U.S. Department of Justice
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National Institute of Justice

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Data Resources Program

Arrests as Communication To Criminals

Carol W. Kohfeld

John Sprague

A User's Guide

To the Machine-Readable Files and Documentation

Prepared by
Sociometrics Corporation

CONTENTS OF THE DATA SET

Machine-Readable

    (1) **Data File** (12 subfiles, 802,061 records; 802,061 cases; 22 variables)

    (2) **Data File** (154,710 records; 154,710 cases; 15 variables)

Paper

    User's Guide to the Machine-Readable Files and Documentation (this document; 15 pages)

    Original Codebook (7 pages)

        Variable names, and labels; value labels; byte positions

Ordering Information

Machine-readable files and paper documentation can be ordered from the Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice, Sociometrics Corporation, 170 State Street, Suite 260, Los Altos, California 94022-2812.

Data Set JU.134.135

Arrests as Communication to Criminals

Award No. 84-IJ-CX-0032

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SUMMARY

It is hypothesized that within defined spatial areas police response to criminal behavior occurs in a very short time frame while criminal response to police behavior is spread out or diffused in time. Many data bases cannot be used to assess this hypothesis because of technical problems of simultaneity. However, this study was designed to assess the deterrent effects over time of police sanctioning activity, specifically that of arrests.

The data were obtained from the Planning Department of the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police Department, which supplied all crime reports received by the police and all arrests for the years 1970-1982 (excluding 1971). The data are contained in two files. File 1 contains the entire population of Part I felony crimes reported to the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police department from 1970 to 1982 (n = 802,061). File 1 is divided by year into twelve parts. File 2 contains the entire population of Part I felony arrests in St. Louis from 1970 to 1982 (n = 154,710).

GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

Study Identification

Arrests as Communication to Criminals

Carol Kohfeld and John Sprague

University of Missouri-St. Louis and Washington University of St. Louis

Award No. 84-IJ-CX-0032

Key Words

Arrest and apprehension, deterrence, perception, crime rate, arrest rate.

Purpose of the Study

It is hypothesized that within defined spatial areas police response to criminal behavior occurs in a very short time frame while criminal response to police behavior is spread out or diffused in time. Many data bases cannot be used to assess this hypothesis because of technical problems of simultaneity; the data either are cross-sectional, or do not contain fine enough units of time and space. This study was designed to assess the deterrent effects over time of police sanctioning activity, specifically that of arrests; the design of the study allowed exploiting very fine time structures and moderately small spatial units of aggregation.

The data address the following questions:

1. How does the incidence of arrest affect the incidence of crime within spatial areas?

2. How does the incidence of crime affect the incidence of arrest within spatial areas?

3. What effects do demographic characteristics of a region have on crime rates? (this question can be answered when the data is supplemented with Census tract data).

4. How quickly, if at all, does the increase of arrest in an area affect the incidence of crime?

Methods

Study Design

This study employed a repeated cross-sections design. Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department for the time period from 1970 to 1982, except for the year 1971. Data were transferred to the investigators on magnetic reel tape. The data were extensively cleaned by the investigators. The data were then divided into two parts: 1) all Part I Felony crime reports, including arrests, and 2) all Part I Felony Arrests[1]. Finally, police-department generated x- and y- coordinates were attached to each alleged crime event or arrest.

Sources of Information

The source of the data was the Planning Department of the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police Department, which supplied data pertaining to all crime reports received by the police and all arrests for the years 1970-1980 (excluding 1971).

Sample

The data in file 1 contain the entire population of Part I felony crimes reported to the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police department from 1970 to 1982, except 1971. The year 1971 was excluded because of data problems at the Police Department. The data in file 2 contain the entire population of Part I felony arrests in St. Louis from 1970 to 1982, except 1971.

Response Rates

Since the investigators used *all* crimes reported to the police, a response rate is not applicable.

Dates of Data Collection

Data for the study were collected from 1982 to 1984. All data pertain to crimes and crime reports during the years 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971).

Summary of Contents

Description of Variables

File 1 contains data on all reports made to the police regarding Part I felony crimes. File 1 is divided into twelve parts by year. Each part of File 1 is identical in structure. Included in each part are the following variables: offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of various kinds of property taken, type of arrest if it occurred, district where arrest was made and longitude and latitude coordinates.

File 2 contains data on all Part I felony arrests. Included are the following variables: offense charged, police district, date of arrest, age of person arrested, date of birth of person arrested, marital status, sex, and race of person arrested, census tract where person was arrested, and police-department x- and y- coordinates of place of arrest.

Note that since the variable, census tract, is included in both files, it is possible to add composite census information to the files (such as population size, racial composition, unemployment rates, percent married, and home ownership).

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[1] See Appendix A of the codebook (p. 6 - 9) for a full list of Part I felony crimes.

Presence of Common Scales

None.

Unit of Observation

The unit of analysis is the individual crime report (File 1) or the individual arrestee (File 2). It is entirely possible for an individual person or arrestee to be involved in an arrest or crime in either of these data files more than once. However, since no person-level identification numbers are provided, it is impossible to construct a file in which the individual is the unit of analysis.

Geographic Coverage

St. Louis, Missouri.

Evaluation

Data Quality

Frequency checks reveal few variables have a large number of cases with out-of-range values in File 1. Also, File 2 has few variables with a large number of cases with out-of-range values, with the exception of the variable DISTRICT. Checks for missing values show File 1 to have a large proportion of variables with over 5% missing values. However, the number of missing cases may be overestimated. The majority of the variables in File 1 with missing cases measure the value of a stolen good, *if that good was what was stolen* (variables AUTO through HHGOODS). Since there it was difficult to determine with certainty what, if anything, was stolen for each case, possible non-applicable cases were counted as missing. Finally, except for the variable MARITAL, File 2 had no variables with more than 5% cases with missing values.

Data Limitations

It is impossible to construct a truly longitudinal data file from these data. Longitudinal data tracks the same cases over time. Since no person-level identification numbers are provided in any of the files, the data do not contain the information needed to create a file in which the individual crime suspect or arrestee is the unit of analysis.

Also, although a case-identification number is provided in File 1[2], there exists no accompanying identification code in File 2. There is therefore no way to link cases in File 1 to cases in File 2.

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[2]   This variable was added by the archivist.

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Reports and Publications

Kohfeld, Carol W. (1989). *Crime and Demography in St. Louis: 20 Years.* Presented at University of Missouri-St. Louis. Sponsored by the Center for Metropolitan Studies. November.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1991). *The Organization of Homicide Events in Time and Space.* Presented at National Homicide Conference, Kiel Auditorium, March 22-23, St. Louis, MO. (Currently under review).

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). Demography, Police Behavior, and Deterrence. *Criminology, 28 (1)*, 111-136.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). *Homicide Patterns in Time and Space.* Presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Nov. 8-11, Baltimore, MD

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1988). Urban Unemployment Drives Urban Crime *Urban Affairs Quarterly, 24 (2)*, 215-241.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). *Identification of Simultaneous Models by Disaggregation.* Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting, April 4-7, Palmer House, Chicago, IL. (Currently under review)

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). *Dynamics in Context: Police and Criminal Interaction.* Presented at Department of Political Science, Indiana University, February 22-23, Bloomington, Indiana.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1988). *The Relative Invariance of Predictive Models for Crime Distributions Across Census Tracts and Census Block Groups.* Presented at the American Society for Criminology Annual Meeting, Nov 8-13, Chicago Marriot Hotel, Chicago, IL.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1986). *Spatial Displacement of Criminal Activity: Criminal Time Horizons and Arrests as Communication to Criminals.* Presented at Crime Control Theory Conference at the Institute of Behavioral Science, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO, July.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). *Crime in St. Louis: Patterns in Space and Time and Some Correlates of Their Distributions.* Presented at First Street Forum Series on Topics About St. Louis at Missouri Botanical Garden, October 24.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). *A Puzzle in Ecological Prediction.* Presented at Crime Control Theory conference at University Maryland Donaldson Brown Conference Center, July 11-12, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). *The Dynamics of Crime and Demography: a Decade of Change in St. Louis.* Presented at Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meetings, Chicago, IL. April 12-15.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). *Crime, Time, and Demography in St. Louis.* Presented at Public Affairs Thursdays Colloquium, Washington University. April 4.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MACHINE-READABLE FILES

Available Formats

Machine-readable Archive files are available in both mainframe and microcomputer formats. Unless otherwise requested, files formatted for a mainframe computer are provided on a 9-track tape at a density of 6250 bpi, in EBCDIC recording mode with IBM Standard Labels. Files formatted for a microcomputer are provided in ASCII format on high-density 3½" diskettes.

File Structure

Data File:	(1)	Raw data, 12 parts	
Unit:		The individual crime	
Variables:		22	
Cases:		802,061	

Data File:	(2)	Raw data	
Unit:		The individual arrest	
Variables:		15	
Cases:		154,710	

Mainframe Orders

	Contents	LRECL	BLKSIZE	Feet of tape at 6250 bpi
File 1	Raw data, EBCDIC	98	32732	1131.7
File 2	Raw data, EBCDIC	46	32752	103.6

Microcomputer Orders

High-Density 3½" Diskettes

	Contents	Diskette	File Name	Bytes
File 1	1970 data, compressed format	1	JU134H3A.EXE	1,278,332
File 1	1972 data, compressed format	2	JU134H3B.EXE	1,185,458
File 1	1973 data, compressed format	3	JU134H3C.EXE	1,181,099
File 1	1974 data, compressed format	4	JU134H3D.EXE	1,235,658
File 1	1975 data, compressed format	5	JU134H3E.EXE	1,281,925
File 1	1976 data, compressed format	6	JU134H3F.EXE	1,191,035
File 1	1977 data, compressed format	7	JU134H3G.EXE	1,085,412
File 1	1978 data, compressed format	8	JU134H3H.EXE	1,044,457
File 1	1979 data, compressed format	9	JU134H3I.EXE	1,117,850
File 1	1980 data, compressed format	10	JU134H3J.EXE	1,239,291
File 1	1981 data, compressed format	11	JU134H3K.EXE	1,189,657
File 1	1982 data, compressed format	12	JU134H3L.EXE	1,138,329
File 2	Data, compressed format, split	13	JU135H3A.EXE	969,908
File 2	Data, compressed format, split	14	JU135H3B.EXE	1,012,379

The data files are compressed and split; when uncompressed and/or concatenated the data files require the following amount of disk space:

	Contents	File Name	Bytes
File 1	1970-1982 data	JU134W.DAT	80,206,100
	1970 data	JU134H3A.DAT	7,430,900
	1972 data	JU134H3B.DAT	6,862,900
	1973 data	JU134H3C.DAT	6,742,800
	1974 data	JU134H3D.DAT	7,018,900
	1975 data	JU134H3E.DAT	7,354,900
	1976 data	JU134H3F.DAT	6,690,100
	1977 data	JU134H3G.DAT	6,041,000
	1978 data	JU134H3H.DAT	5,810,800
	1979 data	JU134H3I.DAT	6,243,600
	1980 data	JU134H3J.DAT	6,956,300
	1981 data	JU134H3K.DAT	6,646,800
	1982 data	JU134H3L.DAT	6,407,100
File 2	Data	JU135W.DAT	7,426,080

Uncompressing and Reconstituting File 1

Each year of data in Data File 1 is compressed and contained on a separate diskette. You can either a) concatenate all years of data into a single data file, b) select any single year, or c) select a combination of two or more years of data to be reconstituted into your final data file.

a)   To reconstitute the data file from all twelve split and compressed files on the distribution diskettes and to place it on your hard disk, do the following:

(1)   Make sure you have more than 96,400,700 bytes of disk space available on the hard disk drive on which you want to install the data. (Extra disk space is needed temporarily during installation.)

(2)   Place Diskette 1 in the floppy drive (A: or B:) from which you plan to install the data.

(3)   Change to the installation drive (A: or B:) and type:

        INSTALL d directory a

where d is the drive, directory is the directory in which you want the data to be installed and where a is the installation drive. (Notes: There must be spaces between INSTALL, d, directory, and a. If directory does not exist, INSTALL will create it.) Then follow the instructions given during installation.

When the installation is complete you will have the data file, JU134W.DAT, with 80,206,100 bytes, on the drive and in the directory that you specified.

b) If you wish to use any single year of data, you must first "explode" the compressed file. To explode a file, place the diskette in a floppy drive (A: or B:); then, from your hard drive (usually C:), type the name of the compressed file, including its path. For example, if you place the diskette in the B: drive, type:

B:JU134H3A

File JU134H3A.EXE explodes to JU134H3A.DAT.

c) To concatenate two or more of the partial data files into one data file, first "explode" each of the selected compressed partial data files as explained above (section b). Once all the selected partial data files are located on your hard disk and have a ".DAT" extension, type:

COPY JU134H3?.DAT JU134W.DAT

(Note: All selected partial files must be in the same directory on your hard disk. Also, you must issue the COPY command from the directory which contains the partial files.) The size of the new file JU134W.DAT should equal the sum of the selected uncompressed partial data files. Then, in your hard disk, type:

DEL JU134H3?.DAT

Reconstituting File 2

Though compressed, file 2 is too large to fit on a single diskette, so it has been split into 2 parts. To reconstitute the data file from the split and compressed files on the distribution diskettes and to place it on your hard disk, do the following:

(1) Make sure you have more than 12,253,032 bytes of disk space available on the hard disk drive on which you want to install the data. (Extra disk space is needed temporarily during installation.)

(2) Place Diskette 13 in the floppy drive (A: or B:) from which you plan to install the data.

(3) Change to the installation drive (A: or B:) and type:

INSTALL *d directory a*

where *d* is the drive, *directory* is the directory in which you want the data to be installed and where *a* is the installation drive. (Notes: There must be spaces between INSTALL, *d*, *directory*, and *a*. If *directory* does not exist, INSTALL will create it.) Then follow the instructions given during installation.

When the installation is complete you will have the data file, JU135W.DAT, with 7,426,080 bytes, on the drive and in the directory that you specified.

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This section presents information regarding the quality of the data in this Data Set. Tables 1 and 2 indicate the extent and location of out-of-range values, and Tables 3 and 4 summarize the incidence of missing data.

Number of Cases: 802,061
Number of Variables: 22

Table 1.1 Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Out-of-Range Values (File 1)

Percent of Cases with Out-of-Range Values			Distribution of Variables By Percent Out-of-Range Values	
			Number	Percent
	0%	(0 cases)	17	77.3%
> 0% to	1%	(1 to 8020 cases)	5	22.7%
> 1% to	3%	(8021 to 24061 cases)	0	0.0%
> 3% to	5%	(24062 to 40103 cases)	0	0.0%
> 5% to	10%	(40104 to 80206 cases)	0	0.0%
> 10% to	20%	(80207 to 160412 cases)	0	0.0%
> 29% to	40%	(160413 to 320,824 cases)	0	0.0%
> 40% to	100%	(320825 to 802061 cases)	0	0.0%
Total			22	100.0%

Table 1.2. List of Variables With Out-of-Range Values (File 1)

Variable Name and Label		Out-of-Range Values	Number of Cases
DISTRICT	Police District	0	11
AREA	Police Area	0	4
CRIMEDAY	Date of crime - day	38	1
ARREST	How crime was cleared	0,5-9,B	22
DISCLEAR	District to clear crime	0,10-52,170-753	43

Table 1.3. Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values (File 1)

Percent of Cases with Missing Values				Distribution of Variables By Percent Missing Values	
				Number	Percent
		0%	(0 cases)	8	36.4%
>	0% to	1%	(1 to 8020 cases)	2	9.1%
>	1% to	3%	(8021 to 24061 cases)	2	9.1%
>	3% to	5%	(24062 to 40103 cases)	0	0.0%
>	5% to	10%	(40104 to 80206 cases)	2	9.1%
>	10% to	20%	(80207 to 160412 cases)	7	31.8%
>	29% to	40%	(160413 to 320,824 cases)	0	0.0%
>	40% to	100%	(320825 to 802061 cases)	1	4.5%
Total				22	100.0%

Table 1.4. List of Variables With Over 5% Missing Values (40,104 Missing Values or More) (File 1)

Variable Name and Label		Number of Cases
TIME	Time crime committed	43115
AUTO	Value of an auto if stolen	113081
CGOODS	Value of consumer goods if stolen	137150
FIREARMS	Value of firearms if stolen	137150
FURS	Value of furs/clothes if stolen	123079
JEWELRY	Value of jewelry if stolen	126053
MISC	Value of miscellaneous item if stolen	46554
TV	Value of TV if stolen	137150
HHGOODS	Value of household goods if stolen	137150
DISCLEAR	District to clear crime	801886

Note. The number of missing cases in this table may be overestimated. The majority of the variables in File 1 with missing cases measure the value of a stolen good *if that good was what was stolen* (variables AUTO through HHGOODS). Since there was no way to determine with certaintly what, if anything, was stolen for each case, possible non-applicable cases were counted as missing.

Number of Cases: 154,710
Number of Variables: 15

Table 2.1. Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Out-of-Range Values (File 2)

				Distribution of Variables By Percent Out-of-Range Values	
				---	---
Percent of Cases with Out-of-Range Values				Number	Percent
	0%	(0 cases)		10	66.7%
> 0% to	1%	(1 to 1547 cases)		4	26.7%
> 1% to	3%	(1548 to 4641 cases)		0	0.0%
> 3% to	5%	(4642 to 7735 cases)		0	0.0%
> 5% to	10%	(7736 to 15471 cases)		1	6.7%
> 10% to	20%	(15472 to 30942 cases)		0	0.0%
> 29% to	40%	(30943 to 61884 cases)		0	0.0%
> 40% to	100%	(61885 to 154710 cases)		0	0.0%
Total				15	100.0%

Table 2.2. List of Variables With Out-of-Range Values (File 2)

Variable Name and Label		Out-of-Range Values	Number of Cases
DISTRICT	Police district	0	15441
AGE	Age of person arrested	0,1,2	238
DOBMO	Date of birth of arrestee - month	0	39
DOBDAY	Date of birth of arrestee - day	0	39
DOBYR	Date of birth of arrestee - year	81-99	432

Table 2.3. Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values (File 2)

Percent of Cases with Missing Values			Distribution of Variables By Percent Missing Values	
			Number	Percent
0%	(0 cases)		10	66.7%
> 0% to 1%	(1 to 1547 cases)		1	6.7%
> 1% to 3%	(1548 to 4641 cases)		1	6:7%
> 3% to 5%	(4642 to 7735 cases)		2	13.3%
> 5% to 10%	(7736 to 15471 cases)		0	0.0%
> 10% to 20%	(15472 to 30942 cases)		0	0.0%
> 29% to 40%	(30943 to 61884 cases)		0	0.0%
> 40% to 100%	(61885 to 154710 cases)		1	6.7%
Total			15	100.0%

Table 2.4. List of Variables With Over 5% Missing Values (7736 Missing Values or More) (File 2)

Variable Name and Label	Number of Cases
MARITAL Marital status of arrestee	75333

146229
Pt-2

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Data Resources Program

Arrest as Communication To Criminals

Carol W. Kohfeld
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Codebook

CODEBOOK NOTES

1.   The data are coded in ASCII format as raw data and are contained in two fixed format rectangular files. For File 1, one record of 98 columns is used to code the data. For File 2, one record of 46 columns is used to code the data.

2.   The first file contains data on all Part I felony crimes reported to the St. Louis police department for 1970, 1972-1982. The second file contains data on all arrests for 1970-1982 for Part I Felony crimes.

3.   For each variable the codebook provides a short variable name, a longer descriptive label, the record number on which the variable is coded, the starting and ending column positions within the record, and the format by which the data are to be read. Fw.d refers to standard numeric format where w indicates the total number of columns used to code the variable, including any decimal points, and d indicates the number of positions to the right that are interpreted as decimals. String format - Aw - is used to read character data, in which w indicates the total column width of the character string.

4.   General offense categories for the variables OFFENSE in File 1 and File 2 can be identified by the first three digits of the six digit offense value labels. More precise offense categories are identified by the entire six-digit value label. The six-digit offense value label is available for some, but not all, offenses.

5.   Frequencies of variables AUTO through HHGOODS in File 1 may not be entirely consistent with data obtained from the variable OFFENSE. Only top-charge was coded for the variable OFFENSE, while price estimates of articles stolen were coded if there were any charges of robbery or burglary in some cases (i.e., jewel theft).

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION		FORMAT
			Start	End	
ID	Case identification number	1	1	6	F6.0
TRACT	Census tract (1970)	1	7	10	F4.0
	This is the census tract assigned by the police department. The first four digits of the census tract are included. Occasionally they did not assign a census tract and in those cases a 1 was coded - usually only in the early years.				
DISTRICT	Police District	1	11	11	F1.0
	Range: 1-9				
AREA	Police Area (subdivision between district size and city size) 1st area = districts 1-3, 2nd area = districts 4-6, 3rd area = districts 7-9.	1	12	12	F1.0
	Range: 1-3				
Undocumented field		1	13	15	
CBLOCK	City Block (St. Louis city block assignment)	1	16	21	A6
CRIMEYR	Date of crime - year	1	22	23	F2.0
CRIMEMO	Date of crime - month	1	24	25	F2.0
CRIMEDAY	Date of crime - day	1	26	27	F2.0
OFFENSE	Highest Offense Code	1	28	33	F6.0
	See Appendix A for value labels				
TIME	Time crime was committed	1	34	38	A5
	This is the time the crime was committed as best determined. The form of the variable is XXbXX (1AM = 01bAM and 1PM = 01bPM where b stands for a space).				
AUTO	Value of auto if motor-vehicle theft ($)	1	39	43	F5.0
CGOODS	Value of consumer goods if stolen ($)	1	44	47	F4.0
FIREARMS	Value of firearms if stolen ($)	1	48	51	F4.0
FURS	Value of furs or clothes if stolen ($)	1	52	56	F5.0

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION		FORMAT
			Start	End	
JEWELRY	Value of jewelry if stolen ($)	1	57	61	F5.0
MISC	Value of miscellaneous items if stolen ($)	1	62	66	F5.0
TV	Value of television if stolen ($)	1	67	71	F5.0
HHGOODS	Value of household goods if stolen ($)	1	72	76	F5.0
ARREST	Who was arrested for crime if arrest made	1	77	77	A1

    1   Adult
    2   Juvenile
    3   Adult and Juvenile
    4   Exceptional

DISCLEAR	District to clear crime	1	78	80	F3.0

    1 - 9 Police district in St. Louis City
           where crime cleared
    91   Illinois town other than E. St. Louis
    92   Missouri town outside St. Louis County
    93   East St. Louis, Illinois
    94   St. Louis County
    95   Elsewhere

XCOOR	X-Coordinate where crime committed. Police generated. Note: Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	81	89	F9.4
YCOOR	Y-Coordinate where crime committed. Police generated. Note: Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	90	98	F9.4

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION		FORMAT
			Start	End	
TRACT	Census tract (1980)	1	1	6	F6.0
	This is an allocated 19890 census tract where the arrest was made. The arrests were put through an ad-match procedure and given the appropriate 1980 census tract designation. Note that while File 1 provides 1970 census tracts, this file (File 2) provides 1980 census tracts.				
OFFENSE	Charge Offense Code	1	7	12	F6.0
	This is the code for the offense that was charged (top charge). It has the same meanings as the offense code for the crimes that are defined in Appendix A. Ssome Part II arrests are included in this file.				
DISTRICT	Police District	1	13	13	F1.0
	Range: 1-9				
ARRMO	Date of arrest - month	1	14	15	F2.0
ARRDAY	Date of arrest - day	1	16	17	F2.0
ARRYR	Date of arrest - year	1	18	19	F2.0
AGE	Age of person arrested (years)	1	20	21	F2.0
DOBMO	Date of birth of arrestee - month	1	22	23	F2.0
DOBDAY	Date of birth of arrestee - day	1	24	25	F2.0
DOBYR	Date of birth of arrestee - year	1	26	27	F2.0
MARITAL	Marital status of arrestee	1	28	28	A1
	M Married S Single D Divorced W Widowed X Missing Blank Missing				
RACE	Race of arrestee	1	29	29	A1
	W White N Nonwhite				

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION		FORMAT
			Start	End	
SEX	Sex of arrestee	1	30	30	A1
	M Male				
	F Female				
XCOOR	X-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	31	38	F8.4
YCOOR	Y-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	39	46	F8.4

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION Start	End	FORMAT
SEX	Sex of arrestee	1	30	30	A1
	M Male				
	F Female				
XCOOR	X-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	31	38	F8.4
YCOOR	Y-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	39	46	F8.4

VARIABLE		RECORD	COLUMN POSITION Start	End	FORMAT
SEX	Sex of arrestee	1	30	30	A1
	M Male				
	F Female				
XCOOR	X-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	31	38	F8.4
YCOOR	Y-Coordinate of arrest Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occured. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)	1	39	46	F8.4