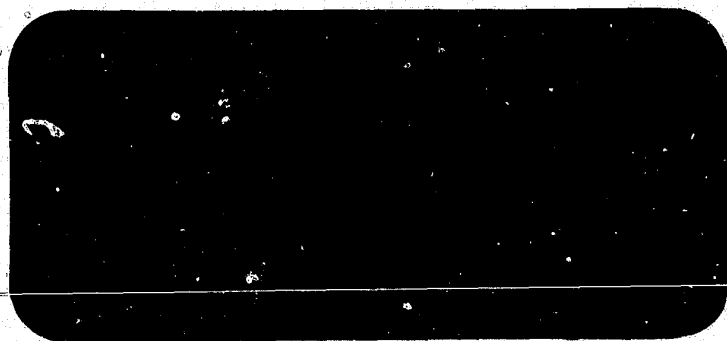


MINNESOTA

**CRIME
CONTROL
PLANNING
BOARD**

RESEARCH REPORT

47312
21



A Research Report
of the
Statistical Analysis Center
and
Research Unit

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An Introduction to the
Analysis of Minnesota's
Offender Based Transaction
Statistics (OBTS)

Abstract

This report examines Minnesota's Offender Based Transaction Statistics system and discusses how data on criminal defendants is collected and stored. Although the data has shortcomings, it accurately describes the processing of defendants through the state's criminal justice system. Thus the data has many potential uses. The report addresses research questions and methods of analysis; several examples of the analysis of the data are also provided.

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I. Introduction

The State of Minnesota collects a wealth of data on crime and the processing of persons by the criminal justice system. This data is gathered through the Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS) from police agencies, prosecutors, courts and corrections agencies across the state. Although summary crime statistics are published each year from this data source, other data in the system has not yet received any significant attention. In this report we describe what is available for analysis from this valuable but untapped data set, and we discuss how it can be used for the study of Minnesota's criminal justice system.

II. The Offender Based Transaction Statistics

To describe the CJRS data we must first retrace the steps in its collection. Police agencies report two kinds of data: the first on criminal incidents that come to their attention and the second on persons arrested for crimes. The crime incidence statistics become part of the well-known Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and are published by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) in Minnesota and subsequently by the FBI. The reports on persons arrested for crimes start the flow of information on criminal defendants known as the OBTS or Offender Based Transaction Statistics. It is the OBTS data that concerns us here.

An arrest report is completed and a copy forwarded to the BCA for everyone--juvenile or adult--arrested for any offense except a traffic offense. If the police agency has a computer terminal linked to the state's MINCIS computer network, the arrest data can be entered directly

onto the system. If the person arrested is an adult (or certified juvenile) and the crime is a felony or gross misdemeanor, a copy of the arrest form is also forwarded to the local prosecutor's office.

The prosecutor must continue the tracking of the defendant. He completes the arrest/prosecution report form and sends copies to the BCA and to the court of first appearance. For each major court proceeding (first appearances in county and district courts and those involving a change in charge) another form must be completed by the court and again sent on to the BCA. When the defendant's case is disposed of or a conviction obtained, this must also be reported. The tracking of convicted criminals proceeds with a sentencing report and with reports that are submitted by whichever correctional authority has custody or supervision.

The BCA enters all reports onto the state's computer system, which is maintained by the Department of Administration's Information Systems Division (ISD). Periodically the computer files are sorted to merge new records with those previously submitted. This data, which is physically on magnetic tape, is available for analysis with the permission of the BCA.

During the building of the OBTS data file, the names of criminal defendants are removed; from that point on individuals are anonymous, being identified only by number. No record is kept of which person has which number. This protects the privacy of the individual while still making possible analysis of the data on an individual basis. The identifying number is that assigned to a person by the arresting agency at the time of arrest for a particular criminal incident (which may encompass several crimes or charges). That is, the number assigned is that of the incident. If a person were arrested several times, perhaps in different areas of the state, he would be tracked with a different number for each

incident. All records for an individual for a given incident number are arranged together on the computer in the tracking sequence. If several persons are arrested for a single incident their records relating to that incident are kept adjacent to one another in the file.

For purposes of analysis the data has a few shortcomings. These are not fatal, but they do limit what might be done with the data. The chief liability is that of incomplete and inaccurate reporting. We consider this problem more extensively below. A second complication is reporting delay. The data is not timely enough to know the precise state of the criminal justice system on a daily or even monthly basis. To be sure of including all pertinent and reported records for a given time interval, one must anticipate a lag of several months. Another constraint on analysis is the lack of criminal history information in the OBTS file. One cannot determine whether a person being tracked has a prior record. This makes it impossible to study recidivism or the differential treatment of defendants as it may hinge on their criminal history. (Criminal history information is maintained in a separate Computerized Criminal History file--CCH--by the BCA.)

Despite its limitations, the OBTS data offers extraordinary opportunities to examine the flow of people through the criminal justice system. Many important questions can be answered on topics such as: court processing time, sentencing patterns, the charging of crimes, the differences among counties or judicial districts, the outcomes of trials, the usage of public or private attorneys, and differences owing to race, sex or age of defendants. Very importantly, system activities and flows can be monitored for changes in the system: to evaluate intended changes

and to warn of the unintended.

While data collection and training for the CJRS are the responsibility of the BCA, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has provided funds for the analysis of OBTS data to the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which is under the administration of the Crime Control Planning Board. The MJISAC or Minnesota Justice Information System Advisory Council acts as an advisory body to the SAC and to Minnesota's computerized criminal justice information program generally. Because the state's computer system is not well-suited to data analysis, the SAC has obtained a copy of the OBTS data set and has undertaken its analysis on the University of Minnesota's computer.

The amount of data is so extensive that it is not economical to do an analysis on the whole data set. Furthermore, the OBTS data is not arranged conveniently for statistical analysis. Therefore we have constructed two smaller data sets from the original by removing much of the redundant and, for our purposes, unnecessary information. And we have rearranged one of these two data sets so that data analysis can be done with SPSS, The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, (an easy to use computer program).

Our plan is to have separate data files for each year's data. That is, a file will contain all cases that begin with an arrest in that year and follow each case to completion, even if it runs into the succeeding year. At this writing, the 1975 files are ready for analysis. (A complete description of the data files follows in the Appendix.) All further discussion of the OBTS data in this report is based on analysis of the 1975 data only.

III. Data Validity

The foregoing description of how someone is tracked through the criminal justice system must be tempered with the knowledge that occasionally a report will not be filed or that errors will be made. The extent of unreported or erroneous data is hard to estimate. Experience indicates that the data on crimes and arrests is the best reported of any in the system. Only a few police agencies in the state fail to submit this information. After arrest, however, the proper tracking of a defendant is less certain. In the 1975 data, the prosecutors' reports were the most frequently missing of all the record types. More recently, however, reporting by prosecutors has greatly increased.

Fortunately there is so much redundancy in the reporting that even without a prosecutor's report and in spite of missing or faulty data we can still analyze the processing of individuals who have both arrest and judicial records present. Therefore, we have chosen to eliminate the prosecutors' records from the 1975 file used for statistical analysis. And we have used the redundancy in the reporting forms to check on certain types of errors in reporting. We are thus able to correct the files in many instances where an error occurs.

The reports from correctional agencies, the final stage in the tracking process, are not very informative, mainly acknowledging custody of defendants after sentencing. For research purposes the bulk of interesting data is that provided by the arrest and court records.

To assess the completeness of the CBTS court data we can compare it with statistics published in the Annual Report of the Supreme Court. This

publication gives totals for case terminations, dismissals, and trials for each county's district court. The reliability of this data is also open to question, but it is collected separately from the OBTS data. The results of a comparison between OBTS and Supreme Court data follow.

Of the 87 counties in Minnesota, we found that only about a dozen have seriously incomplete reporting of OBTS court data in 1975. And only four appear not to report it at all. (For a list of these counties please see the Appendix.) Most of these counties have so few criminal cases in a year that their inclusion is not necessary to statewide data analysis. An exception is Hennepin County, which we estimate reported on only about half of its court cases in 1975. With Hennepin County being the site of the state's largest district court, missing data here will cause any statewide totals based on the OBTS data to fall significantly short of actual. We anticipate that completion of Hennepin County's Subject-In-Process computer system and the Minneapolis Police Department computer system will greatly improve reporting in the future.

In many research questions we are not concerned with totals but, instead, with percentages or proportions of defendants falling in particular categories; for example: the percentage of dismissals among burglary defendants. The Hennepin County data can be used for such analyses by itself but not by inclusion with statewide data. Alternatively we can also multiply Hennepin's totals by a correcting factor to obtain an estimate of state totals. The completeness of each county's data is indicated by a special code in our reconstructed data file (see the Appendix).

In examining court statistics we detected a number of counties which at first seemed to have incomplete reporting but were later found to have

only certain errors in reporting that confused the analysis. Once observed, this problem was corrected by programming "around" the errors and re-interpreting the records. For those readers familiar with reporting requirements we briefly mention the most common reporting errors in 1975:

- 1) the inclusion of a person status code in the place of a judicial disposition code when a defendant is convicted or pleads guilty;
- 2) a guilty plea not entered in the plea code although the guilty plea is specified in the disposition code;
- 3) a guilty plea shown by the plea code but not by the judicial disposition, which may show only a continuance on the date of conviction.

Recently the BCA has improved its manual verification procedures and revised its forms--all of which should reduce the likelihood of errors in data subsequent to 1975.

Additionally, we have noted that age, sex, and race information may not be present for a defendant. Primarily this occurs when the arrest report is not filed. (This type of information is captured only on the arrest report.) Missing arrest reports were fairly common in some counties, but the reasons for this are not clear. Another problem encountered is that a dismissal may not be reported even though a prosecutor decides not to proceed with the case. That is, a dismissal is not formally obtained in court. (This last situation seemed to occur frequently in Chisago County.)

The comparison of OBTS data with Supreme Court summary statistics gives good assurance that the OBTS data accurately describes the processing of felony defendants. The few counties whose 1975 data is of questionable validity for statistical analysis are listed in the Appendix.

We have also been able to make another more limited test of the OBTS data. Researchers at the Crime Control Planning Board had previously drawn a large sample of cases from prosecutors' files in several counties. This data was used for determining court processing time, among other purposes. We have found a close correspondence when average court processing time is calculated from the OBTS data for a county and compared with the estimates arrived at independently from the case samples. This is a second confirmation of the representativeness of the OBTS data. Because processing time--in this case the time from arrest to final disposition-- is an important measure of court performance, we have chosen to compute the processing time for each person being tracked by the OBTS system and have inserted it in the reconstructed data file (which is described in the Appendix).

Overall, Minnesota's courts do an excellent job of reporting; Minnesota ranks among the best in the nation in this. We anticipate that, as more use is made of the data, the quality of reporting will continue to improve.

IV. Data Analysis

Our aim here is not to present a mass of data on Minnesota's criminal justice system. Rather, we wish to suggest--and invite suggestions--on possible uses for the data. Applications might include regular reports as well as investigations on specific topics.

The possibilities for analysis are, of course, limited by the kinds of information gathered by the various OBTS reporting forms. (These are described in detail in the Appendix.) For statistical analysis we are concerned with how individual defendants can be classified,

aggregated, and compared by groups. Briefly put, these are the alternatives: We can aggregate defendants by age, sex, or race; and we can also group them by the nature of the crime charged against them, by what happens to them in the system, and by location in the state. Comparisons among groups can be made over time as well.

More specific examples of research questions that the OBTS data can answer include: What percentage of burglary defendants (or other types of defendants) are convicted? Does this percentage vary significantly among counties? Is the conviction rate higher for those of minority races? Is a defendant more likely to be convicted if there is a trial? If there is a public defender? How likely is it for a convicted burglar to get probation or a suspended sentence? Do sentences vary significantly from one area of the state to another? Are a greater percentage of convicted burglars going to prison this year than last? And so forth, for any type or groupings of the crimes tracked.

If OBTS data is summed or averaged for each county, it can be merged with other county-level aggregate statistics. We have criminal justice expenditure and employment data for each county as well as court case-loads, crime and arrest totals, and demographic information. When analyzed in combination, these statistics can reveal much about the costs and performance of criminal justice at the county level. One might investigate, for instance, those factors which lead to higher conviction or dismissal rates, or estimate the costs of processing defendants. Also available are computer programs for plotting data on a map of Minnesota counties. (An illustration is provided below.)

Before one can do any analysis of the OBTS data, a few general questions must be dealt with. These mainly involve decisions by the

researcher on how to handle certain types of OBTS records. Specifically, one must decide: (1) what types of crimes are of interest and how broadly the crime type is defined (the legal definition of a crime may be too narrow for purposes of statistical analysis); (2) what to do with defendants having multiple charges, possibly for different crime types; (3) what to do with defendants having more than one final disposition; and (4) how to compare crimes and sentences of different severity.

While it is usually desirable to keep as much information as possible in an analysis, the complexity of handling multiple charges, crimes, and convictions for a large number of defendants will likely exceed the value to the analyst of that information in its full detail. To simplify the record on an individual, for instance, one might consider only the most serious offense charged. Or in looking at convictions, one might be concerned only with distinguishing between those sentenced to confinement and those not.

For the analyst's convenience we have set up three separate data sets based on the OBTS data. Each set has a different level of detail and complexity. Thus at the researcher's option he may analyze the complete OBTS file for every defendant--which is difficult and expensive in computer time-- or employ a reduced data set which incorporates only the most frequently wanted information. One of the reduced data sets, which is fully described in the Appendix, is a completely restructured and recoded version of the original OBTS data. This data set has been designed to make analysis as convenient as possible. To use it requires only a familiarity with an analysis program such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). (The other data sets will almost certainly require a knowledge of FORTRAN or COBOL.)

In the simplified and recoded data set, all the information on a person (for a given incident) is kept on the computer's equivalent of a single keypunch card. For the other two data sets the number of "cards" per person may vary; often there may be a half dozen or more.

Another simplification taken when recoding the data was to drop the statute number of the offense charges (which is recorded in the OBTS file) and keep only an abbreviated uniform offense code (UOC). (The first two digits are kept.) This means, for example, that everyone charged with a burglary-related offense, such as attempted burglary or possession of burglary tools, is lumped together. A researcher concerned with the details of offenses must revert to using the more cumbersome data files.

A valuable feature of the uniform offense code is that the code number is itself a rough measure of the relative severity of the crime: generally, the lower the number, the more severe the crime. In the simplified data set, the charges against a person are arranged in order of decreasing seriousness. Where possible, a court disposition and sentence are matched with the respective charge. Court dispositions have also been recoded in this data set so that the code number is a measure of severity. An additional code indicates whether the accused was convicted of at least one charge or had all charges dismissed or acquitted. (This simple representation of what happened to a defendant is not present in the original OBTS file, which is oriented more to describing the outcome for each charge rather than for each person.)

We conclude with several examples of the types of analysis now possible with the OBTS data. The first is a breakdown for burglary

defendants of the probabilities of conviction, a stayed or suspended sentence, and a prison term of one year or more; these figures are reported in Table 1 for each of the state's judicial districts. The average processing time for burglary defendants is also shown. This kind of analysis may point out variations in prosecution and sentencing across the state. The cost of such an analysis is less than two dollars (neglecting the costs of preparing and maintaining the data files).

As a second example we tested for several differences in how Whites and Indians might be processed.* Looking at averages for all convicted defendants, we found no differences between Whites and Indians on these measures (variables): the incidence of guilty pleas, the type of attorney (public or private), the average processing time, the number of charges, and the length of confinement among those sentenced. Similar comparisons are also possible for any of the other variables listed in the code books (see the Appendix), such as age, sex, or crime type. The SPSS program which made the White-Indian comparison (using statistical T-tests) is shown in the Appendix as an illustration of how to use the simplified OBTS file.

*This is by no means a comprehensive analysis of how Indians fare in the criminal justice system. But such a study is being conducted under a grant from the Crime Control Planning Board to the University of Minnesota; OBTS data will be used in the comprehensive study.

TABLE 1.

CASE OUTCOMES FOR BURGLARY DEFENDANTS (1975)

District	Probability of Conviction if Charged With Burglary	Probability of Stayed or Suspended Sentence if Convicted	Probability of Prison Sentence of 1 Year or More if Convicted (not Stayed or Suspended)	Average Processing Time from Arrest to Final Disposition (All Burglary Defendants) (months)
1	80%	10%	12%	3.0 mos.
2	65%	51%	9%	2.7 mos.
3	60%	51%	19%	2.3 mos.
4	60%	30%	24%	4.3 mos.
5	82%	21%	35%	2.4 mos.
6	78%	60%	13%	2.4 mos.
7	70%	20%	11%	2.8 mos.
8	76%	21%	20%	1.7 mos.
9	51%	47%	17%	1.8 mos.
10	70%	35%	25%	2.2 mos.

Ranges:

Probability of Conviction	51% - 82%
Probability of Stayed or Suspended Sentence	10% - 60%
Probability of 1 year Prison Sentence if Convicted	9% - 35%
Average Processing Time, All Burglary Defendants	1.7 mos. - 4.3 mos.
Total Sample of Burglary Defendants	N = 981

The OBTS data can also be used to describe and analyze the processing of criminal defendants in a single county or to compare different counties. An example of the former is provided in Figure 1 which describes Ramsey County District Court activity in 1975. During 1975 about 900 persons were prosecuted for felonies or gross misdemeanors in Ramsey County. Of these about 650 (72%) were convicted on some charge, mostly by a plea of guilty--550 (75%). About 600 defendants received sentences, of which half were either stayed or suspended.

A final example is provided in Figure 2 which illustrates the levels of court activity by county on a map of Minnesota. It should be noted that the map in Figure 2 is an illustration of the type of map that can be easily and cheaply generated by current computer programs. It is recognized that such a map has limitations for identifying specific counties, and that further work would be necessary to prepare such a map for more formal presentations, etc.

These examples, and the report itself, are meant to be only an introduction to the OBTS system and what its potential is for assessing the state of criminal justice in Minnesota. How the system is used will depend largely on the interests of system personnel and policy makers. Effective system usage will also require an ongoing effort to organize and maintain OBTS data files of the types described here. This will be especially crucial in 1978 when many reporting changes are being implemented. And the success of the system will continue to be highly dependent on the training provided throughout the state by the staff of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS

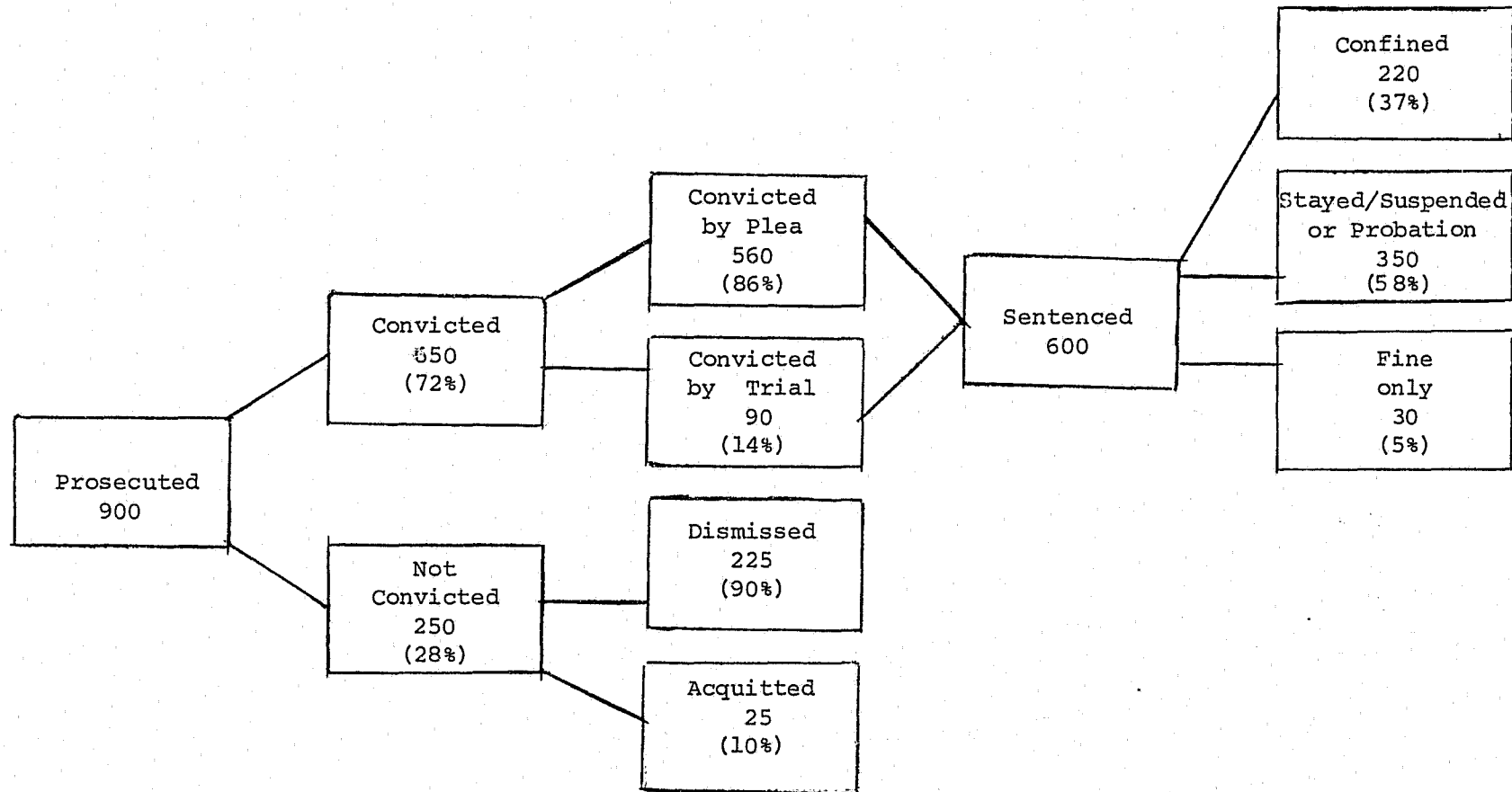
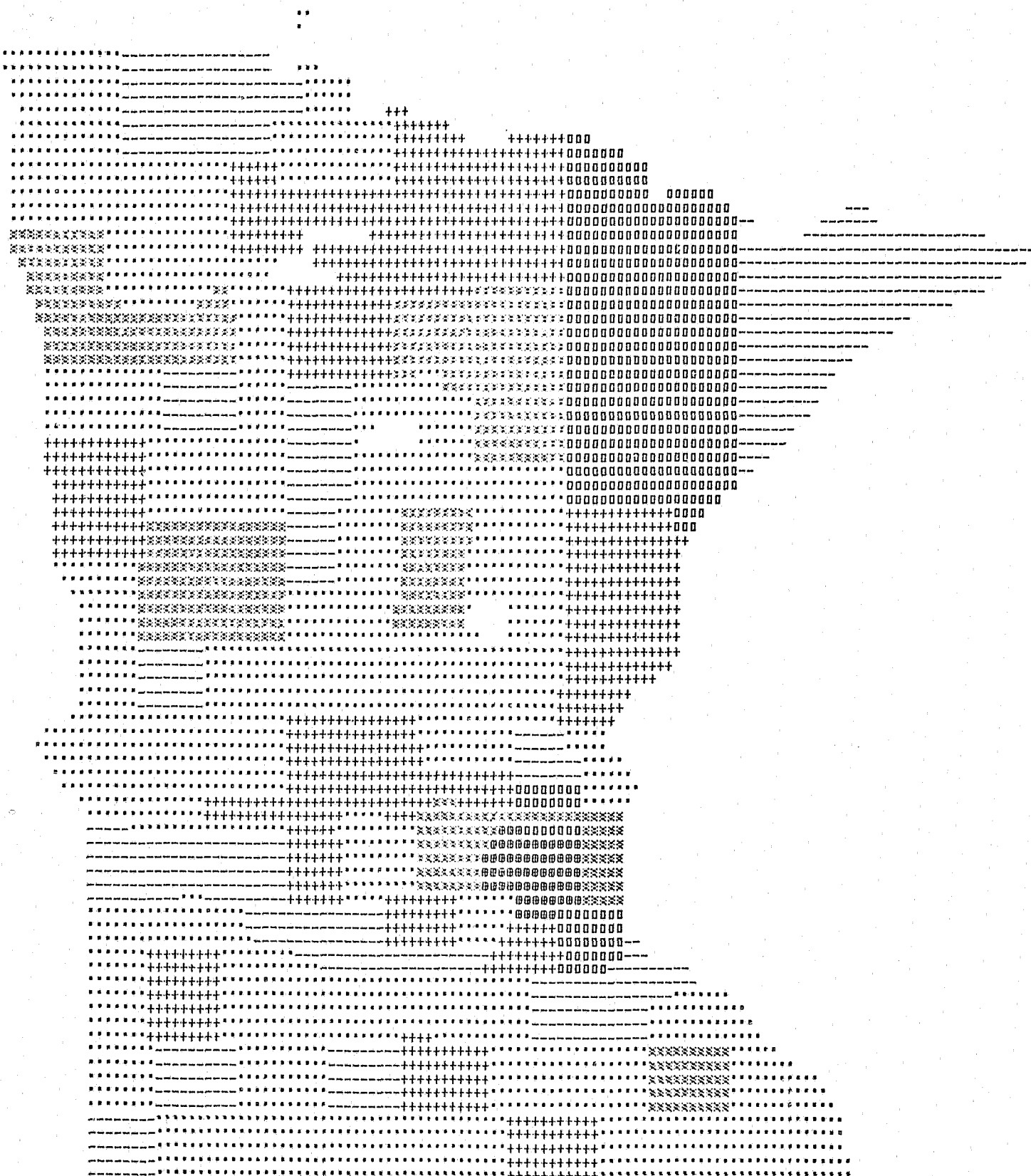


Figure 1. Ramsey County District Court Activity (Criminal)--1975.
(Numbers and Percentages are Approximate.)



--- Missing or
 --- Incomplete Data
 ... Less than 50

 +++ 50 - 100
 +++
 *** 100 - 200

 nnn 200 - 400
 nnn
 More than 400

NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS

Figure 2. Minnesota District Court Activity
(Number of Criminal Defendants)
By County - 1975.

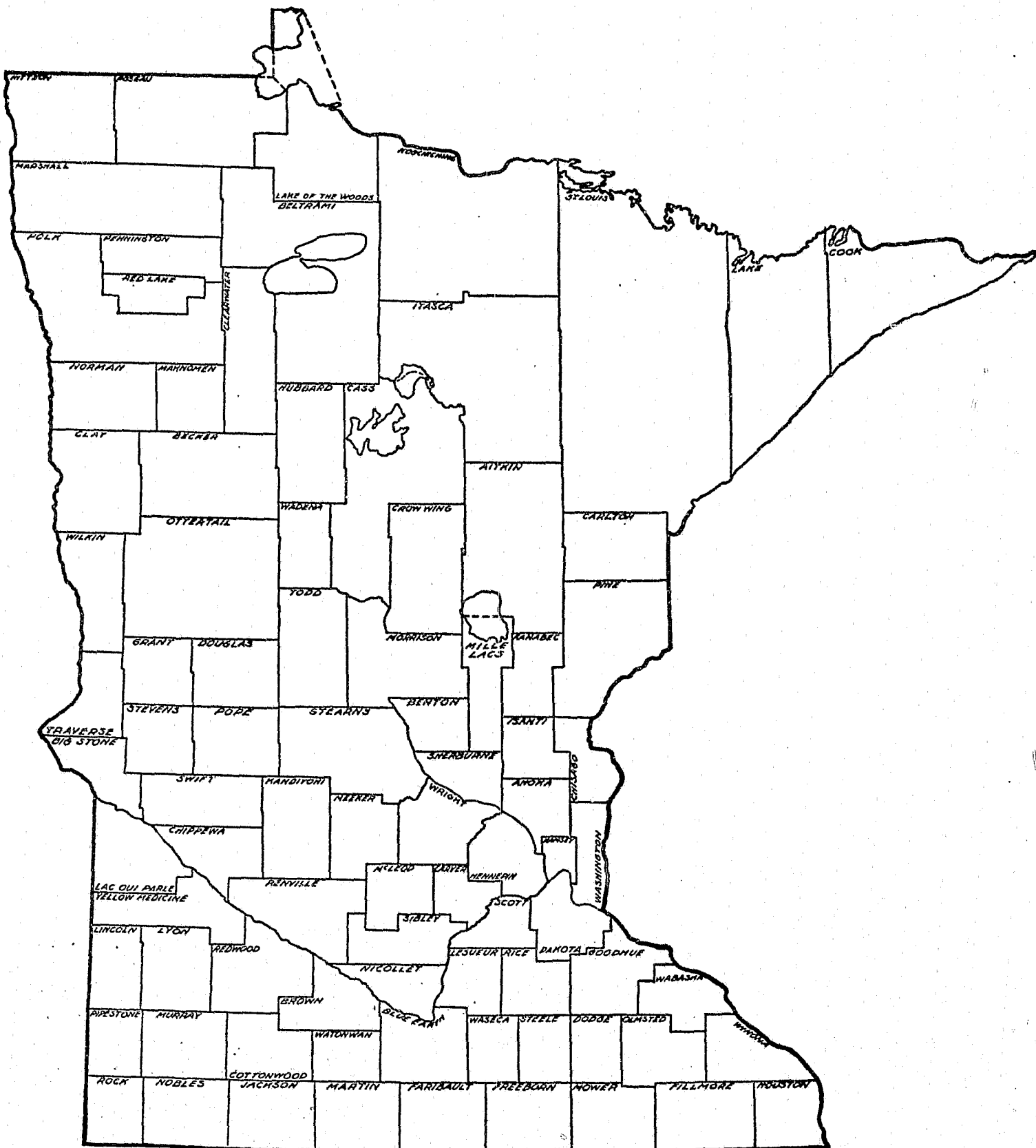
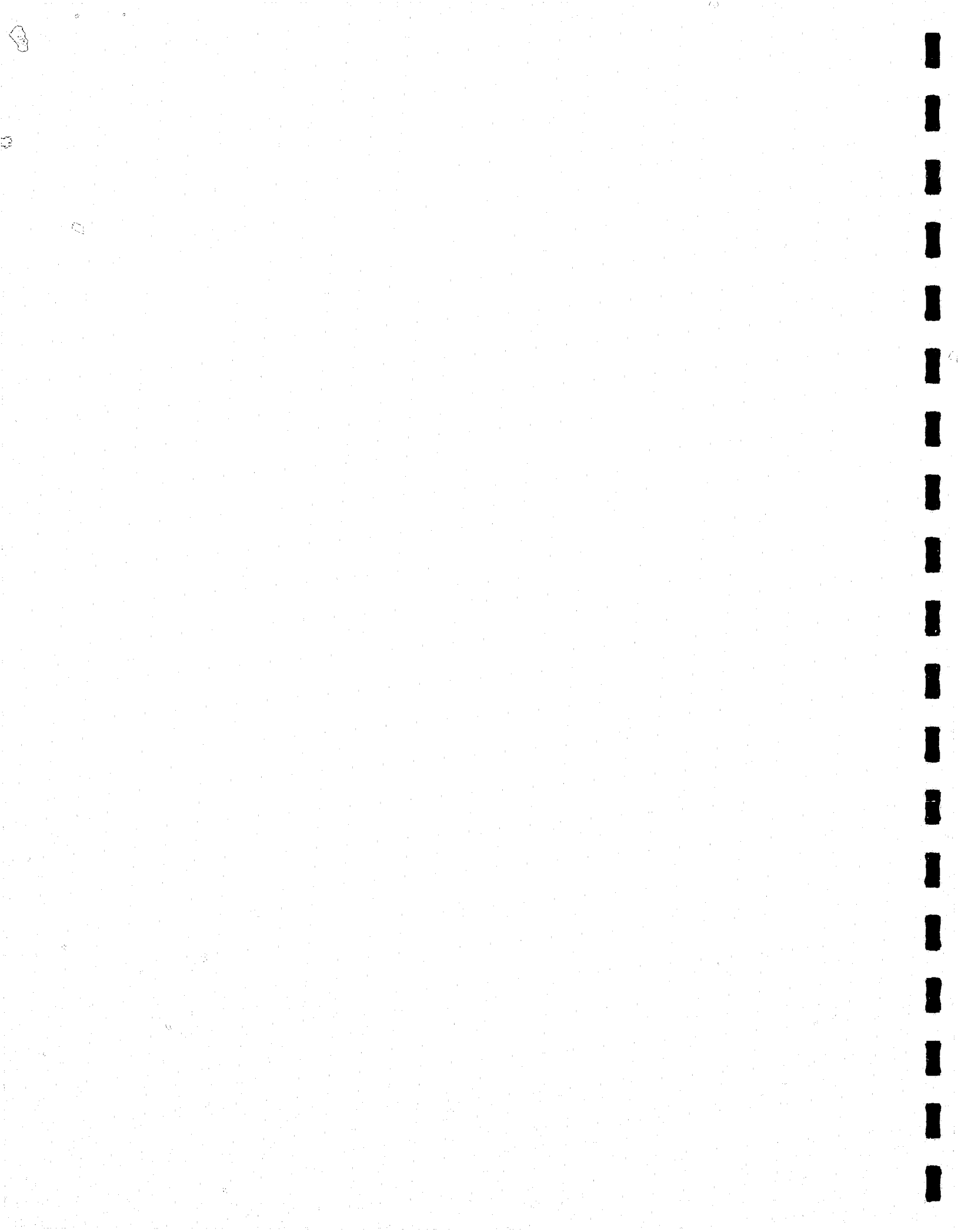


Figure 3. Map of Minnesota Counties



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A. DESCRIPTION/STRUCTURE OF OBTS FILES

1. Minnesota OBTS Master File

The Minnesota OBTS Master File contains information on the processing of persons by the criminal justice system. The file has a hierarchical structure based on arrest reports filed by police agencies. An arrest report may record the arrest of one person on a single criminal charge, for example, burglary, or the arrest of a number of individuals on multiple charges, for example, three persons arrested for assault and robbery. Each individual is tracked separately by the system under a control number assigned on the basis of the arrest report.

The processing of offenders is recorded on five distinct types of records. Each record type provides information about processing at a particular stage of the system and corresponds to a report submitted by a criminal justice agency to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). (For a complete description of these reports and reporting requirements see the Minnesota Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS) Operating Manual.)

The five record types and the data contained on each are summarized below:

Arrest Records -- describe the offender (age, race, sex, etc.); the offense (uniform offense code, statute number); and the arrest (arresting agency, arrest disposition, date of arrest).

Prosecution
Records

-- describe the prosecution decision regarding the arrest (prosecution agency, prosecution decision, date of decision).

Proceeding
Records

-- describe the judicial proceedings (court agency, type of proceedings, court disposition, date of disposition, etc.) and the status of the offender (custody status, plea, type of attorney).

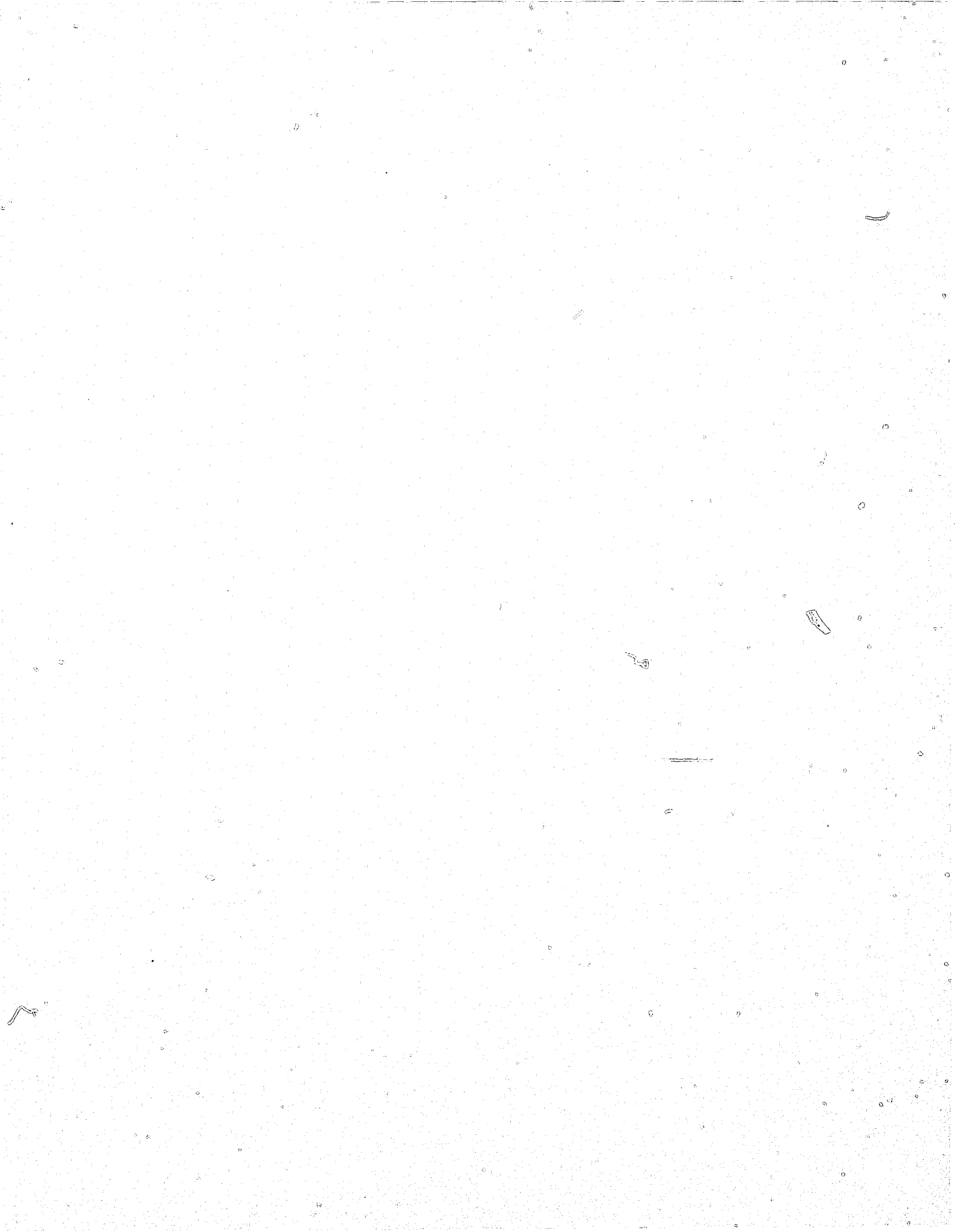
Sentencing
Records

-- describe the sentencing of an offender (type of sentence, date, time/fine imposed, etc.).

Custody/
Supervision
Records

-- describe the status of an offender in custody or under supervision.

All records in the file are 126 characters in length and each has its own data format. Section B of the Appendix describes these formats. The first six fields of each record are identical and the file is sorted on these fields -- controlling agency (where the offense took place), control number (assigned to each arrest report), charge number, person number, record type and date of action. An example of the data is contained in Figure A-1. The structure of the file is illustrated in Figure A-2. Records are first grouped according to controlling agency, then sorted successively by control number, charge number, person number, record type and date (the most recent date first). Note that the number of record types and records are both variable.



MN002000075000378010014040375MN002015JSP1829	2699C310MNSS256-98	021975021875	PG	N
MN002000075000378010014022875MN002015JDC1829	2699D206MNSS256-98	021975021875	PN	N
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MN002000075000378010015032375MN002015J	2699A344	05000000	05000000	MN062013GS F0218751829
MN002000075000378 0016052375MN062015G021875	419052375052280			
MN002000075000475010014062675MN002015JDC1921	2399C310MNSS	051975051975	206PG	N
MN002000075000475010014062675MN002015JDC1922	2699C310MNSS	051975051975	206PG	N
MN002000075000475010014051975MN002013JFC1921	2399 304MNSS	051975051975	206P	N
MN002000075000475010014051975MN002013JFC1922	2699 304MNSS	051975051975	206P	N
MN002000075000475020014062675MN002015JDC1922	2699C310MNSS	051975051975	206PG	N
MN002000075000475020014051975MN002013JFC1922	2699 304MNSS	051975051975	206P	N
MN002000075000475020015072575MN002015J	2699A344	10000000	10000000	MN062045GS F0519751922
MN002000075000478010014100975MN002015JPS1941	2399C310MNSS	060975060975	206PG	N
MN002000075000478010014071175MN002015JDC1941	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206PN	N
MN002000075000478010014060975MN002013JFC1941	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206P	N
MN002000075000478020014100975MN002015JPS1941	2399C310MNSS	060975060975	206PG	N
MN002000075000478020014071175MN002015JDC1941	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206PN	N
MN002000075000478020014060975MN002013JFC1941	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206P	N
MN002000075000478020015121575MN002015JMN002015C	2399A340	00120010012001		F0609751941
MN002000075000478 0016102976MN002015C060975	409 121575102976			
MN002000075000478 0016122975MN002015C060975	427121575102976			
MN002000075000478 0016122975MN070015C060975	421122975102976			
MN002000075000478010024112075MN002015JPS1940	2399A305MNSS	060975060975	206PN	N
MN002000075000478010024070975MN002013JDC1940	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206PN	N
MN002000075000478010024060975MN002013JFC1940	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206P	N
MN002000075000478020024112075MN002015JPS1940	2399C310MNSS	060975060975	206PG	N
MN002000075000478020024070975MN002015JDC1940	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206PN	N
MN002000075000478020024060975MN002013JFC1940	2399 304MNSS	060975060975	206P	N
MN002000075000478020025122975MN002015JMN082015C	2399A340	03000000300000	0001000	F0609751940
MN002000075000478 0026010676MN082015C060975	421122975041678			

Figure A-1: Example of OBTS Master File Data

Record Sorting Sequence

Controlling
Agency A - Arrest
Report 1 - Charge 1 - Person 1 - Arrest Record
- Prosecution Record
- Proceeding Record
(Most Recent)
- Proceeding Record
- Sentencing Record
- Custody Record
(Most Recent)
- Custody Record
- Person 2 - Arrest Record
- Charge 2 - Person 1 - Arrest Record
- Prosecution Record
- Proceeding Record
- Person 2 - Arrest Record
- Arrest
Report 2

Controlling
Agency B - Arrest
Report 1 - Charge 1 - Person 1 - Arrest Record
- Prosecution Record
- Arrest
Report 2

Figure A-2: Structure of the OBTS Master File

2. Reduced OBTS File

The OBTS master file contains information on all persons arrested in Minnesota for any offense except traffic offenses (disregarding the problem of incomplete or faulty reporting). For 1975 there are about 100,000 records in the file. However, the majority of these are arrest records of persons who are not subsequently tracked through the system for various reasons, primarily:

1. The person is a juvenile -- juveniles are not tracked by the system;
2. The offense is a misdemeanor -- only felony and gross misdemeanors are tracked; or
3. After arrest there is no subsequent prosecution.

In each of these cases a person is arrested and recorded in the system but not tracked further. This happens to about three-fourths of all persons arrested in Minnesota. Because we are often most interested in those who are tracked through the system, analysis of the entire data file is not economical. Therefore, we have constructed a reduced file by retaining information only on persons who continue in the system after arrest. This reduces the number of records to about 35,000. In addition, the new file has been restructured so that each person's records are grouped together before sorting on charge numbers. The program used to accomplish this reduction and rearrangement is reproduced in section E of the Appendix.

3. OBTS Individual File

The reduced OBTS file is still quite large -- 35,000 records -- and contains a great deal of redundant and, for many purposes, unnecessary information. In addition, because of the variable number of records per person, analysis of the data requires knowledge of computer programming and a great deal of time. To facilitate analysis we have further reduced the file to about 6,000 records by removing much of the redundant and less useful information. In this simplified and recoded file all information on an individual (for a particular incident) is stored on a single record. This file is compatible with statistical packages such as SPSS. An example of the data in the individual file is provided in Figure A-3. Section B contains a code book for this file.

The final file manipulation performed was transforming the individual file into an SPSS system file. The SPSS program used for this is also reproduced in section E as is an example of use of the SPSS system file.

011	75	1	399999999999	19	2851884999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	6766	015-9701		
01101000075	2	1454112699990619	2351823999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	475880	3-9701		
01101000075	3	1454112699990619	2690122999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	375880	2-9701		
01101000075	4	2372112899990619	2815222319898	0	36	091620450	36828999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	275880	0 0301	
01101000075	5	2402113899990519	3815224505198	0	60	099620156	08389999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	5766	01513301	
011	75	6	399999999999	19	2851124999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	675880	3-9701
011	75	7	499999999999	19	3851823999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	476060	12-9701
01101000075	8	7382112399990629	2815214419898	0	015099		08289999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	5766	01010301	
01101000075	9	7592113699990519	3615223129898	0	0	09201013C	38369999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	176060	6 6301	
011	75	10	10999999999999	19	2677121419898	0	0	2599	08269999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	1075880	0 1301	
01101000075	11	7202111199990519	1115222359898	0	12	09101015J	11811999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	8756	0 110301	
01101000075	12	11352112699990519	8815224359898	0	1228699		08889999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	1275050	1 1301	
011HF070075	13	8212113599990619	3551883359898	0	6	099	08359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	1176880	15 0301	
011	75	14	899999999999	19	3551883359898	0	6	099	08359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	1176880	15 0301	
01101000075	15	8242112022990529	2651823173198	0	60	091620156	60822207712199999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	4211075880	2 1302	
011	75	16	899999999999	19	8815213319898	0	60	091620156	60826999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	421	376880	7 7301
011	75	17	899999999999	19	2677822999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	975060	1-9701
01101000075	18	9212113599990629	3573213999999	0	0	099	0	9935771119999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	1175060	2-9702
01101000075	19	9	02112299990529	2251882359898	0	24	09201015J	082929152229999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	1075060	1 6302
0110N030075	20	10322118899990619	8816223419898	0	030099		08839999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	576880	7 7301	
0110N030075	21	10202118899990619	8815223419898	0	050099		08889999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	576060	7 7301	
01101000075	22	12392111399990519	1315223319898	0	60	091620156	60813999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	421	476060	4 4301
01101000075	23	6212311399990519	1515282169898	0	2	09901013C	08159999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	775880	1 1301	
01101000075	24	9232113599990619	3515214104135	2	123009201013C		38359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	176880	4 4301	
01101000075	25	9232113599990619	3515224354698	0	122009201015J		28359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	176060	410301	
01101000075	26	9192113599990619	3598883999999	0	0	099	0	9999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	6761	0 9-9701
01101000075	27	9252113599990619	3515214124135	2	123009201013C		38359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	176060	4 4301	
01101000075	28	9242113599990619	3515214124135	2	123009901013C		38359999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	176060	4 4301	
021	75	1	299999999999	10	2615223319898	0	60	09262013G	60826999999999999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	419	475880	2 3301
021	75	2	599999999999	20	2615222319898	0120	09262045G1	208262315224999999	0	0	099	0	99	0	99	0	99	675060	1 4302

Figure A-3: Example of OBTS Individual File Data

B. CODE BOOKS

1. OBTS MASTER FILE/REDUCED FILE

ARREST RECORDS

<u>COLUMN(S)</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
1-9	MN0010000	Controlling Agency	(CAG)
10-17	75001977	Control Number	(OCA)
18-19	01	Arrest Charge No.	(ACH)
20-22	001	Person Sequence No.	(PSN)
23	2	Record Type	
24-29	121775	Arrest Date	(DOA)
30-38	MN0010000	Arresting Agency	(AAG)
39-44	082236	Date of Birth	(DOB)
45	M	Sex	(SEX)
46	1	Person Charged Code	(PCA)
47	W	Race	(RAC)
48-52	1304	Uniform Offense Code	(UOC)
53-56	205	Arrest Disposition	(ADN)
57-58	MN	State Code	(STA)
59-60	SS	Charge Code	(CCD)
61-72	609-225-2	Statute/Ordinance No.	(STU)
73-124		Filler	
125	N	General Offense Character	(GOC)
126		End of Record	

PROSECUTION RECORDS

<u>COLUMN(S)</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
1-9	MN0010000	Controlling Agency	(CAG)
10-17	75001977	Control Number	(OCA)
18-19	01	Prosecution Count No.	(PCC)
20-22	001	Person Sequence No.	(PSN)
23	3	Record Type	
24-29	121775	Prosecution Decision Date	(PDD)
30-36		Filler	
37	C	Type of Filing Code	(TOF)
38-46	MN001013A	Prosecution Agency	(PAS)
47-54	00750394	Prosecution Case Number	(PCN)
55-59	1304	Uniform Offense Code	(UOC)
60-63	205	Person Status Code	(PSC)
64-65	MN	State Code	(STA)
66-67	SS	Charge Code	(CCD)
68-79	609-225-2	Statute/Ordinance No.	(STU)
80-89		Filler	
90-95	121775	Arrest Date	(DOA)
96-124		Filler	
125	N	General Offense Character	(GOC)
126		End of Record	

PROCEEDING RECORDS

<u>COLUMN(S)</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
1-9	MN0010000	Controlling Agency	(CAG)
10-17	75001977	Control Number	(OCA)
18-19	01	Court Count No.	(CCT)
20-22	001	Person Sequence No.	(PSN)
23	4	Type of Record	
24-29	042676	Action Date	(ACD)
30-38	MN001015J	Judicial Agency	(JAG)
39-40	SP	Proceeding Type	(PTY)
41-47	1661	Docket Number	(DKT)
48-52	1304	Uniform Offense Code	(UOC)
53-56	C310	Court Disposition Numeric	(CDN)
57-58	MN	State Code	(STA)
59-60	SS	Charge Code	(CCD)
61-72	609-225-2	Statute/Ordinance No.	(STU)
73-78	121875	Judge No.	(JNR)
79-84	121775	Arrest Date	(DOA)
85-90		Trial Ending Date	(TED)
91-94	A206	Person Status Code	(PSC)
95	P	Attorney Code	(ATY)
96	G	Plea Code	(PLE)
97-124		Filler	
125	N	General Offense Character	(GOC)
126		End of Record	

SENTENCING RECORDS

<u>COLUMN(S)</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
1-9	MN0010000	Controlling Agency	(CAG)
10-17	75001977	Control Number	(OCA)
18-19	01	Court Count No.	(CCT)
20-22	001	Person Sequence No.	(PSN)
23	5	Record Type	
24-29	042676	Sentencing Date	(SND)
30-38	MN001015J	Judicial Agency	(JAG)
39-47		Custody Agency Assigned	(CAS)
48-52	1304	Uniform Offense Code	(UOC)
53-56	A344	Sentence Disposition 1	(CP1)
57-60		Sentence Disposition 2	(CP2)
61-64		Sentence Disposition 3	(CP3)
65-71	0500000	Total Time Assigned	(TTA)
72-78		Actual Time to be Served	(CMT)
79-85	0500000	Actual Time on Probation	(CPR)
86-92		Amount of Fine	(CFN)
93-101	MN062015G	Supervision Agency Assigned	(CAP)
102	Y	Stayed/Suspended	(SSI)
103		Stayed/Suspended	(SS2)
104		Sentence Carried Code	(SCR)
105	F	Record of Conviction	(ROC)
106-111	121775	Arrest Date	(DOA)
112-118	1661	Docket Number	(DKT)
119-124		Filler	
125	N	General Offense Character	(GOC)
126		End of Record	

CUSTODY/SUPERVISION RECORDS

<u>COLUMN(S)</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
1-9	MN0010000	Controlling Agency	(CAG)
10-17	75001977	Control Number	(OCA)
18-19		Filler	
20-22	001	Person Sequence No.	(PSN)
23	6	Record Type	
24-29	042676	Action Date	(SSD)
30-38	MN001013G	Custodial Agency	(KAG)
39-44	121775	Arrest Date	(DOA)
45-52		Filler	
53-56	421	Custodial Disposition Code	(SSN)
57-62	042676	Start Date	(STD)
63-68	042581	Expiration Date	(EXD)
69-84		Remarks	(REM)
85-125		Filler	
126		End of Record	

VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS/CODES

Arresting Agency (AAG) - The NCIC identifier of the agency making the arrest. This may be omitted if the controlling agency and arresting agency are one and the same (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Action Date (ACD) - Date of the completion of any specific action or proceeding by the court. If the report/entry is in relation to a trial, the action date will represent the starting date of the trial.

Arrest Charge Number (ACH) - Used to identify the charge or charges for which the individual is arrested. There may be multiple charges.

Arrest Disposition (ADN) - The initial status disposition of the individual arrested (posted bail, held in custody, etc.).

Administrative Discharge (Military Only)	201
Deceased	202
Deportation	203
Granted Voluntary Departure from U.S.	204
Currently Being Held	205
Released on Bail or Own Recognizance	206
Released No Formal Charge	207
Released no formal charge-Police	A207
Released no formal charge-By Prosecuting Attorney	B207
Released no formal charge-Withdrawal by Complainant	C207
Juveniles handled within department (W&R)	D207
Turned over to Another Agency	208
Other law enforcement	A208
Referred to welfare	B208
Referred to criminal or adult court (Juveniles only)	C208
Corrections (parole violations, etc.)	D208
Wanted	209
Bail forfeited	210
No bill returned (Grand Jury)	211
Referred to juvenile court	212
Consolidated with another arrest	213

Attorney Code (ATY) - Will indicate the type of attorney the defendant had for the specific proceeding.

- H - Hired Own
- P - Public Defender
- C - Court Appointed
- S - Defending Self
- A - Other

Controlling Agency (CAG) - The NCIC identifier of the agency within whose jurisdiction the incident occurred (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Supervision Agency Assigned (CAP) - The NCIC Identifier of the agency responsible for the individual when assigned to supervise probation. This may be the State Department of Corrections - Field Services Division, a County Probation office, a Community Corrections Program under county or state direction, the court itself, or any other criminal justice agency assigned the responsibility for the individual (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Custody Agency Assigned (CAS) - The NCIC Identifier of the facility where the subject will be institutionalized as assigned by the court (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Charge Code (CCD) - Will identify the type legal code under which the individual is being charged.

- SS - State Statute
- OR - Ordinance
- TT - Federal Title
- OT - All Other

Court Count Number (CCT) - Sequential number assigned to the counts or charges against the individual. This number is assigned sequentially; the first count being 01 and each subsequent count numbered 02,03, etc. following the order of the counts or charges as listed on the complaint or indictment.

Court Disposition Numeric (CDN) - Indicates the current status/disposition of the court for the specific proceeding.

Acquitted by Court	A301
Acquitted by Jury	B301
Acquitted by Other	C301
Acquitted by Reason of Insanity	302
Acquitted by Reason of Incompetence	303
Case Continued Without Findings	304
Charge Dismissed	A305
Charge Dismissed Parole Violator	B305
Charge Dismissed Due to Insanity	306
Charge Dismissed Due to Mental Incompetence	307
Charge Still Pending Due to Insanity	308
Charge Still Pending Due to Incompetence	309
Convicted by Court	A310
Convicted by Jury	B310
Convicted by Plea	C310
Convicted by Court of Lesser Offense	D310
Convicted by Jury of Lesser Offense	E310
Convicted by Plea of Lesser Offense	F310
Deferred Disposition	312
Dismissed - Civil Action	313
Extradited	314
Pardoned	315
Probation Before Conviction	316
Sentence Commuted	317
Adjudication Withheld	318
Mistrial - Defendant Discharged	320
Executive Clemency Granted	321
Found Insane	322
Found Mentally Incompetent	323
*See Custody Entry	328
*Unknown Disposition	329
Appeal/Post Conviction Relief - Filed	360
Appeal/Post Conviction Relief - Dismissed	361
Appeal/Post Conviction Relief - Affirmed	362
Appeal/Post Conviction Relief - Reversed	363
Appeal/Post Conviction Relief - Reversed and Remanded	364
Remanded to Court of Origin	366

Amount of Fine (CFN) - Indicates the amount of money to actually be paid as a fine, to be paid as restitution and/or to be paid as costs involved.

Actual Time to be Served (CMT) - Indicates the time that has been assigned by the court to be served in an institution. The institution could be a state correctional facility, a county jail, a hospital or some other detention type of facility (years, months, days).

Actual Time on Probation (CPR) - Indicates the amount of time the court has assigned for probation; includes supervised or unsupervised probation (years, months, days).

Sentence Disposition 1 (CP1)

Sentence Disposition 2 (CP2)

Sentence Disposition 3 (CP3) - Indicates the type of sentence or alternative correctional program. At least one code should be indicated. The other areas may be blank or used to further explain or define the sentence or correctional program.

Bad Conduct Discharge (Military Only)	330
Bail Forfeited	331
Confinement <u>or</u> Fine - to be used to indicate that the defendant was not ordered to satisfy both, but only one or the other	332
Confinement in Hospital	333
Court Costs (only)	334
Death Sentence	335
Dishonorable Discharge	336
Fine Only	337
Fine and Court Cost	338
Forfeiture of Pay (Military Only)	339
Confinement Indeterminate	340
Confinement - Year(s)	A340
Confinement - Month(s) and Day(s)	B340
Confinement - Nights and Weekends	C340
Confinement - Weekends Only	D340
Confinement - Nights Only	E340
Split Sentence (confinement followed by probation)	F340
Indeterminate to Majority (to be used whenever a specific amount of time is not assigned	341
Confinement Life	342
Probation - Supervised	A344
Probation - Unsupervised	B344
Probation and Court Costs	345
Restitution (only)	346
Restitution and Court Costs	347
Probation and Fine	348
Imposition of Sentence Stayed	365
Counts to which disposition and sentence apply are unknown.	399

Docket Number (DKT) - An identifier assigned to the individual's judicial processing resulting from an arrest for a specific criminal incident.

Arrest Date (DOA) - Indicates the date an individual was arrested or if issued a summons, citation or notice to appear, the date of issue or date the individual submits to the authority of the court (month, day, year).

Date of Birth (DOB) - Of the individual to whom the report applies (month, day, year).

Expiration Date (EXD) - The date the individual is scheduled to be released from control of the Custody/Supervision agency (month, date, year).

General Offense Character (GOC) - Indicates a refinement of the Uniform Offense Code which further explains the count or charge as described in the complaint or indictment.

- Z - Accessory after the fact
- Y - Accessory before the fact
- X - Aid/Abet
- B - Assault to commit
- A - Attempt to commit
- C - Conspiracy to commit
- F - Facilitation of
- S - Solicitation to commit
- T - Threat to commit
- N - Not Applicable

Judicial Agency (JAG) - The NCIC identifier of the court where the judicial proceeding being reported took place (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Judge Number (JNR) - An identifying number assigned to each judge. This number may be assigned by the clerk of court.

Custodial Agency (KAG) - The NCIC identifier of the custodial agency having responsibility for the individual being reported about (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Control Number (OCA) - A unique identifying number assigned to a specific incident by the controlling agency. The first two characters indicate the year in which the incident was reported. For example, Case Number 50 for the year of 1975 would be designated: 75000050.

Prosecution Agency (PAS) - The NCIC identifier assigned to the prosecutor's office submitting report (see the CJRS Operating Manual for agency identifiers).

Person Charged Code (PCA) - Indicates how the individual was brought into the system.

- 1 - Arrest
- 2 - Summoned/Notified or Cited

Prosecution County Number (PCC) - Sequential number assigned to the counts or charges against the individual. This number is assigned sequentially, the first count being 01 and each subsequent count numbered 02, 03, etc., following the order of the counts or charges as listed on the complaint or indictment.

Prosecution Case Number (PCN) - Specific number assigned by the prosecutor to the prosecution file or may be the same as the control number carried over from the arrest information.

Prosecution Decision Date (PDD) - Date the prosecuting attorney made his filing decision (month, day, year).

Plea Code (PLE) - Indicates the individual's plea as entered into the judicial record at specific proceedings.

N - Not Guilty

G - Guilty

Person Status Code (PSC) - Indicates the current status of the individual at the time of the report.

203 - Deportation

204 - Granted Voluntary Departure from U.S.

205 - Currently Being Held

206 - Released on Own Recognizance

A206 - Released on Bail or Bond

270 - Data not Available

311 - Deceased

Person Sequence Number (PSN) - An identifying number assigned to an individual at the time of arrest for a particular incident. Where multiple arrests are made for the same incident, the first individual is given number 001, and each subsequent person arrested is assigned a number in sequence; 002, 003, etc. The PSN remains with the individual while proceeding through the criminal justice system for a specific incident.

Proceeding Type (PTY) - A code that indicates the type of court proceeding that has been completed.

FC - First Appearance in County Court

SC - Second Appearance in County Court

DC - First Appearance in District Court on Complaint

DI - First Appearance in District Court on Indictment

SD - Second Appearance in District Court

OH - Omnibus Hearing

PS - Plea Stage (if not part of another proceeding)

TR - Trial

NA - Notice of Appeal Filed

AR - Application for Post Conviction Relief

The following proceeding codes were used prior to the Rules of Criminal Procedure which were adopted in July, 1975.

AL - First Appearance - Lower Court

PR - Preliminary Hearing

TC - Trial Before County Court

NB - Grant Jury, No Bill

AI - Arraignment by Information

AD - Arraignment by Indictment

TD - Trial Before District Court

AP - Appeal

SP - Other

RACE (RAC) - Indicates race of the individual.

W - White*
N - Negro
I - Indian
C - Chinese
J - Japanese
O - All others**
X - Unknown

*Includes: Mexicans and Latins

**Includes: Asian Indians, Eskimos, Filipinos, Indonesians, Koreans, Polynesians, and other non-whites.

Remarks (REM) - Indicates other information which may be of importance.

Record of Conviction (ROC) - Indicates the conviction record of an individual.

F - Felony
G - Gross Misdemeanor
M - Misdemeanor
S - Imposition of Sentence Stayed

Sentence Carried Code (SCR) - Indicates if time to be served or probationary time assigned will be concurrent with another sentence or consecutive in relation to another sentence. Also used to indicate that a single sentence assigned applies to all (or another specific) counts involved in the case.

If Not Applicable - Leave Blank

1 - Sentence to be served concurrently with another
2 - Sentence to be served consecutively with another
3 - Single sentence encompasses all counts

Sex (SEX) - Indicates sex of the individual

M - Male
F - Female

Sentencing Date (SND) - Date sentence is pronounced by the court (month, day, year).

Stayed/Suspended (SSI) - Indicates a stay of execution or a suspension of all or part of a sentence which is imposed. If the sentence which is provided for under law is not imposed, e.g. a stay of imposition (imposition of sentence stayed), then this field should be blank.

Y - Stayed Sentence
S - Suspended Sentence
Blank - Not Applicable

Stayed/Suspended (SS2) - Indicates that a staying or suspending of part or all of the payment of funds assigned has occurred.

Y - Stayed Sentence
S - Suspended Sentence
Blank - Not Applicable

Action Date (SSD) - Date status reported becomes effective (month, day, year).

Custodial Disposition Code (SSN) - The status of the individual at the time of the report.

Absconded	401
Administrative Discharge (Military)	402
Certificate of Relief	403
Committed Suicide	404
Commutation of Prior Sentence Rescinded	405
Conditional Release	406
Conditional Release Revoked	407
Deceased	408
Discharged from Criminal Justice System	409
Escaped	410
Executed	411
Furloughed	412
Furlough Revoked	413
Mandatory Release	414
Mandatory Release Revoked	415
Pardoned	416
Paroled	417
Parole Revoked	418
Probation	419
Probation Revoked	420
Received	421
Released by Court Order	422
Released on Appeal Bond	423
Sentence Commuted	424
Work Furlough	425
Work Furlough Revoked	426
Transferred in from Other Institution	427
Released - Expiration of Minimum Time	428
Accepted Parole Jurisdiction	429
Accepted Probation Jurisdiction	430

State Code (STA) - Will identify the State of Minnesota (MN).

Start Date (STD) - The date a subject begins serving a sentence (month, day, year).

Statute/Ordinance NBR (STU) - The alpha/numeric value assigned to the specific offense as listed in Minnesota State Statutes or as listed in agencies legal ordinance book.

Trial Ending Date (TED) - Date of the completion or termination of a trial. This field will only be completed with proceeding types of "TC", "TD", or "TR" (month, day, year).

Type of Filing Code (TOF) - Indicates the type of filing the prosecuting attorney decided upon.

- C - Complaint
- D - Diversion
- I - Indictment
- K - Referred from U.S. Attorney - Not Prosecuted
- L - Referred from U.S. Attorney - Prosecuted
- N - No Complaint Filed
- R - Referred to City Attorney
- U - Referred to U.S. Attorney

Total Time Assigned (TTA) - Will indicate the actual time assigned and imposed by the court. If the imposition of sentence is stayed, then nothing should be entered in the field (years, months, days).

Uniform Offense Code (UOC) - A code(s) used to identify the count(s) or charge(s) against the individual as specified in the complaint or indictment (see the CJRS Operating Manual for Uniform Offense Codes).

2. OBTS INDIVIDUAL FILE/SPSS FILE

VARIABLE LIST

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Format</u>
01	1-2	County	F2.0
02	3	Data Code	F1.0
03	4-5	Arresting Agency County	A2
04	6-9	Arresting Agency	A4
05	10-11	Case Year	F2.0
06	12-15	Case No. (by county)	F4.0
07	16-17	Month of Arrest	F2.0
08	18-19	Age	F2.0
09	20	Sex	F1.0
10	21	Race	F1.0
11	22	Charge Code	F1.0
12	23-24	Arrest Offense 1	F2.0
13	25-26	" 2	F2.0
14	27-28	" 3	F2.0
15	29-30	Arrest Disposition 1	F2.0
16	31	Total No. of Charges	F1.0
17	32	District No. (Judicial)	F1.0
18	35-36	Court Offense 1	F2.0
19	37-38	Court Disposition 1	F2.0
20	39	Plea 1	F1.0
21	40	Attorney 1	F1.0
22	41	No. of Court Appearances 1	F1.0
23	42-43	Sentence Disposition 1	F2.0
24	44-45	" " 1	F2.0
25	46-47	" " 1	F2.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Format</u>
26	48-50	Confinement Time 1	F3.0
27	51-53	Probation Time 1	F3.0
28	54-56	Fine 1	F3.0
29	57-58	Stay/Suspend 1	F2.0
30	59-60	Custody/Supervision Agency County 1	A2
31	61-64	Custody/Supervision Agency 1	A4
32	65-67	Total Time 1	F3.0
33	68	Sentence Carried Code 1	F1.0
34	69-70	Sentence Offense 1	F2.0
35	71-72	Court Offense 2	F2.0
36	73-74	Court Disposition 2	F2.0
37	75	Plea 2	F1.0
38	76	Attorney 2	F1.0
39	77	No. of Court Appearances 2	F1.0
40	78-79	Sentence Disposition 2	F2.0
41	80-81	" "	F2.0
42	82-83	" "	F2.0
43	84-86	Confinement Time 2	F3.0
44	87-89	Probation Time 2	F3.0
45	90-92	Fine 2	F3.0
46	93-94	Stay/Suspend 2	F2.0
47	95-96	Custody/Supervision Agency County 2	A2
48	97-100	Custody/Supervision Agency 2	A4
49	101-103	Total Time 2	F3.0
50	104	Sentence Carried Code 2	F1.0
51	105-106	Sentence Offense 2	F2.0
52	107-110	Custody Disposition	A4

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Format</u>
53	111-112	Month of Court Disposition 1	F2.0
54	113-114	Year of Court Disposition 1	F2.0
55	115-116	Person Status 1	A2
56	117	Trial Code	F1.0
57	118-119	Disposition Processing Time	F2.0
58	120-121	Sentence Processing Time	F2.0
59	122	Final Disposition	F1.0
60	123	Other Sentences	F1.0
61	124	Number of Court Charges	F1.0

VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS/CODES

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>01</u>	<u>County</u> (Coded by Alphabetical Order)	<u>01</u>
	01 Aitkin	
	02 Anoka	
	87 Yellow Medicine	
	Blank Missing	
	Other Non County Code	
<u>02</u>	<u>Data Code</u> (For County)	<u>1</u>
	1 Good/Fair Reporting	
	2 Questionable Reporting	
	3 Little or No Reporting	
<u>03</u>	<u>Arresting Agency County</u>	<u>01</u>
	(See Variable 01 for County Codes)	
<u>04</u>	<u>Arresting Agency</u>	<u>0000</u>
	Last 4 Characters of NCIC Identifier Codes (See CJRS Operating Manual for Agency Codes)	
	Blank Missing or no Arresting Agency	
<u>05</u>	<u>Case Year</u> (Year of Arrest)	<u>75</u>
	75 1975	
	99 Missing	
<u>06</u>	<u>Case Number</u> (By County)	<u>78</u>
	1 First Case for County	
	2 Second Case for County	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Arrest Offense 1</u>	<u>22</u>
	The three most serious (lowest coded) offenses an individual is <u>arrested</u> for are listed under Arrest Offense 1,2,3, in approximately decreasing level of seriousness (increasing codes)	
	9 Homicide	
	10 Kidnapping	
	11 Rape	
	12 Robbery	
	13 Aggravated Assault	
	15 Simple Assault	
	20 Arson	
	21 Extortion	
	22 Burglary	
	23 Larceny	
	24 Motor Vehicle/Aircraft Theft	
	25 Forgery	
	26 Fraud	
	27 Embezzlement	
	28 Stolen Property	
	29 Vandalism	
	35 Narcotics	
	36 Other Sex Offenses	
	37 Obscenity	
	38 Family	
	39 Gambling	
	40 Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	
	88 Other	
	98 Missing	
	99 Other	
<u>13</u>	<u>Arrest Offense 2</u>	<u>98</u>
	(see Variable 12 for Offense Codes)	
<u>14</u>	<u>Arrest Offense 3</u>	<u>98</u>
	(see Variable 12 for Offense Codes)	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>Arrest Disposition 1</u>	<u>06</u>
	01 Administrative Discharge (Military)	
	02 Deceased	
	03 Deportation	
	04 Voluntary Departure from U.S.	
	05 Currently Held	
	06 Released on Bond on Own Recognizance	
	07 Released- No Formal Charge	
	08 Turned Over to Another Agency	
	09 Wanted	
	10 Bail Forfeited	
	11 No Bill Returned (Grand Jury)	
	12 Referred to Juvenile Court	
	13 Consolidated with Another Arrest	
	Blank Missing	
<u>16</u>	<u>Total Number of Charges</u>	<u>2</u>
	x Number of Offenses an Individual is Charged with	
	9 Nine or More	
<u>17</u>	<u>District Number (Judicial)</u>	<u>8</u>
	1 First District	
	2 Second District	
	0 Tenth District	
<u>18</u>	<u>Court Offense 1</u>	<u>22</u>
	Two charges are tracked through the courts, the first by variables 18 through 34 and the second by variables 35 through 51. Charges are selected according to the following criteria:	
	1 The first two charges with sentences are tracked	
	2 If there is none or only one charge with a sentence charges are selected for tracking by choosing the most serious (lowest coded) court disposition (see variable 19 - court disposition for disposition codes)	
	(See Variable <u>10</u> for Offense Codes)	

Variable
Number

Variable
Name

Example

19

Court Disposition

15

Convictions

11	Convicted by Court
12	Convicted by Court of Lessor Offense
13	Convicted by Jury
14	Convicted by Jury of Lessor Offense
15	Convicted by Plea
16	Convicted by Plea of Lessor Offense
17	Convicted by Plea (Continuance Disposition)
18	Convicted by Plea (Other Disposition)

Acquittals

21	Acquitted by Court
22	Acquitted by Jury
23	Acquitted by Other
24	Acquitted by Reason of Insanity
25	Acquitted by Reason of Incompetence (or Adjudication Withheld)

36	Pardoned
45	Pardoned

Dismissals

51	Charge Dismissed
52	Charge Dismissed Parole Violator
53	Charge Dismissed Due to Insanity
54	Charge Dismissed Due to Incompetence

72	Deferred Disposition
73	Probation Before Conviction
77	Continuance
96	Appeal
98	Other
99	Missing

20

Plea 1

1

1	Not Guilty
2	Guilty
8	Missing
9	Missing

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>Attorney Type 1</u>	<u>2</u>
	1 Hired Own	
	2 Public Defender	
	3 Court Appointed	
	4 Defending Self	
	5 Other	
	8 Missing	
	9 Missing	
<u>22</u>	<u>Number of Court Appearances 1</u>	<u>2</u>
	x Number of Appearances	
	8 8 or more	
	9 Missing	
<u>23</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 1</u>	<u>31</u>
	Up to three sentence dispositions are provided for each charge to explain or define the sentence or correctional program prescribed.	
	1 Death Sentence	
	<u>Confinement</u>	
	11 Confinement - years	
	12 Confinement - months & days	
	13 Confinement - nights & weekends	
	14 Confinement - weekends only	
	15 Confinement - nights only	
	16 Split Sentence (confinement followed by probation)	
	17 Confinement - Indeterminate to Majority	
	18 Confinement - Life	
	19 Confinement - Hospital	
	<u>Probation</u>	
	31 Probation - Supervised	
	33 Probation and Fine	
	34 Probation and Court Costs	
	35 Probation - Unsupervised	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
	<u>Fines/Restitution/ Court Costs</u>	
	41 Fine Only	
	42 Fine and Court Costs	
	43 Restitution Only	
	44 Restitution and Court Costs	
	45 Court Costs Only	
	46 Confinement or Fine (not both)	
	50 Imposition of Sentence Stayed	
	88 Other	
	98 Missing	
	99 Missing	
<u>24</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 1</u>	<u>98</u>
	(See Variable 23 for Sentence Codes)	
<u>25</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 1</u>	<u>98</u>
	(See Variable 23 for Sentence Codes)	
<u>26</u>	<u>Confinement Time 1</u>	<u>060</u>
	XXX - Number of months	
	999 - More than 998 months	
<u>27</u>	<u>Probation Time 1</u>	<u>060</u>
	XXX - Number of months	
	999 - More than 998 months	
<u>28</u>	<u>Amount of Fine</u>	<u>0</u>
	XXX - Number of Dollars	
	999 - More than \$998	
<u>29</u>	<u>Stay/Suspend 1 (Charge 1)</u>	<u>99</u>
	99 - Not Applicable/Missing	
	Other - Sentence Stayed/Suspended	
<u>30</u>	<u>Custody/Supervision Agency County 1</u>	<u>62</u>
	(See Variable 01 for County Codes)	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>Custody/Supervision Agency 1</u> If a custody agency is assigned it is recorded by the last 4 characters of its NCIC Identifier. If no custody agency is assigned but a supervision agency is assigned this is recorded xxxx Agency Number Blank Missing (no agency assigned) (See CJRS Operating Manual for Agency Codes)	<u>015C</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>Total Time 1</u> xxx Time in Months 999 More than 998 months	<u>60</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>Sentence Carried Code 1</u> 1 Sentence to be served concurrently with another 2 Sentence to be served consecutively with another 3 Single sentence encompassed all counts 8 Not applicable/missing Blank Not applicable	<u>1</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>Sentence Offense Code 1</u> (See Variable 12 for Offense Coded)	<u>28</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>Court Offense 2</u> (See Variable 18)	<u>99</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>Court Disposition 2</u> (See Variable 19)	<u>99</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>Plea 2</u> (See Variable 20)	<u>8</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>Attorney Type 2</u> (See Variable 21)	<u>8</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>39</u>	<u>Number of Court Appearances 2</u> (See Variable 22)	<u>0</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 2</u> (See Variable 23)	<u>99</u>
<u>41</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 2</u> (See Variable 24)	<u>99</u>
<u>42</u>	<u>Sentence Disposition 2</u> (See Variable 25)	<u>99</u>
<u>43</u>	<u>Confinement Time 2</u> (See Variable 26)	<u>0</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>Probation Time 2</u> (See Variable 27)	<u>0</u>
<u>45</u>	<u>Fine 2</u> (See Variable 28)	<u>0</u>
<u>46</u>	<u>Stay/Suspend 2</u> (See Variable 29)	<u>99</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>Custody/Supervision Agency County 2</u> (See Variable 30)	<u>62</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>Custody/Supervision Agency 2</u> (See Variable 31)	<u>015J</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>49</u>	<u>Total Time 2</u> (See Variable 32)	<u>0</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Sentence Carried Code 2</u> (See Variable 33)	<u>9</u>
<u>51</u>	<u>Sentence Offense 2</u> (See Variable 34)	<u>99</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>Custody Disposition</u> The first custody disposition	<u>421</u>

401	Absconded
402	Administrative Discharge (Military)
403	Certificate of Relief
404	Committed Suicide
405	Commutation of Prior Sentence Rescinded
406	Conditional Release
407	Conditional Release Revoked
408	Deceased
409	Discharged from Criminal Justice System
410	Escaped
411	*Executed
412	Furloughed
413	Furlough Revoked
414	Mandatory Release
415	Mandatory Release Revoked
416	Pardoned
417	Paroled
418	Parole Revoked
419	Probation
420	Probation Revoked
421	Received
422	Released by Court Order
423	Released on Appeal Bond
424	Sentence Commuted
425	Work Furlough
426	Work Furlough Revoked
427	Transferred in from Other Institution
428	Released - Expiration of Minimum Time
429	Accepted Parole Jurisdiction
430	Accepted Probation Jurisdiction
Blank	Not Applicable (Missing)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>Month of Court Disposition 1</u> 1 January . . 12 December 99 Missing	<u>01</u>
<u>54</u>	<u>Year of Court Disposition 1</u> 75 1975 99 Missing	<u>75</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>Person Status 1</u> (See Variable 15 for status codes)	<u>06</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>Trial Code</u> 0 No Trial 1 Trial	<u>0</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>Disposition Processing Time</u> xx Delay in Months 99 More than 98 months -9 Not Applicable/Missing	<u>8</u>
<u>58</u>	<u>Sentence Processing Time</u> xx Delay in Months 99 More than 98 months -9 Not Applicable/Missing	<u>10</u>
<u>59</u>	<u>Final Disposition Code</u> 3 Convicted 7 Not Convicted	<u>3</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>Other Sentence</u> 0 No 1 Yes	<u>0</u>

Variable
Number

Variable
Name

Example

61

Number of Court Charges

2

x Number of Court Charges
8 8 or more

C.

COUNTIES WITH QUESTIONABLE DATA VALIDITY IN 1975

(Their alphabetical order is also indicated)

Chippewa	(12)
Cook	(16)
Goodhue	(25)
Hennepin	(27)
Hubbard	(29)
Isanti	(30)
LacQuiParle	(37)
Lake	(38)
Renville	(65)
Rice	(66)
Sibley	(72)
Wadena	(80)
Watsonwan	(83)

COUNTIES APPARENTLY NOT REPORTING IN 1975

Grant	(26)
Mahnomen	(44)
Murray	(51)
Roseau	(68)

D.

MINNESOTA COUNTY STATISTICAL CODES

<u>County Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judicial District</u>	<u>County Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judicial District</u>
01	Aitkin	9	45	Marshall	9
02	Anoka	10	46	Martin	5
03	Becker	7	47	Meeker	8
04	Beltrami	9	48	Mille Lacs	7
05	Benton	7	49	Morrison	7
06	Bigstone	8	50	Mower	3
07	Blue Earth	5	51	Murray	5
08	Brown	5	52	Nicollet	5
09	Carlton	6	53	Nobles	5
10	Carver	1	54	Norman	9
11	Cass	9	55	Olmsted	3
12	Chippewa	8	56	Otter Tail	7
13	Chisago	10	57	Pennington	9
14	Clay	7	58	Pine	10
15	Clearwater	9	59	Pipestone	5
16	Cook	6	60	Polk	9
17	Cottonwood	5	61	Pope	8
18	Crow Wing	9	62	Ramsey	2
19	Dakota	1	63	Red Lake	9
20	Dodge	3	64	Redwood	5
21	Douglas	7	65	Renville	8
22	Faribault	5	66	Rice	3
23	Fillmore	3	67	Rock	5
24	Freeborn	3	68	Roseau	9
25	Goodhue	1	69	St. Louis	6
26	Grant	8	70	Scott	1
27	Hennepin	4	71	Sherburne	10
28	Houston	3	72	Sibley	1
29	Hubbard	9	73	Stearns	7
30	Isanti	10	74	Steele	3
31	Itasca	9	75	Stevens	8
32	Jackson	5	76	Swift	8
33	Kanabec	10	77	Todd	7
34	Kandiyohi	8	78	Traverse	8
35	Kittson	9	79	Wabasha	3
36	Koochiching	9	80	Wadena	7
37	Lac qui Parle	8	81	Waseca	3
38	Lake	6	82	Washington	10
39	Lake of the Woods	9	83	Watsonwan	5
40	Le Sueur	1	84	Wilkin	8
41	Lincoln	5	85	Winona	3
42	Lyon	5	86	Wright	10
43	McLeod	1	87	Yellow Medicine	8
44	Mahnomen	9			

E. PROGRAM EXAMPLES

The following programs are provided as examples of use of the OBTS files described above. All were run on the University of Minnesota computer system.

1. Program to Reduce OBTS Master File

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.

* THIS PROGRAM READS THE 1975 MASTER OBTS TAPE AND
* WRITES THOSE RECORD GROUPS WHICH HAVE MORE THAN AN
* ARREST RECORD FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.
* THE RECORDS ARE REORDERED SO THAT ALL RECORDS FOR ONE
* PERSON ARE GROUPED TOGETHER REGARDLESS OF CHARGE.

PROGRAM-ID. REDEBCH.

AUTHOR. RET.

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.

CONFIGURATION SECTION.

SOURCE-COMPUTER. CYBER.

OBJECT-COMPUTER. CYBER.

INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.

FILE-CONTROL.

SELECT TMASTER ASSIGN TO TMASTER.

SELECT TREDUCE ASSIGN TO TREDUCE.

DATA DIVISION.

FILE SECTION.

FD TMASTER

BLOCK CONTAINS 5120 CHARACTERS

LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED

DATA RECORD IS AAA.

01 AAA.

02 IDD.

03 ID1 PIC X(7).

03 ID22 PIC X(2).

03 IDYR PIC X(2).

03 IDREST PIC X(6).

02 CHG PIC XX.

02 ARR PIC XXX.

02 TY PIC X(1).

02 FIL PIC X(25).

02 UOC PIC X(4).

02 REST PIC X(74).

FD TREDUCE

LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED

BLOCK CONTAINS 5120 CHARACTERS

DATA RECORD IS OUTRC.

01 OUTRC.

02 OIDD PIC X(17).

02 OCHO PIC XX.

02 OARR PIC XXX.

02 OYR PIC X(1).

02 ODIR PIC X(25).

02 OUDC PIC X(4).

02 OREST PIC X(74).

WORKING-CHARGE SECTION.

1. Program to Reduce OBTS Master File

```
77 N PIC 999 VALUE 0 COMP-1.
77 OLID2 PIC X(17).
77 J PIC 999 COMP.
77 PERS PIC 999 COMP.
77 NHI PIC 999 COMP.
77 TYFG COMP-2.
77 NCT PIC 9999999 VALUE 0.
77 NNCT PIC 9(7) VALUE 0.
77 I PIC 999 COMP.
01 PER .
    02 PR PIC 999 COMP OCCURS 50 TIMES.
01 ORECR.
    02 A OCCURS 200 TIMES.
        03 IDDD PIC X(17).
        03 CG PIC XX.
        03 P PIC XXX.
        03 T PIC X.
        03 FILLER PIC X(103).
PROCEDURE DIVISION.
PARA.
    PERFORM INIT1 VARYING I FROM 1 BY 1
    UNTIL I GR 50.
    GO TO STRT.
INIT1.
    MOVE I TO PR (I).
STRT.
    OPEN OUTPUT TREDUCE.
    OPEN INPUT TMASTER.
    MOVE SPACES TO OUTRC.
    MOVE SPACES TO OLID2.
    MOVE ZERO TO N.
LOOP.
    READ TMASTER INTO AAA AT END GO TO ENDLF.
    COMPUTE NNCT = NNCT + 1.
    IF IDYR IS NOT EQUAL TO '76' GO TO LOOP.
    IF IDD = ' ' GO TO LOOP.
    IF ID1 = ' ' GO TO LOOP.
    IF IDD = OLID2 PERFORM INSRT, GO TO LOOP.
    IF N IS LESS THAN 2 MOVE ZERO TO N.
    MOVE IDD TO OLID2, PERFORM INSRT, GO TO LOOP.
    MOVE 1 TO NHI.
    PERFORM NHIT VARYING I FROM 1 BY 1 UNTIL I GR N.
    GO TO PROC.
NHIT.
    IF P ( I) GR NHI MOVE P ( I) TO NHI.
PROC.
    PERFORM NPR THRU NPRE VARYING I FROM 1 BY 1
    UNTIL I GR NHI.
    MOVE IDD TO OLID2.
    MOVE ZERO TO N.
    PERFORM INSRT.
    GO TO LOOP.
```

1. Program to Reduce OBTS Master File

```
INSRT.  
  COMPUTE N = N + 1.  
  MOVE AAA TO A ( N ).  
NPR.  
  MOVE PR (I) TO PERS.  
  MOVE ZERO TO TYFG.  
  PERFORM NTST VARYING J FROM 1 BY 1 UNTIL J GR N.  
TSTFG.  
  IF TYFG = 0 GO TO NPRE.  
  PERFORM WRT VARYING J FROM 1 BY 1 UNTIL J GR N.  
NPRE.  
  EXIT.  
(TST).  
  IF PERS = P ( J ) AND T (J) NOT = '2'  
    MOVE J TO TYFG, GO TO TSTFG.  
  IF PERS = P (J) WRITE OUTRC FROM A (J),  
    COMPUTE NCT = NCT + 1.  
ENDLP.  
  CLOSE TMASTER.  
  CLOSE TREDUCE.  
  DISPLAY NCT.  
  DISPLAY NNCT.  
  STOP RUN.
```

2. Program Deck Creating SPSS System File

```

      RUN NAME      -----M N O E T S A N A L Y S I S -1975-
FILE NAME          OBSFSS
VARIABLE LIST      V01 TO V61
INPUT MEDIUM      DBINDF
N OF CASES         UNKNOWN
INPUT FORMAT       FIXED(F2.0,F1.0,A2,A4,F2.0,F4.0,2F2.0,3F1.0,4F2.0, 2F1.0,2X,2(2
                   F2.0,3F1.0,3F2.0,3F3.0,F2.0,A2,A4,  F3.0,F1.0,F2.0),A4,3F2.0,
                   F1.0,2F2.0,3F1.0)
VAR LABELS         V01,COUNTY/
                   V02,DATA CODE/
                   V03,ARR CTY/
                   V04,ARR AGENCY/
                   V05,CASE YR/
                   V06,CTY CASE NO./
                   V07,ARR MO./
                   V08,AGE/
                   V09,SEX/
                   V10,RACE/
                   V11,CHGE CODE/
                   V12,ARR OFF1/
                   V13,ARR OFF2/
                   V14,ARR OFF3/
                   V15,ARR DISP1/
                   V16,TOT CHGS/
                   V17,DIST NO./
                   V18,CT OFF1/
                   V19,CT DISP1/
                   V20,PLEA1/
                   V21,ATT1/
                   V22,NO. OF CT APPEAR1/
                   V23,SENT DISP11/
                   V24,SENT DISP12/
                   V25,SENT DISP13/
                   V26,CONF TIME1/
                   V27,PROB TIME1./
                   V28,FINE1/
                   V29,STA-SUS1/
                   V30,CUST-SUP AG CTY1/
                   V31,CUST-SUP AG1/
                   V32,TOT TIME1/
                   V33,SENT CARRIED1/
                   V34,SENT OFF1/
```


2. Program Deck Creating SPSS System File

```

    V35,CT OFF2/
    V36,CT DISP2/
    V37,PLEA2/
    V38,ATT2/
    V39, NO. OF CT APPEAR2/
    V40,SENT DISP21/
    V41,SENT DISP22/
    V42,SENT DISP23/
    V43,CONF TIME2/
    V44,PROB TIME2/
    V45, FINE2/
    V46,STA-SUS2/
    V47,CUST-SUP AG CTY2/
    V48, CUST-SUP AG2/
    V49,TOT TIME2/
    V50,SENT CARRIED2/
    V51, SENT OFF2/
    V52,CUST DISP/
    V53,CT DISP1 MO./
    V54,CTDIS1 YR/
    V55,PERS STATUS1/
    V56,TRIAL CODE/
    V57,DISP DELAY/
    V58,SENT DELAY/
    V59,FINAL DISP/
    V60,OTH SENT/
    V61,NO. CT CHGS/
PRINT FORMATS V03,V04,V30,V31,V47,V48,V52(A)
MISSING VALUES V01,V03,V04,V15,V30,V31,V47,V48,V52,V55(BLANK)/
    V23,V24, V25,V40,V41,V41,V42(98,99)/
    V05,V07,V08,V19,V36,V53, V54(99)/
    V12,V13,V14,V18,V34,V35,V51(98,BLANK)/
    V09,V10,V20,V21,V37,V38,V39(9,8)/
    V11,V22(9)/
    V57,V58(-9)/
FREQUENCIES INTEGER=V01(0,99)/
    V09,V10(0,9)/
OPTIONS 5
READ INPUT DATA
CROSSTABS VARIABLES=V01(0,99),V19(0,99)/
    TABLES=V19 BY V01
OPTIONS 1,3,5
SAVE FILE
FINISH
END OF FILE
??

```

3. SPSS Program Deck Illustrating Use
Use of SPSS System File

RUN NAME
GET FILE
T-TEST

COUNTY T-TESTS ON WHITE-INDIAN DIFFERENCES
OBSPPSS
GROUPS=V10(1,3)/VARIABLES=V12,V20,V21,V22,V23,
V26,V29,V57,V59

FINISH
END OF FILE

END