication:
Singer, S.I., and D. McDowall
    "Criminalizing delinquency: The deterrent effects of the New York juvenile offender law." *Law and Society Review* 22 (1988), 521-535.

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 non-residential 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 Trusts 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)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 studied 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. Information on the personal characteristics of offenders and their offenses were collected from the New York State Department of Correctional Services. The data for both mental health history and drug treatment history were obtained from computerized client records maintained by the New York State Office of Mental Health. Class IV

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

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Offender data
rectangular file structure
1,308 cases
37 variables
66-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Criminal record data
rectangular file structure
9,697 cases
6 variables
20-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Mental health data
rectangular file structure
3,365 cases
6 variables
20-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.

Widom, Cathy Spatz

Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior in a midwest metropolitan area of the United States, 1967-1988

(ICPSR 9480)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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, information 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 abused/neglected, 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. Class IV

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: The data contain duplicate case numbers. Parts 2 and 3 appear to contain a large amount of missing data. The data apply only to reported and substantiated cases of childhood victimization. Misdemeanor criminal behavior for individuals may not show up in the records checked.

Extent of collection: 5 data files

Card image data format

Part 1
Demographic
1,575 cases
6 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Abuse/neglect
rectangular file structure
908 cases
28 variables
80-unit-long record
3 records per case

Part 3
Family and perpetrator
rectangular file structure
908 cases
30 variables
80-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 4
Adult criminality
rectangular file structure
2,578 cases
8 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Juvenile criminality
rectangular file structure
1,101 cases
5 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin

Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-1963: Individual file

(ICPSR 7729)

Delinquency in a birth cohort in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-1963: Offenses file

(ICPSR 7729)

This is a study of the delinquent behavior of 9,945 males who were born in 1945 and resided in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from at least their tenth to their eighteenth birthdays. Data were collected for the years 1945-1963 from police, court and school records. Information was obtained on the extent and seriousness of delinquent activities, educational progress, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The data collection effort began in 1964 and the data are arranged in two files: one by individuals and one by offenses. The first file contains 9,944 records and has approximately 50 variables and the second file contains the 10,214 offenses committed by the subjects, with approximately 40 variables for each case. Class II

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 re-
lationships between the conditions of chil-
dren's lives and measures of child develop-
ment, and to examine the effects of marital
disruption on the development of children and
on the operation of single and multi-parent
families. Information is provided on the child's
well-being, family, experiences with family dis-
ruption, behavior, physical health, and mental
health. Class IV

Universe: Children living in households in the
48 contiguous states between the ages of
seven and eleven, or born between Septem-
ber 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 relation-
     ships, and behavioral problems in chil-
     dren." *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).

Governmental response to crime

Jacob, Herbert

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

(ICPSR 8076)

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 5 parts: Baseline, Ten City, Local Ordinances, State Laws, and Media Data. There are eighteen files: five contain SPSS control statements and the remaining thirteen 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 ten 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 covers 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

Pogue, Thomas F.

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

(ICPSR 7973)

Summary: Emerging from the tradition of econometric models of deterrence and crime, this study attempts to obtain improved estimates of how crime rates are affected by the apprehension and punishment of persons charged with criminal activity. This study employs available statistical techniques to estimate relationships between sanction levels and reported crime rates for particular geographic areas (states and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—SMSAs) and to assess the extent to which estimated relationships can be plausibly interpreted as evidence that the sanctions have deterrent effects. Exploiting a richer data base than has been previously available in limited cross-sectional samples, it was possible to test for lags in the response of crime rates to sanction levels; the stability of the relationships estimated from data for individual cross section years; and the hypothesis that adults respond differently to sanctions than do juveniles. Only property crimes (burglary, larceny, robbery, and auto theft) were considered. This data collection is contained in two files. State Data consists of a state data panel of observations from each of the 50 states covering the years 1960-1977. The approximately 484 variables

contain information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served, and probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels and income levels; sentencing statutes, prison population levels and estimated capacity; and state and local expenditures for police protection. SMSA Data consists of SMSA panel for 77 SMSAs covering the years 1960-1977. The approximately 232 variables contain information on crime rates, clearance rates, length of time served and probability of imprisonment; socioeconomic factors such as unemployment rates, population levels and income levels; and taxation and expenditure information. Class II

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 United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 83-IJ-CX-K050.

Summary: The goal of this data collection was to answer three basic questions about the Crime Stoppers (CS) program, a program encouraging citizen involvement in averting crime and apprehending suspects. First, how does Crime Stoppers work in theory and in practice? Second, what are the opinions and attitudes of program participants toward the Crime Stoppers program? Third, 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

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.

Illegal corporate behavior

Block, Michael K. and Fredrick C. Nold

Deterrent effects of antitrust enforcement [United States]: The ready-mix concrete industry, 1970-1980

(ICPSR 9040)

Summary: These data were collected to explore the relationship between profit levels in the concrete industry and the antitrust enforcement activities undertaken by the United States 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.

Clinard, Marshall B. and Peter C. Yeager

Illegal corporate behavior, 1975-1976

(ICPSR 7855)

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. The dataset is available in card image and OSIRIS formats. Class II

Note: This study was originally called **Illegal corporate behavior, 1979.** However, it has now been retitled to reflect the date of collection and analysis of the data, rather than the date of publication.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

Part 1
Economic analysis data file
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

Wheeler, Stanton, David Weisburd, and Nancy Bode

Nature and sanctioning of white collar crime, 1976-1978: Federal judicial districts

(ICPSR 8989)

Summary: This data collection, one of only a small number available on federal white collar crime, focuses on white collar criminals and the nature of their offenses. The data contain descriptive information about the defendant including age, sex, marital status, past criminal history, neighborhood environment, education, and employment history. Further information is provided on the source of conviction, offense category, number of counts in the indictments, maximum prison term and maximum fine associated with the offense, the duration and geographic spread of the offense, number of participants, number persons arrested, number of businesses indicted, and spouse's employment. The defendant's socioeconomic status is measured using the Duncan index. The data are limited to crimes committed solely by convicted individuals and do not include defendants that are organizations or groups. Class IV

Universe: Convicted white collar criminals in federal judicial districts representing metropolitan centers, specifically, Central California, Northern Georgia, Northern Illinois, Maryland, Southern New York, Northern Texas, and Western Washington.

Sampling: A random sample of federal crime offenders convicted of one of ten statutory offenses including securities fraud, antitrust violations, bribery, bank embezzlement, mail and wire fraud, tax fraud, false claims and statements, credit and lending institution fraud, postal theft, and postal forgery was drawn from several judicial districts. All offenders convicted of securities fraud and antitrust cases in all of the federal districts during the three fiscal years were examined, thus yield-

ing a sample containing a higher proportion of these offenders.

Note: The appendices mentioned in the documentation are not presently available. The data in columns 452-467 and 471-483 are undocumented. The FBI, PSI and Docket variables have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SAS control cards

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
1,910 cases
296 variables
483-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:

Weisburd, D., S. Wheeler, N. Bode, and E. Waring
  The nature and sanctioning of white collar crime, forthcoming.
Wheeler, S., and M.L. Rothmann
  "The organization as weapon in white collar crime." *Michigan Law Review* 80 (1982), 1403-1426.
Wheeler, S., D. Weisburd, and N. Bode
  "Sentencing the white collar offender: Rhetoric and reality." *American Sociological Review* 47 (1982), 641-659.

Official statistics

Baumer, Terry and Michael D. Carrington

Robbery of financial institutions in Indiana, 1982-1984

(ICPSR 9310)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 banking 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 nonvictim 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. Na-

tions 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

Card image data format

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 "Criminalite et developpement economique: Une analyse internationale longitudinale." *Annales de Vacresson* 22 (1985), 13-31.
Simon, Rita J., and Sandra Baxter *Women and violent crime.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1989.

Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Homicides in Chicago, 1965-1981

(ICPSR 8941)

Summary: This dataset contains information on every homicide in Chicago Police Depart-

ment 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

Universe: All homicides in Chicago Police Department murder analysis files from 1965 through 1981.

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 collection: 1 data file

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
12,875 cases
54 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Bureau of the Census,
U.S. Department of Commerce

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)

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

Bureau of the Census,
U.S. Department of Commerce

County and city data book [United States], 1988

(ICPSR 9251)

Summary: This collection presents in computer-readable form the data items used to produce the corresponding printed volume of the COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. Included is a broad range of statistical information, made available by federal agencies and national associations, for counties, cities, and places. Information also is provided for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and for the United States as a whole. The dataset is comprised of seven files: a county file, a city file, and a place file, with footnote files and data dictionaries for both the county and the city files. The county data file contains information on areas such as age, agriculture, banking, construction, crime, education, federal expenditures, personal income, population, and vital statistics. The city data file includes variables such as city government, climate, crime, housing, labor force and employment, manufactures, retail trade, and service industries. Included in the place data file are items on population and money income. Class IV

Universe: The universe varies from item to item within the files, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments, etc.

Note: Users are advised that the codebook that the Census Bureau has issued for use with this dataset is a preliminary one and does not include codes and definitions for states, counties, and cities. The codes and definitions may be listed off the tape or users may refer to other sources such as the printed version of the COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. For each case in the Counties Data file, there are two 1,239-character records.

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

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Counties data
rectangular file structure
3,191 cases
215 variables
1,239-unit-long record
2 records per case

Part 2
Counties data dictionary
rectangular file structure
98-unit-long record

Part 3
Counties footnotes
rectangular file structure
19-unit-long record

Part 4
Cities data
rectangular file structure
1,008 cases
132 variables
1,498-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Cities data dictionary
rectangular file structure
86-unit-long record

Part 6
Cities footnotes
rectangular file structure
20-unit-long record

Part 7
Places data
rectangular file structure
9,593 cases
4 variables
125-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of
Commerce
    "County and city data book, 1988." Wash-
    ington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Of-
    fice, n.d.

Uniform crime reports series

The Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled
the Uniform Crime Reports to serve as peri-
odic nationwide assessments of reported
crime not available elsewhere in the criminal
justice system. By 1980, there were approxi-
mately 16,000 law enforcement agencies con-
tributing reports either directly or through their
state reporting program. The agencies re-
ported the number of offenses that became
known to them on a monthly basis, according
to the Crime Index categories of serious of-
fenses: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggra-
vated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and mo-
tor vehicle theft. This count is taken from a
record 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), "per-
son arrested", or other law enforcement re-
lated information. The Uniform Crime Reports
study descriptions that follow this summary
are organized by the years covered in each
particular dataset rather than by ICPSR study
number.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reporting program data:
[United States]

(ICPSR 9028)

Data from the FBI Uniform Crime Report
(UCR) Master tapes which cover every
monthly return submitted by law enforcement
agencies in the United States have been ex-
panded to include 1975 through 1988.

Part 1: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1980
Part 2: Property stolen and recovered,
    1980
Part 3: Supplementary homicide report
    (SHR), 1980
Part 4: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1980

Part 5: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1981
Part 6: Property stolen and recovered,
    1981
Part 7: Supplementary homicide report
    (SHR), 1981
Part 8: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1981
Part 9: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1982
Part 10: Property stolen and recovered,
    1982
Part 11: Supplementary homicide report
    (SHR), 1982
Part 12: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1982
Part 13: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1979
Part 14: Property stolen and recovered,
    1979
Part 15: Supplementary homicide report
    (SHR), 1979
Part 16: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1979
Part 17: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1983
Part 18: Property stolen and recovered,
    1983
Part 19: Supplementary homicide report
    (SHR), 1983
Part 20: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1983
Part 21: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1978
Part 22: Property stolen and recovered,
    1978
Part 23: Supplemental homicide report,
    1978
Part 24: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1978
Part 26: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1984
Part 27: Property stolen and recovered,
    1984
Part 28: Supplemental homicide report,
    1984
Part 29: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1984
Part 30: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1977
Part 31: Property stolen and recovered,
    1977
Part 32: Supplementary homicide report,
    1977
Part 33: Police employee (LEOKA) data,
    1977
Part 35: Offenses known and clearances
    by arrest, 1985
Part 36: Property stolen and recovered,
    1985

Part 37: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1985
Part 38: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1985
Part 39: **Property stolen and recovered,**
1976
Part 40: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1976
Part 41: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1976
Part 44: **Property stolen and recovered,**
1986
Part 45: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1986
Part 46: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1986
Part 49: **Offenses known and clearances**
by arrest, 1976
Part 50: **Offenses known and clearances**
by arrest, 1986
Part 51: **Offenses known and clearances**
by arrest, 1975
Part 52: **Property stolen and recovered,**
1975
Part 53: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1975
Part 54: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1975
Part 55: **Offenses known and clearances**
by arrest, 1987
Part 56: **Property stolen and recovered,**
1987
Part 57: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1987
Part 58: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1987
Part 59: **Offenses known and clearances**
by arrest, 1988
Part 60: **Property stolen and recovered,**
1988
Part 61: **Supplementary homicide report,**
1988
Part 62: **Police employee (LEOKA) data,**
1988

All these data were collected at the agency
level with the exception of the data for the
Supplementary Homicide Report which were
collected at the incident level. Information on
victims and offenders such as gender, race,
age, relationship, and circumstances is in-
cluded for each homicide "incident." Incidents
are identified by homicide type, month of oc-
currence, ORI code, situation type, and popu-
lation size and group. For the agency-level
data, agencies are identified by FBI ORI
code, geographic region, state, population
size and group, and an alphabetic agency
name variable. The data within each general
file type have fixed record lengths with the ex-
ception being the Supplementary Homicide
Report which has variable length records. Be-

cause some parts of this data collection are
very large, these data are normally available
only in OSIRIS and logical record length for-
mats. Class II

Related Publications:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Depart-
ment of Justice
"Crime in the United States: Uniform crime
reports for the United States-1980." Wash-
ington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Of-
fice, 1981. [Annual publication]
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Depart-
ment of Justice
"Uniform crime reporting handbook."
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Print-
ing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reporting program data
[United States], 1966-1976

(ICPSR 7676)

For the years 1966-76, the data are in two
files per year. The data included in Part I are
arranged in 11 files, one for each year, with
1,129 variables per year. There are also 11
files of data in Part II, one file for each year,
with 328 variables per year. Class III

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reporting program data
[United States]: County level arrest
and offenses data, 1977-1983

(ICPSR 8703)

Summary: The files in this collection contain
counts of arrests and offenses for UCR index
crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, bur-
glary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County
populations are also reported. Class III

Universe: Local law enforcement agencies in
the United States.

Note: Data have been aggregated to the
county level. Within each county, data for
agencies reporting six to eleven months of in-
formation were weighted to produce 12-
month equivalents. Agencies reporting less
than six months of data were excluded from

the aggregation. Data from agencies report-
ing only statewide figures were allocated to
counties proportionate to their share of the
state population.

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

Related Publication:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Depart-
ment of Justice
    "Uniform crime reporting handbook."
    Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Print-
    ing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

**Uniform crime reporting program data
[United States]: County level arrest
and offenses data, 1984**

(ICPSR 8714)

Summary: The files in this collection contain
counts of arrests and offenses for UCR index
crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, bur-
glary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County
populations are also reported. Class III

Universe: Local law enforcement agencies in
the United States.

Note: Data have been aggregated to the
county level. Within each county, data for
agencies reporting six to eleven months of in-
formation were weighted to produce 12-
month equivalents. Agencies reporting less
than six months of data were excluded from
the aggregation. Data from agencies report-
ing only statewide figures were allocated to

counties proportionate to their share of the
state population.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length and card image data
formats

Part 1
Arrest, 1984
rectangular file structure
3,125 cases
19 variables
83-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Offenses, 1984
rectangular file structure
3,119 cases
17 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Depart-
ment of Justice
    "Uniform crime reporting handbook."
    Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Print-
    ing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

**Uniform crime reporting program data
[United States]: Detailed arrest and
offense data for 321 counties, 1988**

(ICPSR 9470)

Summary: The files in this collection contain
counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and
Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, as-
sault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, for-
gery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weap-
ons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol
abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew
violations, and runaways. County populations
are also reported. Data are included for 321
counties in the United States. Class III

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the
United States.

Sampling: Counties were selected in order to
match those chosen for the **National Judi-
cial Reporting Program, 1988** (ICPSR
9449) sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Note: 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. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population. 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), by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 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

Logical record length data format

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 4
Crimes reported, 1988
rectangular file structure
321 cases
17 variables
73-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson
    "Felony sentences in state courts, 1988."
    Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1990.

Bureau of Justice Statistics
    "Felony sentences in state courts, 1986."
    Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
    "Uniform crime reporting handbook."
    Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports: County level arrest and offense data, 1986

(ICPSR 9119)

Summary: The files in this collection contain tabulations of arrests and offenses for Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County populations are also reported. Class III

Universe: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Note: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six 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 proportionate to their share of the state population.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image and logical record length data formats

Part 1
Arrests, 1986
rectangular file structure
3,133 cases
19 variables
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Offenses, 1986
rectangular file structure
3,129 cases
17 variables
79-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
   "Uniform crime reporting handbook."
   Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1988

(ICPSR 9335)

Summary: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways. County populations are also reported. Class III

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Note: 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. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Arrests, all ages, 1988
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
240-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Arrests, adults, 1988
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
240-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Arrests, juveniles, 1988
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
240-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

Related Publications:
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, 1986."
   Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9163)

Summary: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Index crimes and other offenses committed by adults and juveniles. Types of offenses include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations are also reported. Class III

Universe: The 75 most populous counties in the United States.

Note: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

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

Related Publication:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
"Uniform crime reporting handbook."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for 121 counties in the United States, 1986

(ICPSR 9226)

Summary: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for index crimes and other offenses committed by adults and juveniles. Types of offenses include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations are also reported. Class III

Note: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population. A related data collection containing a subset of these data is available from ICPSR under the title Uniform crime reports: Arrest data for the 75 most populous counties in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9163).

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

Part 2
Juveniles
rectangular file structure
121 cases
49 variables
238-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
"Uniform crime reporting handbook."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
"Felony sentences in state courts, 1986."
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports: County level detailed arrest and offense data, 1985 and 1987

(ICPSR 9252)

Summary: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations also are reported. Class III

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Note: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce twelve-month equivalents. Data from agencies re-

porting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

Extent of collection: 8 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Arrests, all ages: 1985
rectangular file structure
3,131 cases
53 variables
242-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Arrests, adults: 1985
rectangular file structure
3,131 cases
53 variables
242-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Arrests, juveniles: 1985
rectangular file structure
3,131 cases
53 variables
242-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Crimes reported: 1985
rectangular file structure
3,130 cases
17 variables
73-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Arrests, all ages: 1987
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
245-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Arrests, adults: 1987
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
245-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
Arrests, juveniles: 1987
rectangular file structure
3,132 cases
53 variables
245-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
Crimes reported: 1987
rectangular file structure
3,130 cases
17 variables
74-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
    "Uniform crime reporting handbook."
    Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
    "Felony sentences in state courts, 1986."
    Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice

Uniform crime reports, 1966-1976: Data aggregated by standard metropolitan statistical areas

(ICPSR 7743)

A new file has been added to the Uniform Crime Reports collection. This dataset utilizes the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports statistics gathered from 1966-1976. It consists of an aggregation of all relevant law enforcement reporting agencies into Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and corresponding approximate aggregations of crime rates and dispositions. Each case in this file is part of a SMSA, with data including annual statistics of eight index crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft). There are 291 SMSA's 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

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice
and Bureau of the Census,
U.S. Department of Commerce

Uniform crime reports, 1958-1969, and county and city data books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged data

(ICPSR 7715)

This dataset includes selected variables and cases from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, 1958-1969, and the County and City Data Books for 1962, 1967, and 1972. Data are reported for all U.S. cities with a population of 75,000 or more in 1960. The data were taken from a dataset originally created by Alvin L. Jacobson, with further processing by Colin Loftin. They were prepared for use in the ICPSR's Workshop on Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field during the summer of 1978. Data taken from the Uniform Crime Reports include numbers for each year on: the number of homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. Also included is the Total Crime Index, which is the simple sum of all the crimes listed above. Certain variables which describe population characteristics and city finances have been taken from the 1962, 1967, and 1972 County and City Data Books. The dataset contains 162 variables for 172 cases. Class II

Related Publication:
Jacobson, Alvin L.
   "Crime trends in southern and non-southern cities: A twenty-year perspective." *Social Forces* (September 1975), 226-242.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice

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)

Summary: 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. Each year, this information is reported in four types of files: (1) Offenses Known and Clear-

ances by Arrest, (2) Property Stolen and Recovered, (3) The Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and (4) Police Employee (LEOKA) data. This collection contains Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest data and includes monthly information on the number of Crime Index offenses reported, the number of offenses cleared by arrest or other means, and the number of adults and juveniles arrested in cities with populations over 250,000. The counts include all reports of Index Crimes (excluding arson) received from victims, from officers who discovered infractions, or from other sources. Class II

Extent of collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
129 cases
1,458 variables
4,508-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
   "Crime in the United States: Uniform crime reports for the United States—1988." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
   "Uniform crime reporting handbook." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Fox, James Alan and Glenn L. Pierce

Uniform crime reports [United States]: Supplementary homicide reports, 1976-1983

(ICPSR 8657)

Summary: These uniform crime reports supplementary homicide 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. 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. In 1983, 97 by jurisdictions that submitted supplementary homicide data

to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
Coverage in 1976 had been 88. Class IV

Universe: Homicides in the United States
from January 1976 through December 1983.

Note: These data were restructured, reformat-
ted, and cleaned at the Center for Applied So-
cial Research, Northeastern University, Bos-
ton, Massachusetts.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + SPSS con-
trol cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS
control cards

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

Greenberg, David F.

Age cohort arrest rates, 1970-1980

(ICPSR 8261)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. The grant number is 82-IJ-CX-0025.

Summary: The data for this collection were
gathered from the 1970 and 1980 Census
and the 1970 through 1980 Uniform Crime
Reports. The unit of analysis in this dataset is
cities. Included in the dataset are population
figures and arrest frequencies for selected
crimes for Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois;
Denver, Colorado; Knoxville, Tennessee; San
Jose, California; Spokane, Washington; and
Tucson, Arizona. There are two files for each
city listed above. One file contains arrest data
for males and females of all ages, and the
other file contains population data by sex and
age. The population data files have 247 vari-
ables, while the arrest files contain 1,470 vari-
ables. Arrest data are collected for the follow-
ing crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery,
aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor
vehicle theft, other assaults, arson, forgery,
fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandal-
ism, weapons, prostitution, other sex of-
fenses, opium abuse, marijuana abuse, gam-
bling, family offenses, drunk driving, liquor
law violations, drunkenness, disorderly con-
duct, vagrancy, and all other offenses com-
bined. The files both have logical record
lengths of 80. Class IV

Gurr, Ted Robert and Erika Gurr

Crime in western societies, 1945-1974

(ICPSR 7769)

These data were collected from national sta-
tistical 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 pos-
sible. There are approximately 67 variables
for each case including percent yearly
change and population-weighted measures of
the incidence of each offense. Class II

Related Publications:
Gurr, Ted Robert
   "Crime trends in modern democracies
   since 1945." *International Annals of Crimi-
   nology* 16 (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 Amer-
   ica.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications,
   1979.

Hellman, Daryl A. and James Alan Fox

Census of urban crime, 1970

(ICPSR 8275)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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

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, 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 control cards that are associated with two of the data files. One file has a printed codebook, and the final file contains SPSS control cards followed by data. 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 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 socio-economic 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 control cards; and a second has SPSSx control cards. A third file contains the data. The logical record length of the data is 80 characters. There are approximately 80 variables. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail files, 1968-1978 [Volume I], 1979-1980 [Volume II], 1981-1982 [Volume III], 1983-1984 [Volume IV], 1985 [Volume V], and 1986-1987 [Volume VI]

(ICPSR 7632)

The Mortality detail files, which document all deaths in the United States, are presented in five groupings: data for 1968-1978, data for 1979-1980, data for 1981-1982, 1983-1984, and 1985. The 1968-1978 Mortality detail files contain information on all deaths registered on individual death certificates in the United States from 1968 through 1978. Detailed geographic and personal items as well as data on the cause of death are included. Personal information includes the month and day of death, the sex of the deceased, the detailed age of the deceased at the time of death, the decedent's place of residence and place of

death, and whether or not an autopsy was performed. Cause of death information is recorded using codes from the International Classification of Diseases (9th Revision). The 1968-1978 datasets each have a total of 35 variables. Each year has a logical record length of 80 characters. The 1979-1980 data files contain information on all deaths registered on individual death certificates in the United States for the years 1979-1980 and transmitted to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This volume differs from Volume I of the Mortality detail files, 1968-1978 because of changes in Cause of Death Definitions incorporated in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). Because of these changes, codebooks and data are not directly comparable between volumes, although attempts were made to standardize coding whenever possible. In addition to differences in cause of death codes, the 1979 and 1980 data include several variables not available for the 1968-1978 period. They 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. Therefore, there are 38 variables in the 1979 and 1980 datasets each with a logical record length of 86 characters. With these exceptions, the data are similar in structure and content to the 1968-1978 data. For the 1980 dataset, NCHS revised its SMSA codes using the 1980 Census SMSA codes. A list of these revised SMSA codes is appended to the codebook. For most years included in this dataset, there are close to two million records. For example, there are 1,930,082 records in the 1968 dataset and 1,993,137 records in the 1980 dataset. A few years, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975, only contain approximately 160,000 records.

Note: A special subset of data, the **Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968-1978, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8224)** was made by ICPSR through the Criminal Justice Archive. This dataset includes all registered deaths that were caused by events other than disease including accidents, war, natural events, and homicide. The reason-for-death codes and the number of variables in Volume I are different from those in Volume II. Volumes I and II, 1968-1980, are Class I. Volumes III, IV, V, and VI, 1981-1987, are Class IV.

Extent of collection: 20 data files + machine-readable documentation

OSIRIS and card image data formats for the years 1968-1980, logical record length for the years 1981-1987

Part 6
1972
rectangular file structure
983,001 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
1973
rectangular file structure
1,975,126 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
1974
rectangular file structure
1,936,476 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
1975
rectangular file structure
1,895,135 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
1976
rectangular file structure
1,911,907 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
1977
rectangular file structure
1,902,106 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
1978
rectangular file structure
1,930,627 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
1969
rectangular file structure
1,921,990 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
1970
rectangular file structure
1,922,966 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
1971
rectangular file structure
1,929,476 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
1968
rectangular file structure
1,930,082 cases
35 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 17
1980
rectangular file structure
1,993,137 cases
38 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18
1979
rectangular file structure
1,916,776 cases
38 variables
86-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 19
1981
rectangular file structure
1,981,309 cases
59 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 20
1982
rectangular file structure
1,977,957 cases
59 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 21
1983
rectangular file structure
2,022,190 cases
59 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 22
1984
rectangular file structure
2,942,304 cases
59 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 23
1985
rectangular file structure
2,089,378 cases
53 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 24
1986
rectangular file structure
2,108,384 cases
67 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 25
1987
rectangular file structure
2,126,342 cases
67 variables
159-unit-long record
1 record per case

National Center for Health Statistics

Mortality detail file: External cause extract, 1968-1978, 1979-1980

(ICPSR 8224)

The Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract is a special subset of data prepared from the Mortality Detail File 1968-1980 (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 Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA-8). The Cause of Death codes for the 1979-1980 data are derived from the Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases (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

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

Uniform crime reports: National time series community-level database, 1967-1980

(ICPSR 8214)

The Uniform Crime Reports National Time Series Data, 1967-1980 include 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 tapes. Of particular interest are weapon-specific robbery and assault variables; types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and clearances by arrest (or other exceptional means) of adults and juveniles for each offense sub-type. Both monthly and annual 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. Class II

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. Class IV

Universe: All law enforcement agencies in the United States from 1965 to 1983.

Note: These data are organized in rectangular format with variable length records. The longest LRECL 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 A. Zahn

Trends in American homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-level supplementary homicide reports

(ICPSR 8676)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0092.

Summary: This study was carried out in order 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 as well as 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. Class IV

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

Logical record length data format

Part 1
1968
rectangular file structure
11,957 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1969
rectangular file structure
12,918 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
1970
rectangular file structure
13,039 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
1971
rectangular file structure
15,323 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
1972
rectangular file structure
15,832 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
1973
rectangular file structure
17,124 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
1974
rectangular file structure
18,632 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
1975
rectangular file structure
18,642 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
1976
rectangular file structure
16,821 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
1977
rectangular file structure
18,300 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
1978
rectangular file structure
18,941 cases
37 variables
132-unit-long record
1 record per case

Vandaele, Walter

**Participation in illegitimate activities:
Ehrlich revisited, 1960**

(ICPSR 8677)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is J-LEAA-006-76.

Summary: This study re-analyzes 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 non-whites in the population, percentage of population in the SMSA, sex ratio, and place of occurrence. Two sanction variables are also included: 1) the probability of imprisonment, and 2) the average time served in prison when sentenced (severity of punishment). Also included are: per capita police expenditure for 1959 and 1960, 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 Incapacitation: Estimating the effects of criminal sanctions on crime rates*. Washington, D.C.: 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 Survey: National Sample 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, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.
Wolfgang, Marvin E., et al.
"The sourcebook of crime severity ratios for core-item offenses." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Zahn, Margaret A. and Marc Riedel

Nature and patterns of homicide in eight American cities, 1978

(ICPSR 8936)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 79-NI-AX-0092.

Summary: This data set 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, age, gender, race, place of birth, marital status, living arrangements, occupation, socioeconomic 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 including 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. Class IV

Universe: Cases in the United States defined by each city's police department and medical examiner as homicide.

Sampling: A purposive sample of eight cities was selected based on geographic region, population size, and whether their eleven-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 Chicago, where a 50 percent systematic random sample of homicide cases was drawn.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + SPSS control cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

rectangular file structure
1,748 cases
214 variables
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Riedel, M., M. Zahn, and L.F. Mock
"The nature and patterns of American homicide." Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Zimring, Franklin E. and James Zeuhl

Robberies in Chicago, 1982-1983

(ICPSR 8951)

Summary: These data examine the factors that cause victim injury and death in robberies. The study investigated the relationship of victim and offender, place of event, relationship to drugs, weapon used, sex of victim, resistance to assailant, incidence of injury and/or death, and the clearance patterns of the offense. The researchers constructed narratives of criminal events from police records and, in the cases of death, from interviews with police conducted while an investigation was still in progress or shortly after it concluded. The data consist of the actual narrative accounts. Class IV

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: This dataset is a machine-readable text file. Records per case varies depending on the length of the narratives. In Part 1 there are from 3 to 70 80-character records per case. In Parts 2 and 3 the number of records per case ranges from 2 to 70.

Extent of collection: 3 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Robberies with homicides
rectangular file structure
95 cases
2 variables
80-unit-long record

Part 2
Homicides with no apparent motive
rectangular file structure
142 cases
2 variables
80-unit-long record

Part 3
Robberies with injury
rectangular file structure
346 cases
2 variables
80-unit-long record

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.

Police

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department 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 Jus-
tice 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

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

**Law enforcement management and
administrative statistics (LEMAS), 1987**

(ICPSR 9222)

Summary: This survey, the first in the Bureau
of Justice Statistics' new program on Law En-
forcement Management and Administrative
Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on
three types of general purpose law enforce-
ment agencies: state police, local police, and
sheriffs' departments. Data from the primary
state police agency in each of 49 states (Ha-
waii 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 depart-
ment, average salary levels for uniformed offi-
cers, and other matters relating to manage-
ment and personnel. Class II

Universe: All United States state law enforce-
ment agencies and city and township law en-
forcement agencies.

Sampling: State law enforcement agencies
and city and township law enforcement agen-
cies 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 agen-
cies. 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 stra-
tum was added for the LEMAS survey to rep-
resent 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 in-
cluded in the survey. The second stage units
were municipal and township law enforce-
ment 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 agen-
cies were included in the sample. The final
weight assigned to each case was the in-
verse of its probability of selection.

Note: The LEMAS survey will be repeated in
1990 and every three years thereafter. 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. 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 + SPSS control cards

OSIRIS and card image data formats, with SPSS control cards for each

rectangular file structure
2,907 cases
508 variables
1,434-unit-long record
21 records 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.

Bayley, David

Effectiveness of police response: Denver, 1982

(ICPSR 8217)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0042.

Summary: This data collection contains data on 330 domestic violent events. The data were collected between March 1981 and September 1982. There are several parts to this collection. The first deals with information about domestic assault incidents taken from the persons involved in such incidents. Interviews were conducted with all parties to the domestic assault. Included here are such items as socioeconomic and demographic attributes of the suspect and victim, their relationship (husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend, lover, divorced, separated), the nature of the argument that spurred the assault, the presence or absence of physical violence, and the nature and extent of police contact in the incident. In addition to data on the individuals involved in the disputes, police arrest records were also documented. The date of the crime, the ethnicity of the participants, the presence or absence of alcohol or drugs, a weapon, and a police assault in the incident were also recorded. This data collection has nine files and there are over 100 variables. Class IV

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 United States
Department 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.

Dunford, Franklyn W., David Huizinga,
and Delbert Elliott

**Domestic violence experience in
Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987**

(ICPSR 9481)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection
was to corroborate the Minneapolis Domestic
Violence Experiment (1984) finding 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, or no
warrant? Based on three data sources, domestic violence cases in the three sectors of
Omaha, Nebraska were assigned to one of five
experimental treatments: mediation, separation, arrest, warrant, or no warrant. Data for victim reports were collected from three interviews
of the victims conducted one week, six months,
and 12 months after the domestic violence inci-

dent. 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 self-esteem, locus of control, welfare dependency, changes in the relationships between suspect and victim, characteristics of police action taken, extent of the victim's injury, and extent of drug use by the victim and suspect. The following demographic variables are included in the data: race, age, sex, income, occupational status, and marital status. Class IV

Universe: Domestic violence cases in Omaha, Nebraska.

Sampling: Two-stage random sampling design.

Note: By design, the sample was confined to misdemeanor domestic violence incidents. Conclusions cannot be generalized to more serious forms of assault.

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Card image data format

Part 1
One-week data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
506 variables
80-unit-long record
10 records per case

Part 2
Six-month data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
690 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Part 3
Twelve-month data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
704 variables
80-unit-long record
13 records per case

Part 4
Police report data file
rectangular file structure
577 cases
45 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
Six-month police record search data file
1,154 cases
1,034 variables
80-unit-long record
22 records per case

Part 6
Twelve-month police record search data file
rectangular file structure
1,154 cases
1,034 variables
80-unit-long record
22 records per case

Related Publication:
Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott "The Omaha domestic violence police experiment" (final report to the National Institute of Justice). Boulder, CO: University of Colorado at Boulder, Institute of Behavioral Science, 1989.
Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott "The Omaha domestic violence experiment." *Criminology* 28 (1990), 183-206.

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 United States Department 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

Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department

Police response time analysis, 1975

(ICPSR 7760)

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 control cards available for each file. Class IV

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)

Summary: This data collection examines gang and non-gang 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 non-gang offenses and offenders. Two separate data files are available, 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). Class IV

Universe: Homicides and violent crimes in five small California jurisdictions.

Sampling: Separate gang-designated and non-gang-designated samples were selected from cases that included at least one named or described suspect between the ages of 10 and 30.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Card image data format

Part 1
Incidents
rectangular file structure
273 cases
94 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Participants
rectangular file structure
1,006 cases
8 variables
80-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.

Martin, Susan

Improving evidence collection through police-prosecutor coordination in Baltimore, 1984-1985

(ICPSR 9290)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 control cards

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 po-
 lice-prosecutor coordination." Unpublished
 final report submitted to the National Insti-
 tute of Justice, 1987.

Matulia, Kenneth J.

Police use of deadly force, 1970-1979

(ICPSR 9018)

Summary: The circumstances surrounding
"justifiable homicides" by police are the focus
of this data collection which examines occur-
rences in 57 U.S. cities during the period
1970-1979. Incidents include homicides by
on- and off-duty police officers serving com-
munities of 250,000 or more. Data were col-
lected through a survey questionnaire sent to
police executives of the 57 cities. The Federal
Bureau of Investigation supplied data on justi-
fiable homicide by police and civilians, includ-
ing age, sex, and race data. The variables in-
clude number of sworn officers; number of
supervisory officers; average years of educa-
tion; department regulations about such
issues as off-duty employment, uniforms, car-
rying firearms, and disciplinary actions, in-
service training, firearms practice, assign-
ments without firearms; on-duty deaths; 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 In-
ternational Association of Chiefs of Police. The
file has a logical record length of 132 charac-
ters. Class IV

McCampbell, Michael S.

**National survey of field training
programs for police officers, 1985-1986**

(ICPSR 9350)

Summary: This national survey of field train-
ing programs for police officers contains data
gathered from state and local criminal justice
agencies regarding the format of their pro-
grams, costs of programs, impact on civil li-
ability suits, and other complaints. Topics cov-
ered include length of time since the
implementation of the program, reasons for in-
itiating the program, objectives of the pro-
gram, evaluation criteria and characteristics
of the program, and number of dismissals
based on performance in field training pro-
grams. Other topics deal with hours of class-
room 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 se-
lected from a list of 588 state and local law en-
forcement 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:
McCampbell, M.S.
"Field training for police officers: State of the art" (research in brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Monkkonen, Eric

Police departments, arrests and crime in the United States, 1860-1920

(ICPSR 7708)

These data on nineteenth and early twentieth century police departments and arrest behavior were collected between 1975 and 1978 by Eric Monkkonen for a study of police and crime in the United States. Two of the datasets report time series data on 23 American cities for the period 1860-1920. The data, which are present for most but not all of the years in this time span, were drawn from annual reports of police departments, found in the Library of Congress or in newspapers and legislative reports located elsewhere. Variables in the raw data file include arrests for drunkenness, conditional offenses and homicides, persons dismissed or held, police personnel and population. The second file aggregates by year and reports some of these variables on a per capita basis using a linear interpolation from the last decennial census in order to estimate population. Data for 267 United States cities for the period 1880-1890 are from the 1880 federal census volume, Report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, published in 1888, and the 1890 federal census volume Social Statistics of Cities. Information includes police personnel and expenditures, arrests, persons held overnight, trains entering town and population. "Raw data from 23 U.S. Cities, 1860-1920" contains 1,179 cases (1 case per city per year) and 14 variables (Class II); "Aggregated U.S. Cities, 1860-1920" contains 61 cases (1 per year) and 9 variables (Class II); "U.S. Cities, 1880-1890" contains 267 cases and 15 variables. Class III

Related Publications:
Monkkonen, Eric
"Toward a dynamic theory of crime and the police: A criminal justice system perspective." *Historical Methods Newsletter* (Fall, 1977) 157-165.
Monkkonen, Eric
"Sources for criminal justice history." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (Winter 1978).

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)

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 post-experimental 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 SPSSX 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

Part 3
Baseline and treatment data: SPSSX export file
rectangular file structure
72 cases
20 variables
80-unit-long record

Part 4
Post-experimental data: SPSSX export file
72 cases
5 variables
80-unit-long record

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, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker

Police referral practices and social service agency practices in three metropolitan areas, 1977

(ICPSR 7791)

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 concerns (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 machine-readable 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)

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 non-police 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 its 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 control cards 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 single 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 which are not included in the original format of the variable. It is not known which shifts these values refer to. (5) SPSSX control cards are not available for Part 4 of the dataset.

Extent of collection: 4 data files + SPSS control cards

Card image data format

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 PhD. dissertation, Indiana University, 1982.

Pate, Antony M. and Sampson O. Annan

Community policing in Baltimore, 1986-1987

(ICPSR 9401)

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

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.

Petersilia, Joan, Allen Abrahamse, and James Q. Wilson

Police performance and case attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980-1981

(ICPSR 9352)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 85-IJ-CX-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 1983 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK. 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 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

Universe: Cities in Los Angeles County, California.

Sampling: Eligible cities met all of the following criteria: (1) the city's demographic data were published in the 1983 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, (2) the police department made more than 300 felony arrests per year, and (3) the police department agreed to participate in the study. Fifteen arresting agencies, including the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, were excluded.

Note: The data for the 28 cities are broken into seven files. Numeric variables contain alphabetics and leading blanks.

Extent of collection: 7 data files

Card image data format

Parts 1-7
Data, sections 1-7
rectangular file structure
28 cases
9 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Petersilia, J., A. Abrahamse, and J.Q. Wilson
   "Police performance and case attrition."
   Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corpora-
   tion, 1987.

Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, and
Michael Gilliland

**Forensic evidence and the police,
1976-1980**

(ICPSR 8186)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. 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, bur-
glary, and arson. Data for four cities are in-
cluded in this dataset: Peoria, Chicago, Kan-
sas 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 re-
cords. 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 in-
itial report taken by the responding patrol offi-
cer, the detective's reports, all follow-up sup-
plemental reports, statements taken from
witnesses and possible suspects, arrest re-
ports, a detailed report describing the evi-
dence collected by the evidence technician,
and other documents. Crime laboratory re-
ports are also included in this dataset. These
files contain information identifying the evi-
dence 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 conversa-
tions with investigating officers. Finally, prose-
cutor or court files were reviewed for informa-
tion 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 out-
come, 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 vari-
ables being 120. Each file has a logical re-
cord 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 United
States Department of Justice, Office of Law
Enforcement Assistance. The grant number is
OLEA-006.

Summary: This survey was designed to ex-
plore perceptions and attitudes of police offi-
cers 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 sys-
tems that influence or change police work.
Class IV

Universe: Police officers in major metropoli-
tan areas of the United States.

Sampling: Three sample cities (Chicago, Bos-
ton, and Washington, DC) were purposively
selected to represent differences in the size,
location, degree of control, and type of organi-
zation in police departments. Within each city,
two police precincts (four in Washington, DC)
with high crime rates were selected to repre-
sent areas with different race and class com-
positions. The selected sites were (1) Boston,
MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), (2)
Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall pre-
cincts), 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 United States Department 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 encoun-

ter, 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, Depart-
ment 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, 1971. 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 United
States Department 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 po-
lice and to examine factors related to criminal
victimization and the reporting of crime inci-
dents to the police. It combines a victimization
survey with data on citizens' attitudes toward
crime and the police and information on be-
havior in response to crime or the threat of
crime. Variables provide information about
neighborhood characteristics, individual
demographic attributes (e.g. age, race, gen-
der, education, income, religion, marital
status), perception of crime, social environ-
ment, the criminal justice system, experi-
ences with the police, criminal victimization
experiences, protective measures taken, vic-
tim-offender relationship, characteristics of
the crime incident, police response to crime
reports, and victim perceptions of and satis-
faction with police response. Class IV

Universe: The adult population (any house-
hold member 18 years or older) in major met-
ropolitan areas of the United States.

Sampling: Precincts were selected to repre-
sent 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 pre-
cincts) and Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town
Hall precincts).

Note: While OSIRIS dictionaries providing
variable locations and abbreviated variable la-
bels accompany both files in this collection,
only Part 1, Contact Data, is documented by
a codebook. The only additional documenta-
tion available for Part 2, Resident Data, is a
facsimile of the original coding form. There is,
however, 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: United States 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: United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

Snortum, John R., et al.

Police documentation of drunk driving arrests, 1984-1987: Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston

(ICPSR 9400)

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 seven field sobriety tests. Questions included 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. Class IV

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

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
617 cases
112 variables
77-unit-long record
2 records per case

Related Publication:
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.

Spelman, William and Dale K. Brown

Calling the police: Citizen reporting of serious crime, 1979

(ICPSR 8185)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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

Stillman, Frances A.

Concerns of police survivors, 1986: [United States]

(ICPSR 9327)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 disorder were used. The data are stored in two files. Included in the first file are variables concerning the respondents' personal characteristics such as age, sex, ethnic origin, marital status, educational level, relationship to deceased officer, and employment. Also included are the deceased officer's demographic characteristics such as age at time of death, sex, ethnic origin, educational level, number of times married, number of years in law enforcement, and date and time of the incident. Also included are experiences and emotional reactions to the death of the officer and clinical symptoms of psychological distress. The second file contains variables on the respondent's relationship with friends and relatives before and after the traumatic event, behavioral changes of survivors' children following the death, financial impacts on survivors, and satisfaction with treatment and responses received from police departments. Class IV

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 by the original investigation. For further information, contact the principal investigator directly.

Extent of collection: 2 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Survivor demographic information
rectangular file structure
174 cases
182 variables
244-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Survivor relationship information
rectangular file structure
174 cases
78 variables
92-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publications:
Stillman, F.
　"Line-of-duty deaths: Survivor and depart-
　mental responses" (research in brief).
　Washington DC: National Institute of Jus-
　tice, 1987.
Stillman, F.
　"Psychological responses of surviving
　spouses of public safety officers killed acci-
　dentally or feloniously in the line of duty."
　Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Johns
　Hopkins University.

Teplin, Linda A.

**Keeping the peace: Police discretion
and the mentally disordered in
Chicago, 1980-1981**

(ICPSR 8438)

This study was sponsored by the United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. 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 re-
searchers riding in police cars in two Chicago
police districts during a 14-month period in
1980-1981. There are two parts to this da-
taset. 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 offi-
cers he/she observed. Also, information is in-
cluded for each of the 270 shifts about the
personal characteristics, work history, and
working relationships of the police officers ob-
served. The second part of the dataset con-
tains detailed information on each police-citi-
zen encounter including its nature, location,
police actions and/or responses, citizens in-
volved, 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 en-counters involving 2,555 citizens in this collec-
tion, 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 re-
cord length of both files is 80 characters.
Class IV

Triplett, Ruth, et al.

**City police expenditures, 1946-1985:
[United States]**

(ICPSR 8706)

Summary: This study examines police expen-
ditures for selected cities for an extended pe-
riod of time. The data set contains one vari-
able per year for each of the following items:
total general expenditures, expenditure for po-
lice protection, deflated general expenditures
adjusted for inflation, deflated police expendi-
tures adjusted for inflation, residential popula-
tion, land area, patterns of population change
during the study period, government identifica-
tion, 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 town-
ships 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

Uchida, Craig D. and Laure W. Brooks

Violence against police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984-1986

(ICPSR 9347)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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, nonassaulter, 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. Class IV

Universe: All calls for service in Baltimore County, Maryland from 1984 through 1986.

Sampling: For the Calls for Service Data file 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

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Assaults 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
15,916 cases
4 variables
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Uchida, C.D., and L.W. Brooks
"Violence against the police: Assaults on Baltimore County police officers." Unpublished Final Report submitted to the National Institute of Justice. College Park, MD: University of Maryland, 1988.

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 United States Department 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 materials 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

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.

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

Search warrant procedures in seven cities, 1984: [United States]

(ICPSR 8254)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant numbers are 80-IJ-CX-0089 and 80-IJ-CX-0086.

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 control cards. Class IV

Victimization

Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department 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 collected 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 which 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 in-

cident 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. Department of Justice

National crime surveys: Cities sample, 1972-1975 (complete sample)

(ICPSR 7658)

National crime surveys: Cities sample, 1972-1975 (person level file)

(ICPSR 7658)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to obtain detailed information about crime and its victims and consequences. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from 1972-1975 in 26 different cities.

Interviews were conducted with household members in each household sampled and detailed information about each household or personal victimization was recorded. The data include type of crime, description of offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses, and demographic characteristics of the household. Interviews were administered to different samples in 1972 and 1975 in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. In 1973 and 1975 interviews were conducted in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1974 only, interviews were conducted in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

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

Person level file: The Archive has also completed a person-level subset file from the National Crime Surveys: Cities Sample, 1972-1975 (Complete Sample) dataset (ICPSR 7658). This subset was created in order to provide users with a file which is easier to work with but which preserves the characteristics of the Cities Sample data. In creating this person-level file, a full sample of victims and a ten percent sample of non-victims for up to four incidents was employed. Thus, a maximum of four incidents per victim have been retained in the subset file; the remainder of the incidents were dropped from the file. In the entire Cities Sample, approximately 97 percent of the respondents in each quarter report four or fewer incidents. These data are in a rectangular, or flattened, file so that for each incident retrieved for a respondent all of the variables in the incident record are repeated as many times as there are incidents. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the incident record variables will contain missing data where incidents did not occur. There is one subset file for each of the 26 cities represented in the Complete Cities Sample. The person-level files are appropriate for the analysis of victims or personal victimizations. The data contain 877 variables. 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 datsets 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 the the documentation for this collection. Results of comparisons of datset-derived estimates with published estimates are now include in Appendix F. An attitude supplement sub-sample from this survey is also available as ICPSR 7663. Class I

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

National crime surveys: Crime school supplement, 1989

(ICPSR 9394)

Summary: This supplement to the National Crime Surveys was designed to collect data on crime victimization in schools throughout the United States. Student respondents were asked a series of questions to determine their school attendance in the last six months. Other questions concerning their schools were posed including type of school, distance from home, and general attendance and monitoring policies. The data include information on response of 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 include 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. Class III

Universe: All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older.

Sampling: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

Extent of collection: 1 data file

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
15,353 cases
319 variables
536-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

National crime surveys: National sample, 1973-1983

(ICPSR 7635)

Summary: The National Crime Survey (NCS), a study of personal and household victimization, measures victimization for six selected crimes, including attempts. The NCS was designed to achieve three primary objectives: to develop detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime, to estimate the

number and types of crimes not reported to police, and to provide uniform measures of selected types of crime. The surveys cover the following types of crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto or motor vehicle theft. Crimes such as murder, kidnapping, shoplifting, an. gambling are not covered. Questions designed to obtain data on the characteristics and circumstances of the victimization were asked in each incident report. Items such as time and place of occurrence, injuries suffered, medical expenses incurred, number, age, race and sex of offender(s), relationship of offender(s) to victim (stranger, casual acquaintance, relative, etc.), and other detailed data relevant to a complete description of the incident were included. Legal and technical terms, such as assault and larceny, were avoided during the interviews. Incidents were later classified in more technical terms based upon the presence or absence of certain elements. In addition, data were collected in the study to obtain information on education, migration, labor force status, occupation, and income. Incident-level extract files are available to provide users with a file that is easy to manipulate. The incident-level datasets contain each incident record which appears in the full sample file, the victim's person record, and the victim's household information. As expected, these data include person and household information for incidents only. Subsetted person-level files also are available. All of the variables for victims are repeated for a maximum of four incidents per victim. There is one person-level subset file for each interview quarter of the complete National Sample from 1973 to 1980. Class I

Universe: Population of the United States over 12 years of age.

Sampling: A national sample of households drawn with a stratified multistage cluster procedure was used. Rotating subsamples were reinterviewed at six-month intervals. Interviews were conducted with each household member over 12 years old. In generating the person-level file, a full sample of victims and a 10 percent sample of non-victims for up to four incidents was employed.

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 datasets, rate estimating procedures, and standard error estimating procedures. Additional information on the sample also is provided.

Extent of collection: 51 data files + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format and OSIRIS

Part 1
1973, incident level
rectangular file structure
28,782 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
1974, incident level
rectangular file structure
32,312 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
1975, incident level
rectangular file structure
32,747 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
1976, incident level
rectangular file structure
32,675 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
1977, incident level
rectangular file structure
32,351 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
1978, incident level
rectangular file structure
26,229 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
1979, incident level
rectangular file structure
27,945 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 8
1980, incident level
rectangular file structure
28,469 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
1981, incident level
rectangular file structure
29,261 cases
337 variables
549-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
1982, incident level
rectangular file structure
27,995 cases
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

Part 50
1973 person level, first interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
6,171 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 51
1973 person level, second interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
6,167 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 52
1973 person level, third interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
13,696 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 53
1973 person level, fourth interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
13,989 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 54
1974 person level, first interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,421 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 55
1974 person level, second interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,243 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 56
1974 person level, third interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
11,950 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 57
1974 person level, fourth interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,839 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 58
**1975 person level, first interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,912 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 59
**1975 person level, second interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,759 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 60
**1975 person level, third interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,405 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 61
**1975 person level, fourth interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,948 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 62
**1976 person level, first interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,791 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 63
**1976 person level, second interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,668 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 64
**1976 person level, third interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,533 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 65
**1976 person level, fourth interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,966 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 66
**1977 person level, first interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,792 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 67
**1977 person level, second interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,824 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 68
**1977 person level, third interview quarter,
all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up
to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,673 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 69
**1977 person level, fourth interview
quarter, all victims, 10 percent
non-victims, for up to four incidents**
rectangular file structure
12,873 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 70
1978 person level, first interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
12,158 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 71
1978 person level, second interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
11,011 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 72
1978 person level, third interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
10,061 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 73
1978 person level, fourth interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
10,486 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 74
1979 person level, first interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
9,395 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 75
1979 person level, second interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
10,261 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 76
1979 person level, third interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
10,469 cases
935 variables
1,381-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 77
1979 person level, fourth interview quarter, all victims, 10 percent non-victims, for up to four incidents
rectangular file structure
11,799 cases
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 80
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

Part 101
1973 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 102
1974 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 103
1975 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 104
1976 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 105
1977 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 106
1978 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 107
1979 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 108
1980 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 109
1981 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 110
1982 full file
hierarchical file structure

Part 111
**Codebook for full file (1973-1976),
incident-level (1973-1982), and
person-level (1973-1978)**
rectangular file structure
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 112
**Codebook for full file (1977), incident-level
(1973-1982), and person-level (1973-1978)**
rectangular file structure
84-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 113
**Codebook for full file (1978), incident-level
(1973-1982), and person-level (1973-1978)**
rectangular file structure
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 114
**Codebook for full file (1979-1980),
incident-level (1973-1982), and
person-level (1979-1980)**
rectangular file structure
82-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 115
**Codebook for full file (1981-1982) and
incident-level (1973-1982)**
rectangular file structure
82-unit-long record 1 record per case

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

**National crime surveys: National
sample, 1979-1987 [revised
questionnaire]**

(ICPSR 8608)

Summary: The purpose of the National Crime
Surveys is to provide data on the level of
crime victimization in the United States and to
collect data on the characteristics of crime in-
cidents and victims. Interviews were con-
ducted with each household member twelve
years of age and older and detailed informa-
tion about each household and personal vic-
timization was recorded. The data include
type of crime, description of the offender, se-
verity of crime, injuries or losses, and demo-
graphic characteristics of household mem-
bers. Class I

Universe: All persons in the United States 12
years of age and older.

Sampling: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

Note: The National Crime Surveys data are
organized by collection quarter and six quar-
ters comprise an annual file. For example, for
the 1979 file the four quarters of 1979 are in-
cluded as well as the first two quarters of
1980. 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 house-
hold, 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 vari-
ables. The person-level files contain data on
all victims with a maximum four incidents
each, and a 10 percent sample of non-vic-
tims. The unit of analysis is the victim. The
subset of rape cases includes attempts and
completed rapes. Users of the incident-level,
person-level, or rape subsets should refer to
the codebook documenting the full files for ap-
propriate codes for each variable.

Extent of collection: 29 data files + machine-
readable documentation

OSIRIS data format

Part 1
1979 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 191,906
person level: 351,860
incident level: 41,084

Part 2
1980 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 209,882
person level: 382,707
incident level: 43,375

Part 3
1981 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 214,336
person level: 389,524
incident level: 43,959

Part 4
1982 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 216,005
person level: 393,685
incident level: 42,305

Part 5
1983 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 217,814
person level: 392,058
incident level: 39,056

Part 6
1984 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 201,516
person level: 341,790
incident level: 32,352

Part 7
1985 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 178,324
person level: 316,094
incident level: 28,564

Part 8
1979 incident
rectangular file structure
28,207 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
1980 incident
rectangular file structure
28,713 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
1981 incident
rectangular file structure
28,267 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 11
1982 incident
rectangular file structure
28,267 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 12
1983 incident
rectangular file structure
26,093 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 13
1984 incident file
rectangular file structure
20,980 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
1985 incident
rectangular file structure
19,171 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
Codebook for all datasets
rectangular file structure
80-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

Part 17
1986 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 175,269
person level: 306,732
incident level: 27,105

Part 18
1986 incident
rectangular file structure
18,158 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 19
1987 full
hierarchical file structure
household level: 167,375
person level: 290,935
incident level: 25,703

Part 20
1987 incident
rectangular file structure
17,337 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 21
1979 person
rectangular file structure
54,677 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 22
1980 person
rectangular file structure
57,923 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 23
1981 person
rectangular file structure
59,078 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 24
1982 person
rectangular file structure
58,930 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 25
1983 person
rectangular file structure
57,514 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 26
1984 person
rectangular file structure
48,748 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 27
1985 person
rectangular file structure
45,085 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 28
1986 person
rectangular file structure
43,576 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 29
1987 person
rectangular file structure
41,386 cases
1,454 variables
2,078-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 30
All rape cases 1979-1987
897 cases
473 variables
731-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

**National crime surveys: National
sample, 1986-1990 [near-term data]**

(ICPSR 8864)

Summary: The objective of the National
Crime Surveys 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. For this survey each re-

spondent was 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. Screen questions ask about break-ins or attempts and stolen household items, including motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The data include type of crime, description of the offender, severity of the crime, injuries or losses, and demographic information on household members such as age, sex, race, education, employment, median family income, marital status, and military history. Class I

Universe: All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older.

Sampling: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

Note: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter, with six quarters comprising an annual file. For example, for the 1987 file the four quarters of 1987 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1988. The first four 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 five variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 189 and 91 variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 124 and 50 variables (per person), and the final level, the incident level, has a logical record length of 639 and 499 variables (per incident). The first eight parts of this collection were the original collection quarter files from the Census Bureau. These files are not available for public release. The processed files made available for public release begin with Part 9. The person-level extract files are structured as annual rectangular files, one file for each year—1987, 1988, and 1989. Only incidents within the calendar year have been included, up to a maximum of four incidents per person. A 10 percent random sample of all people without incidents has also been included. People without incidents have also been bound by calendar year. Each case or person contains all household, person, and incident variables from the full hierarchical files or variables 2001-2091, 3001-3050, and 4001-4499. Variables 5001-5499, 6001-6499, and 7001-7499 represent the second, third, and fourth occurrence of incidents. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the incident record variables contain missing data codes. Users working with the person- or incident-level national crime surveys files should refer to the codebook documenting the full hierarchical file for methodological information and appropriate code values.

Extent of collection: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation

OSIRIS data format

Part 9
1986 collection quarter 3 file
hierarchical file structure
household level: 29,808
person level: 52,184
incident level: 4,489

Part 10
1986 collection quarter 4 file
hierarchical file structure
household level: 29,572
person level: 51,762
incident level: 4,802

Part 11
1987 full file
hierarchical file structure
household level: 180,409
person level: 314,349
incident level: 28,176

Part 12
1988 full file
hierarchical file structure
household level: 180,823
person level: 313,196
incident level: 28,605

Part 13
1987 incident file
rectangular file structure
18,964 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 14
1988 incident file
rectangular file structure
19,145 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 15
Incident-level concatenated file
rectangular file structure
56,442 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 16
Codebook-listed-to-tape for all parts
rectangular file structure
80-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 17
1987 person file
rectangular file structure
35,650 cases
2,137 variables
2,677-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 18
1988 person file
rectangular file structure
35,971 cases
2,137 variables
2,677-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 23
1989 full file
hierarchical file structure
household level: 174,303
person level: 301,404
incident level: 27,472

Part 24
1989 incident file
rectangular file structure
18,333 cases
640 variables
856-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 25
person file
rectangular file structure
34,298 cases
2,137 variables
2,677-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

**National crime surveys: National
sample of rape victims, 1973-1982**

(ICPSR 8625)

Summary: The purpose of this study was to
provide an in depth look at rapes and at-
tempted rapes in the United States. The col-
lection contains variables regarding the char-
acteristics of the crime, such as the setting,
the relationship between the victim and of-
fender, the likelihood of injury, and the reasons
why rape is not reported to police. Class III

Universe: All persons in the United States.

Sampling: A stratified multistage cluster sample.

Note: This collection of rape cases was taken
from the **National Crime Survey: National
Sample, 1973-1983** (ICPSR 7635). The defi-
nition of rape in the National Crime Survey in-
cludes attempts that involve a verbal threat of
rape only.

Extent of collection: 2 data files + machine-
readable documentation + SPSS control
cards

OSIRIS data format with SPSS control cards

Part 1
Victims file
rectangular file structure
1,236 cases
342 variables
559-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Non-victims and other victims file
rectangular file structure
2,523 cases
929 variables
1,391-unit-long record
1 record per case

Related Publication:
Bureau of Justice Statistics
    The crime of rape. Washington, D.C.: Bu-
    reau of Justice Statistics, 1985.

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

**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 data collection was to cre-
ate several different data files from existing
public-use National Crime Surveys files. For
each crime, information is gathered on the vic-
tim's housing unit and household as well as
the incident itself. A personal history and inter-
view are also included. Several data files con-
tain National Crime Survey and Uniform
Crime Report data on the following index
crimes: robbery, larceny-theft, burglary, motor
vehicle theft, rape, and aggravated assault.
Class IV

Universe: All persons in the United States.

Sampling: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

Note: The victimization files were originally part of the **National crime survey: National sample** (ICPSR 7635). 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 + machine-readable documentation

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Longitudinal file, part 1
hierarchical file structure

Part 2
Longitudinal file, part 2
hierarchical file structure

Part 3
Longitudinal file, part 3
hierarchical file structure

Part 4
Longitudinal file, part 4
hierarchical file structure

Part 5
Incident level, longitudinal file, part 1
rectangular file structure
88,875 cases
625 variables
1,499-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
Incident level, longitudinal file, part 2
rectangular file structure
81,475 cases
625 variables
1,499-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 7
Research reference period file
hierarchical file structure

Part 8
All index crimes file
rectangular file structure
70 cases
45 variables
315-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 9
Burglary data file
rectangular file structure
70 cases
14 variables
60-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 10
Change scene data file
rectangular file structure
60 cases
15 variables
65-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

National crime surveys: Reverse record check studies: Washington, D.C., San Jose, and Baltimore, 1970-1971

(ICPSR 8693)

Summary: These surveys were part of a series of pretests conducted during the early 1970s to reveal problems associated with doing a nationwide study on victimization. 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 D.C. in 1970.

Sampling: Part 1: A probability sample of per-
sonal victims of crimes was selected from offi-
cial police reports. Victims were chosen to
provide uniform representation over 12
months on robbery, burglary, rape, assault,
and larceny. Part 2: 500 victims were identi-
fied from official police records and repre-
sented four crimes: assault, robbery, larceny,
and burglary, from five recall time periods.
Part 3: 600 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, D.C. study
hierarchical file structure
326 cases
450 variables
1,030-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

National crime surveys: Victim risk supplement, 1983

(ICPSR 8316)

Summary: This special one-time survey was
conducted in conjunction with the larger Na-
tional Crime Survey and designed to collect
data on noninterviewed and interviewed per-
sons reporting household victimizations. The
Supplement was administered in February,
1984 for a one-month period in place of the
National Crime Survey. The purpose of the
Supplement was to collect data on people's
life-styles in order to determine whether certain
life-styles 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 ques-
tionnaires, VRS-1 and VRS-2, contain basic
screen questions and an incident report, re-
spectively. 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 life-style at work, home, or during lei-
sure time affects the risk of crime victimiza-
tion. 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 Victim Risk Supplement is a hierarchi-
cally structured data collection. There are 791
variables and the logical record length of the
data is 481 characters. There are 14,258
households, 25,238 person records, and
2,952 incidences of crime. The VRS-3 ques-
tionnaire was completed for 25,138 respon-
dents; the VRS-4 for 11,700; and the VRS-5
for 22,990. Class II

Note: The dataset is hierarchical, containing
three levels of information within one file.
These three levels of data can be used jointly
or independently of each other and are made
up of the following types of information: data
on the household, data on the persons in that
household, and data on the criminal victim-
izations experienced by members in that
household. The hierarchical file has 42,448 re-
cords 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 victimiza-
tion level is 470. The data file is variably
blocked. There is also a fixed block file. Its
contents and structure are identical to the vari-
able blocked data file except that the record
lengths of the 3 levels of data have a uniform
length of 470. The fixed block hierarchical
data file exists for users whose computing fa-
cilities cannot handle variable blocked data.

Extent of collection: 1 data file + 1 codebook
dictionary

OSIRIS data format

hierarchical file structure
725 variables
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.

Archer, Dane and Rosemary Gartner

Violence and crime in cross-national perspective, 1900-1972

(ICPSR 8612)

Summary: The purpose of this data collection was to provide comparative, cross-national, longitudinal data on rates of violent and non-violent crimes for every country in the world over a period of 72 years. The study was designed to supply both comparative breadth and historical depth. Information is included on murder, rape, robbery, assault, and thefts. Class IV

Universe: All countries in the world.

Note: The machine-readable documentation includes two FORTRAN command files which can be used in conjunction with the data files to output crime rates and raw crime figures for each country. The only documentation provided for these files is the comment statements included in the files.

Restrictions: Users are asked to send copies of articles based on the data to: Dane Archer, Stevenson College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, CA 95064 (408) 429-2555 or (408) 426-1186.

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

Card image data format

Part 1
Crime file
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

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 United States Department 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 and stress symptoms following the incident, respondent's assessments of impacts of victimization on social activity, family, job, and financial conditions. The follow-up files have information on the victims' financial and emotional state some time after the incident. The police files include respondent'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 re-
ceived no program services also was se-
lected. 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 dep-
uty 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 Insti-
    tute of Justice, 1987.
Smith, B., R. Cook, and A. Harrell
    "Evaluation of victim service" (final report).
    Washington, DC: National Institute of Jus-
    tice, 1986.

Writz, P. and A. Harrell
    "Victim and crime characteristics, coping
    response, and short and long-term recov-
    ery from victimization." *Journal of Consult-
    ing and Clinical Psychology* 55 (1987),
    866-871.

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 United States
Department of Justice, National Institute of Jus-
tice. 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 nega-
tive emotions that result from victimization.
The data address the following questions: (1)
To what extent do specific treatments mitigate
the negative psychological impact of victimiza-
tion? (2) Are individuals from a particular
demographic group more prone to suffer from
psychological adjustment problems following
victimization? (3) When victimized, do indi-
viduals 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 1 interviews completed
within one month of the victimization incident
and Wave 2 interviews completed three
months after treatment. The effects of three
treatments were measured. They included:
traditional crisis counseling (which incorpo-
rates psychological and material assistance
such as food, shelter, cash, etc.), cognitive re-
structuring (challenges to "irrational" beliefs
about the world and one's self used in con-
junction with crisis counseling), and material
assistance only (no psychological aid pro-
vided). 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 meas-
ured 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 Control Cards

Logical record length data format with SPSS control cards

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.

Dutch Ministry of Justice

International victimization survey, 1988

(ICPSR 9421)

Summary: This data collection is the longest ongoing series of national surveys conducted by the Dutch Ministry of Justice. The data are collected by the Central Bureau of Statistics for the Ministry of Justice and include variables such as total number of crime experiences, number of persons in the household, sex of the respondent, and number of respondents in the home 16 years of age and older as well as under 16. Crimes covered include motor vehicle theft and damage, motor bicycle theft and damage, bicycle theft and dam-

age, housebreaking, violence, robberies, assaults, and attempts. Victim-offender relationships, crime prevention techniques, and police contact variables are also provided. Household demographic variables include employment, education, income, insurance, and city size. Class IV

Extent of collection: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

Logical record length data format

Part 1
1988 data, sample 2,000
rectangular file structure
2,000 cases
247 variables
328-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Data list 1988, sample 2,000
80-unit-long record

Part 3
Variable list 1988, sample 2,000
132-unit-long record

Part 4
1988 data, sample 28,006
rectangular file structure
28,006 cases
280 variables
372-unit-long record
1 record per case

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

Gelles, Richard J. and Murray A. Straus

Physical violence in American families, 1985

(ICPSR 9211)

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 living 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

Logical record length data format

rectangular file structure
6,002 cases
608 variables
394-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.

Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly

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

(ICPSR 8089)

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 data bases 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 United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: Created by the Commercial Theft Studies component of the Study of the Causes of Crime for Gain, this is one of three quantitative data bases which 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 United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-0060.

Summary: One of three quantitative data bases 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

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 very lengthy and asked detailed questions about each household, person, and incident. The second form was much shorter and asked very 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 the 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
approximately 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
approximately 162 variables
240-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Record check 2, screener data
rectangular file structure
1,097 cases
approximately 378 variables
703-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Record check 2, incident-level data
rectangular file structure
1,332 cases
326 variables
388-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 5
National sample, current data
rectangular file structure
654 cases
approximately 405 variables
816-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 6
National sample, experimental data
rectangular file structure
767 cases
approximately 432 variables
907-unit-long record
1 record per case

Hernon, Jolene C. and Brian Forst

Criminal justice response to victim harm in the United States, 1981

(ICPSR 8249)

Summary: This data collection examines the effects of victim harm on decisions regarding arrest, prosecution, and sentencing and the effect 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 victimi-zation, involvement in case processing, use of victim assistance service, satisfaction with case outcomes, and opinions about the court system. The police file information includes personal background, screening recommendations on scenario cases, communications with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. The prosecutor file contains variables on personal background, screening decisions on the scenario cases, sentencing recommendations on the scenarios, contacts with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. Data are supplied in the judge file on personal background, sentencing recommendations on the scenario cases, communications with victims, sources of information regarding victim harm, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. Class IV

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 were taken from each site. Responses from criminal justice officials were obtained through convenience samples of police officers, prosecutors, and judges all of whom were experienced with the five target offenses.

Extent of collection: 4 data files

Logical record length data format

Part 1
Victim file
rectangular file structure
392 cases
67 variables
268-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 2
Police file
rectangular file structure
111 cases
66 variables
317-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 3
Prosecutor file
rectangular file structure
101 cases
73 variables
380-unit-long record
1 record per case

Part 4
Judge file
rectangular file structure
48 cases
52 variables
278-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.

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 and Wales are victims
of selected types of crime over a year, de-
scribing the circumstances under which peo-
ple become victims, and the consequences of
crime for victims. Other aims included provid-
ing 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
or not they or their households had been vic-
tims of relevant crimes during the one-year
reference period. They were then asked a se-
ries of very detailed questions about the inci-
dents they reported. Basic descriptive back-
ground information on respondents and their
households was collected to allow analysis of
the sorts of people who do and do not be-
come victims. Information was also collected
on other areas which were of intrinsic interest
and which could usefully be related to experi-
ence as a victim, namely, fear of crime, con-
tact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported
offending. Class IV

Universe: People aged 16 and over living in
private households in England and Wales
and whose addresses appear in the electoral
registers.

Sampling: Multistage probability sample using
electoral registers as the frame.

Note: This collection offers three distinct rep-
resentations of British Crime Survey data.
They are Parts 1-3, Part 4, and Part 5. Part 1
consists of data captured on the Main Ques-
tionnaire. Part 2 represents data from the Vic-
tim Form. Part 3 consists of data collected via
the Follow up Questionnaire. Parts 1-3 are
documented with SPSS Control Cards and
the nonnumeric codes "-1" and "-2" are used
to represent missing data. Part 4 is a hierar-
chically structured file consisting of 5 cards
per respondent containing data from the Main
Questionnaire (approximately 188 variables),
followed by 5 cards per Victim Form (approxi-
mately 290 variables) for up to four Victim
Forms per respondent, followed by 5 cards
containing data from the Follow up Question-
naire (approximately 230 variables). Only re-
spondents reporting incidents of victimization
have Victim Forms. The Follow-up Question-
naire was administered to all respondents re-
porting incidents of victimization and to two in
five other respondents. Part 5 is identical to
Part 4 except that it has been "padded" by in-
serting blank cards so that there are thirty 80-
column cards for each respondent. The code-
book describes Parts 4 and 5 only. 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 con-
ducted the first British Crime Survey, a major
study with the aim of discovering levels of vic-
timization in Britain, and of producing attitudi-
nal data on issues relating to crime. The sur-
vey 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 pos-
sible. 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 oc-
curring, extent of "incivilities" in the area, seri-
ousness 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 age 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

Innes, Christopher A.

National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976-1982: Assault victim experiences

(ICPSR 8315)

National crime surveys extract: Personal crime longitudinal files, 1976-1982: Victim and non-victim responses

(ICPSR 8315)

The National Crime Survey (NCS) collects data on personal and household victimization through an ongoing national survey of households and household members. Data collection was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The National Crime Survey program was originally intended to achieve four primary objectives: to develop detailed information about victims and consequences of crime, to estimate the numbers and types of crimes not reported to police, to provide uniform measures of selected types of crimes, and to permit comparisons over time and types of areas. Only data for robbery and assaults are included in this dataset. 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.

There are two data files contained in two separate codebooks; one contains data on assault victims and the other contains data for both victims and non- victims. The assault victim file has 5,846 records, each of which has a logical record length of 914 characters; the

victim and non-victim file has 108,245 cases each with a length of 530 characters. Class II

Pate, Anthony M. and Sampson O. Annan

Reducing fear of crime: Program evaluation survey in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984

(ICPSR 8496)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The grant number is 80-IJ-CX-3003.

Summary: Seven neighborhoods in Houston, Texas and Newark, New Jersey were surveyed in order to determine the extent of victimization experience and crime prevention activities in these areas. The study also assessed citizen attitudes toward the police. Baseline data were collected to determine the current citizen perceptions of crime, crime-avoidance behavior, and citizen satisfaction with the quality of life in the neighborhoods. In addition, experiments were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of special police programs designed to reduce 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: Non-residential 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 non-residential establishments. Part 5: Random sample of victims.

Extent of collection: 6 data files

Card image data format

Part 1
Pre-intervention surveys of residential neighborhoods
rectangular file structure
3,014 cases
434 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Part 2
Post-intervention surveys in residential neighborhoods
rectangular file structure
3,079 cases
343 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 3
Pre-intervention surveys of non-residential establishments
rectangular file structure
293 cases
205 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 4
Post-intervention surveys of non-residential establishments
rectangular file structure
299 cases
195 variables
80-unit-long record
5 records per case

Part 5
Follow-up study of victims from Houston, Texas
rectangular file structure
485 cases
224 variables
80-unit-long record
6 records per case

Part 6
Questionnaire newsletter
rectangular file structure
819 cases
633 variables
80-unit-long record
11 records 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 qual-

ity 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 collection are machine-readable codebook files with logical record lengths of 133 characters.
Class IV

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 such quantitative areas 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 machine-readable 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)

This study was sponsored by the United States Department 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 assistance programs to those needs in four metropolitan 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. Class IV

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

Card image data format

rectangular file structure
470 cases
222 variables
80-unit-long record
7 records per case

Straus, Murray A. and Richard J. Gelles

Physical violence in American families, 1976

(ICPSR 7733)

This study was conducted in 1976 at the University of New Hampshire with funding provided by a grant from NIMH. 2,143 respondents were interviewed in a nationwide sample — 960 males and 1,183 females. Interviews were conducted by Response Analysis, Inc. The purpose of the study was to ascertain methods of conflict resolution within the family. Information was gathered regarding the following areas: resolution of conflicts between spouses and between parents and children, including detailed information on the development of conflicts resulting in violence; resolution of conflicts in respondent's childhood family; family power structure; marital closeness and stability; and personality and stress factors. The file consists of approximately 481 variables and 450 derived measures for each respondent. Class II

Index of principal investigators