



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

*Data Resources Program*

## Early Identification of the Serious Habitual Juvenile Offender Using a Birth Cohort in Philadelphia, 1958–1984

ICPSR 2312

Neil Alan Weiner

*Machine-Readable Codebook  
and User Guide*



Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research



EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE SERIOUS HABITUAL JUVENILE  
OFFENDER USING A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, 1958-1984

(ICPSR 2312)

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## SUMMARY

Beginning in the mid-1980s, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded the creation of Habitual Offender Units (HOUs) in 13 cities. HOUs were created to prosecute habitual juvenile offenders by deploying the most experienced attorneys to handle these cases from start to finish. By targeting the earliest points in the career sequence of the juvenile offenders, the greatest number of serious offenses can potentially be averted. Selection criteria to qualify for priority prosecution by an HOU usually encompassed one or more generic components relating to aspects of a juvenile's present and prior offense record. In Philadelphia, to be designated a serious habitual offender and to qualify for priority prosecution by the HOU, a youth had to have two or more prior adjudications or open cases for specific felonies, as well as a current arrest for a specified felony. The first three police contacts in a Philadelphia juvenile offender's record were of special interest because they included the earliest point (i.e., the third contact) at which a youth could be prosecuted in the Philadelphia HOU, under their selection criteria. The main objectives of this study were to determine how well the selection criteria identified serious habitual offenders and which variables, reflecting HOU selection criteria, criminal histories, and personal characteristics, were most strongly and consistently related to the frequency and seriousness of future juvenile and young adult offending. To accomplish this, an assessment was conducted using a group of juveniles born in 1958 whose criminal career outcomes were already known. Applying the HOU selection criteria to this group made it possible to determine the extent to which the criteria identified future habitual offending. Data for the analyses were obtained from a birth cohort of Black and white males born in 1958 who resided in Philadelphia from their 10th through their 18th birthdays. Criminal careers represent police contacts for the juvenile years and arrests for the young adult years, for which police contacts and arrests are synonymous. The 40 dependent variables were computed using 5 different criminal career aspects for 4 crime type groups for 2 age intervals. The data also contain various dummy variables related to prior offenses, including type of offense, number of prior offenses, disposition of the offenses, age at first prior offense, seriousness of first prior offense, weapon used, and whether it was a gang-related offense. Dummy variables pertaining to the current offenses include type of offense; number of crime categories; number of charges; number of offenders; gender, race, and age of offenders; type of intimidation used; weapons used; number of crime victims; gender, race, and age of victims; type of injury to victim; type of victimization; characteristics of offense site; type of complainant; and police response. Percentile of the offender's socioeconomic status is also provided. Continuous variables include age at first prior offense, age at most recent prior offense, age at current offense, and average age of victims.



## GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

## STUDY IDENTIFICATION

EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE SERIOUS HABITUAL JUVENILE OFFENDER USING A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, 1958-1984

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## KEY WORDS

Criminal histories, juveniles, victims

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Beginning in the mid-1980s, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded the creation of Habitual Offender Units (HOUs) in 13 cities. HOUs were created to prosecute habitual juvenile offenders by deploying the most experienced attorneys to handle these cases from start to finish. By targeting the earliest points in the career sequence of the juvenile offenders, the greatest number of serious offenses can potentially be averted. Selection criteria to qualify for priority prosecution by an HOU usually encompassed one or more generic components relating to aspects of a juvenile's present and prior offense record. In Philadelphia, to be designated a serious habitual offender and to qualify for priority prosecution by the Philadelphia HOU, a youth had to have two or more prior adjudications or open cases for specific felonies and a current arrest for a specified felony. Specific felonies included criminal homicide and first degree felonies, such as rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, arson, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, and drug offenses (delivery or possession with intent to deliver). In other words, an accumulation of a prespecified number of serious delinquent acts would trigger a specialized prosecutorial response. Each city's HOU adopted its own selection criteria based also on a combination of legal and administrative considerations. Legal considerations centered on the seriousness of the specified charges and the mounting criminal liability engendered by multiple arrests or adjudications. Administrative considerations centered on the number of

cases generated by the selection criteria. However, none of the cities adopted selection criteria on the basis of systematic research and almost no research was conducted on how well these HOUs' selection criteria identified serious habitual offenders. The following questions arose about the Philadelphia selection criteria: (1) The specified crime charges were for serious offenses, but should other crime charges have been adopted? (2) Some of the specified crime charges could be related to the more repetitive types of criminal behavior (e.g., robbery, burglary), but was a single charge better than a combination of charge types for identifying serious habitual offending if a relationship between charge type and future offending exists? (3) Two prior adjudications or pending cases represent a mounting criminal record and appear to reflect a commitment to continued criminal activity, but is there a reason to adopt another threshold, preferably one case rather than two? and (4) Should the prosecutors consider other information, such as unofficial information, to identify the serious habitual offender? The main objective of the study was to determine which variables, reflecting current selection criteria, criminal histories, and personal characteristics, were most strongly and consistently related to selected aspects of a juvenile's future criminal career. With the capacity to identify accurately serious habitual offenders, prosecutors would be in a better position to allocate limited staff, money, and technology to those cases that are most likely to yield the greatest payoff. Intervention programs, whether based on incapacitation, deterrence, and/or rehabilitation, would also work best if the right group of juveniles were selected for priority prosecution.

## METHODS

### STUDY DESIGN

This study attempted to identify variables, reflecting HOU selection criteria, criminal histories, and personal characteristics, at each of a juvenile's felony police contacts to determine which were most strongly and consistently related to the frequency and seriousness of future juvenile and young adult offending. The first three police contacts in a Philadelphia juvenile offender's record were of special interest because they included the earliest point (i.e., the third contact) at which a youth could be prosecuted in the Philadelphia HOU, under their selection criteria. Analyses were conducted separately on the first, second, and third police contacts to (1) assess Philadelphia's current selection criteria, which were triggered at the third felony police contact, (2) establish whether there were variables that were consistently related to a juvenile's

future criminal career across the first three felony transitions, and (3) determine whether there were grounds for prosecutors to select juveniles for prosecution by the HOU at the first or second felony police contacts rather than waiting for the third. To accomplish this, an assessment was conducted using a group of juveniles born in 1958 whose criminal career outcomes were already known. Applying the HOU selection criteria to this group made it possible to determine the extent to which the criteria identified future habitual offending. Data for the analyses were obtained from a birth cohort of Black and white males born in 1958 who resided in Philadelphia from their 10th through their 18th birthdays. For each birth cohort member with at least one felony police contact during the juvenile years, spanning the 10th through 18th birthdays, a juvenile felony sequence was created starting with the juvenile's first felony and ending with the juvenile's last felony. Then arrest and judicial histories for the juvenile and young adult periods were merged to form a continuous sequence, spanning ages 10 through 26. This sequence was the basis for computing the dependent variables. At each of the sequential points, or transitions, data were provided for the Black and white youngsters separately and for both races together. The pooled data files retained only up to three police contacts. In order to assess the sensitivity of the findings to sampling error, statistical analyses were first conducted on a randomly partitioned construction sample comprising 70 percent of the subjects. The final statistical results at each felony transition based on the construction sample were then reexamined at the corresponding felony transition in a validation sample comprised of the remaining 30 percent. In response to the prosecutors' interest in narrowing the scope of eligible juveniles to just the "high" group (i.e., most frequent/serious), the researchers noted that percentages assigned by the prosecutors to identify the "high" group converged on the top quartile. Therefore, from an operational standpoint, juveniles with one or more specified felonies who fell into the top 25 percent with respect to future repetitive serious offending would be included "in" the HOU. Juveniles who fell below that point would be directed "out" of the HOU. To reflect this in-out decision format, dependent variables were dichotomized, using the 75th percentile to split the variables into a top 25 percent and a bottom 75 percent. To get some idea of the robustness of findings and to investigate how alternative definitions of the "high" and "low" group would affect the selection criteria used to make the in-out decision, final results based on the 25/75 percentile split were reanalyzed using a 10/90 split.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For the juvenile period, felony police contacts were identified by using the "rap sheet" maintained by the Juvenile Aid Division (JAD) of the Philadelphia Police Department. This department handled all

juvenile police contacts resulting in arrest or diversion to a social service agency. For the 1958 birth cohort, these records spanned the years 1968 to 1976. The complaint number on the rap sheet was used to locate the police investigation report that provided more detailed information. Some additional information was obtained from the police arrest report. Information about adult arrests in Philadelphia was obtained from the computer files maintained by the Court of Common Pleas. These files, which are computer equivalents of the hardcopy rap sheets, were used to locate the more detailed police investigation and arrest reports of the 1958 birth cohort members who had advanced through their young adult years between 1976 and 1985. The police investigation report was the chief source of information used for creating the study variables. Simple coding schemes, based on both categorical and numerical scales, were used to represent the information from the report. Some information was statistically reworked into more complex scales. Philadelphia Family Court records were used to obtain information on case dispositions. Race and ethnicity information on cohort members was obtained from school records. The youth's home address in the school record was used to identify the Census tract of residence. Selected SES data corresponding to Census tract were then used to measure the youth's SES level. The SES measure calculated for the juvenile period was also applied to the young adult years because measures of SES applying to the young adult years were not available.

#### SAMPLE

The study used a cohort of 13,160 males born in 1958 who resided in Philadelphia from their 10th through their 18th birthdays. Cohort members were restricted to those who had lived in Philadelphia without interruption from age 10 to 17. This requirement ensured that the juveniles had experienced the same overall historical, social, and economic conditions and justice system practices, procedures, and policies while passing through their juvenile years. The residency requirement functioned to equalize the effects of these factors for all members of the cohort so that the effects of other variables reflecting criminal record and personal attributes might be more easily detected. The residency requirement also helped to ensure that the cohort member had lived in the city long enough to generate large enough rates of delinquent participation and offending to permit reliable analyses. The main advantage of using the 1958 birth cohort was (1) there was a large number of youths, which enhanced reliability and power, (2) there were rich data about the youths' prior records, current offenses, and personal characteristics, and (3) there was information about both juvenile and young adult offending. Too few

females and juveniles of races other than white or Black in the 1958 birth cohort had accumulated enough police contacts for serious crimes to permit their reliable analysis.

#### RESPONSE RATES

Not applicable.

#### DATE(S) OF DATA COLLECTION

1968-1985

### SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

#### DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Dependent variables represent aspects of a juvenile's future criminal career (i.e., aspects that occurred subsequent to the point in the felony sequence under analysis). Criminal careers represent police contacts for the juvenile years and arrests for the young adult years for which police contacts and arrests are synonymous. Dependent variables were computed in five ways, reflecting different criminal career aspects: (1) the rate per year of police contacts, (2) the average seriousness per police contact, (3) the average seriousness per year of police contacts, (4) the average number of criminal charges per police contact, and (5) the average number of criminal charges per year. These five dependent variables were computed for four crime type groups, in increasing order of restrictiveness: (1) all offenses (i.e., crime events), (2) specified felonies (i.e., serious crimes), (3) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) index crimes, and (4) UCR violent index crimes (i.e., dangerous crimes). The five criminal career aspects and four crime type groups were computed for two age intervals: (1) the remaining juvenile years (through the youth's 18th birthday) and (2) the remaining juvenile years and the young adult years (through the youth's 27th birthday). This resulted in a total of 40 dependent variables. The data also contain various dummy variables related to prior offenses, including type of offense, number of prior offenses, disposition of the offenses, weapon used, whether the offense was gang-related, age at first prior offense, and seriousness of first prior offense. Dummy variables pertaining to the current offenses include type of offense; type of injury to victim; number of crime categories; number of charges; weapons used; number of offenders; gender, race, and age of offenders; type of intimidation used; number of crime victims; gender, race, and age of victims; type

of victimization; characteristics of offense site; type of complainant; and police response. Other variables include offender's socioeconomic status, age at first prior offense, age at most recent prior offense, age at current offense, and average age of victims.

PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

UNIT OF OBSERVATION

The police contact.

EXTENT OF PROCESSING

Data and documentation were reformatted and hardcopy documentation was converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR. ICPSR also performed checks for undocumented codes, produced a codebook, and generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements for this collection.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION

This data collection contains 12 data files, a machine-readable user guide and codebook in a PDF file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

(1) Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the final report for more information on the methodology and analyses associated with this study. (2) The user guide and codebook are provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.



## FILE SPECIFICATIONS

PART NUMBER: 1  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with Black Juveniles,  
Validation Sample, 25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 1,616  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 2  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with Black Juveniles,  
Validation Sample, 10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 1,616  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 3  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with Black Juveniles,  
Construction Sample, 25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 3,508  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 4  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with Black Juveniles,  
Construction Sample, 10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 3,508  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 5  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with White Juveniles,  
Validation Sample, 25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 330  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 6  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with White Juveniles,  
Validation Sample, 10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 330  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 7  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with White Juveniles,  
Construction Sample, 25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 848  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 8  
PART NAME: Felony Police Contacts with White Juveniles,  
Construction Sample, 10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 848  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 9  
PART NAME: Pooled Felony Police Contacts, Validation Sample,  
25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 1,494  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 10  
PART NAME: Pooled Felony Police Contacts, Validation Sample,  
10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 1,494  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 11  
PART NAME: Pooled Felony Police Contacts, Construction Sample,  
25/75 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 3,437  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 12  
PART NAME: Pooled Felony Police Contacts, Construction Sample,  
10/90 Percentile Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 3,437  
VARIABLE COUNT: 196  
RECORD LENGTH: 568  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

#### RELATED PUBLICATION

Weiner, Neil Alan. "The Priority Prosecution of the Serious Habitual Juvenile Offender: Roadblocks to Early Warning, Early Intervention, and Maximum Effectiveness -- The Philadelphia Study" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1996.

#### FINAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), of the U.S. Department of Justice, to provide research findings to criminal justice professionals and researchers. NCJRS operates specialized clearinghouses that are staffed by information specialists who supply a range of reference, referral, and distribution services. Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available. Publications can be obtained from NCJRS at NIJ/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20850, 800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500. The URL for the NCJRS homepage is:

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

## DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM ON THE INTERNET

The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program (DRP) makes datasets from NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects available to the research community and sponsors research and training activities devoted to secondary data analysis. Datasets are archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

The NACJD maintains a World Wide Web site with instructions for transferring files and sending messages. Criminal justice data funded by the Department of Justice are available via the Internet at this site at no charge to the user. NACJD may be contacted at NACJD/ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, 48106-1248, 800-999-0960 or 734-763-5011. The URL for the NACJD homepage is:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>

## \*\* CODEBOOK NOTES \*\*

1. For all data files, the unit of analysis is the sequential felony police contact, or transition, for the individual in that incident. The felony police contact has a unique number which is the Transition Number, variable UP3TRANS. The data are structured to allow separate analyses on the characteristics of each police contact (i.e., the first contact, the second contact, the third contact, etc.).
2. Some categorical variables pertaining to prior offenses and some age variables contain calculated values where structural zero was assigned the mean value of known cases for cases with missing information.
3. For the 40 dependent variables, the actual "upper" and "lower" percentile values correspond to the composition of the data file. Specifically for the 25/75 split files, the "upper percentile" is 25 and the "lower percentile" is 75. Similarly, for the 10/90 split files, the "upper percentile" is 10 and the "lower percentile" is 90.
4. The variable, NUMNUIS, is mentioned in Appendix A but is not present in the data files. Information on how to calculate this variable is given in Appendix A.



## CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 2312

EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE SERIOUS HABITUAL OFFENDER USING  
A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 1958-1984

## CODEBOOK FOR ALL PARTS

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
UP3TRANS	TRANSITION NUMBER--UCR+WEAPONS+DRUGS+SEX	1	1	F1
CURCC1	CURRENT OFS--SERIOUS ASSAULTS?	2	2	F1
	0 other			
	1 serious assaults			
CURCC2	CURRENT OFS--NONSERIOUS ASSAULTS?	3	3	F1
	0 other			
	1 nonserious assaults			
CURCC3	CURRENT OFS--ROBBERY?	4	4	F1
	0 other			
	1 robbery			
CURCC4	CURRENT OFS--SEX CRIMES?	5	5	F1
	0 other			
	1 sexual assault and other sex crimes			
CURCC5	CURRENT OFS--WEAPONS VIOLATIONS?	6	6	F1
	0 other			
	1 weapon violations			
CURCC6	CURRENT OFS--DRUG OFFENSES?	7	7	F1
	0 other			
	1 drugs			
CURCC7	CURRENT OFS--SERIOUS PROPERTY CRIMES?	8	8	F1
	0 other			
	1 serious property crimes			
CURCC8	CURRENT OFS--OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES?	9	9	F1
	0 other			
	1 other property crimes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
CURCC9	CURRENT OFS--ANY OTHER CRIME? 0 other 1 all other crimes	10	10	F1
ANYCC1	ANY PRIOR OFS--SERIOUS ASSAULTS? 0 other 1 serious assaults	11	11	F1
ANYCC2	ANY PRIOR OFS--NONSERIOUS ASSAULTS? .0000 other 1.0000 nonserious assaults	12	17	F7.4
ANYCC3	ANY PRIOR OFS--ROBBERY? 0 other 1 robbery	18	18	F1
ANYCC4	ANY PRIOR OFS--SEX CRIMES? 0 other 1 sexual assault and other sex crimes	19	19	F1
ANYCC5	ANY PRIOR OFS--WEAPONS VIOLATIONS? 0 other 1 weapon violations	20	20	F1
ANYCC6	ANY PRIOR OFS--DRUG OFFENSES? 0 other 1 drugs	21	21	F1
ANYCC7	ANY PRIOR OFS--SERIOUS PROPERTY CRIMES? 0 other 1 serious property crimes	22	22	F1
ANYCC8	ANY PRIOR OFS--OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES? .0000 other 1.0000 other property crimes	23	28	F7.4



NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
ANYCC9	ANY PRIOR OFS--ANY OTHER CRIMES?  .0000 other 1.0000 all other crimes	29	34	F7.4
CURSW1	CURRENT OFS--BODILY INJURY?  0 other 1 bodily injury	35	35	F1
EVTDISP1	ANY PRIOR EVT--ADJUD., CONFINED?  .0000 other 1.0000 adjudication--confinement	36	41	F7.4
EVTDISP2	ANY PRIOR EVT--ADJUD., NOT CONFINED?  .0000 other 1.0000 adjudication--nonconfinement	42	47	F7.4
EVTDISP3	ANY PRIOR EVT--UNKNOWN DISPOSITION?  .0000 other 1.0000 unknown disposition	48	53	F7.4
EVTDISP4	ANY PRIOR EVT--NOT ADJUDICATED?  .0000 adjudication--confinement, adjudication--nonconfinement, unknown 1.0000 no adjudication	54	59	F7.4
NUMCCCAT	CURRENT OFS--NUMBER OF CRIME CATEGORIES	60	60	F1
WEAPCURA	CURRENT OFS--FIREARMS?  0 other 1 firearm	61	61	F1
WEAPCURB	CURRENT OFS--OTHER WEAPON?  0 other 1 other weapon	62	62	F1
WEAPCURC	CURRENT OFS--NO OR UNKNOWN WEAPON?  0 other 1 no weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present	63	63	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
WEAPPRIA	ANY PRIOR OFS--FIREARMS?  .0000    other 1.0000    firearm	64	69	F7.4
WEAPPRI B	ANY PRIOR OFS--OTHER WEAPON?  .0000    other 1.0000    other weapon	70	75	F7.4
WEAPPRI C	ANY PRIOR OFS--NO OR UNKNOWN WEAPON?  .0000    other 1.0000    no weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present	76	81	F7.4
OFDRNUMA	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--ONE ONLY?  0    other 1    one	82	82	F1
OFDRNUMB	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--TWO OR MORE?  0    other 1    two or more	83	83	F1
OFDRNUMC	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--UNKNOWN NUMBER?  0    other 1    unknown	84	84	F1
OFDRGENA	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--MALES ONLY?  0    other 1    males only	85	85	F1
OFDRGENB	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--MIXED GENDER?  0    males only 1    males and females	86	86	F1
OFDRGENC	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--UNKNOWN GENDER?  0    other 1    unknown	87	87	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
OFDRRACA	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--WHITES ONLY?	88	88	F1
	0 other			
	1 whites only			
OFDRRACB	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--NONWHITES ONLY?	89	89	F1
	0 other			
	1 nonwhites only			
OFDRRACC	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--MIXED RACE?	90	90	F1
	0 other			
	1 mixed race			
OFDRRACD	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--UNKNOWN RACE?	91	91	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
JUVADTA	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--JUVENILES ONLY?	92	92	F1
	0 other			
	1 juveniles only			
JUVADTB	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--JUVENILES + ADULTS?	93	93	F1
	0 other			
	1 juveniles and adults			
JUVADTC	CURRENT OFS--OFDRS--UNKNOWN JUV/ADT?	94	94	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
INTIMB1	CURRENT OFS--INTIM--PHYSICAL?	95	95	F1
	0 other			
	1 physical			
INTIMB2	CURRENT OFS--INTIM--WEAPON?	96	96	F1
	0 other			
	1 weapon			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
INTIMB3	CURRENT OFS--INTIM--NONE/UNKNOWN/VERBAL? 0 other 1 verbal, none, unknown	97	97	F1
NOVICTIM	CURRENT OFS--CRIME VICTIMS? 0 no victim 1 victim	98	98	F1
VICTAGE	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--AVERAGE AGE	99	105	F8.4
VICTAGEU	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--AGE UNKNOWN? 0 known 1 unknown	106	106	F1
VICTGENA	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--MALES ONLY? 0 other 1 males only	107	107	F1
VICTGENB	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--FEMALES ONLY 0 other 1 females only	108	108	F1
VICTGENC	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--MIXED GENDER? 0 only females or only males 1 mixed gender	109	109	F1
VICTGEND	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--UNKNOWN GENDER? 0 other 1 unknown	110	110	F1
VICTNUMA	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--ONE ONLY? 0 other 1 one	111	111	F1
VICTNUMB	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--TWO OR MORE? 0 other 1 two or more	112	112	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
VICTNUMC	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--UNKNOWN NUMBER?	113	113	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
SITEA	CURRENT OFS--SITE--BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL?	114	114	F1
	0 other			
	1 business/commercial			
SITEB	CURRENT OFS--SITE--RESIDENCE?	115	115	F1
	0 other			
	1 residence			
SITEC	CURRENT OFS--SITE--PUBLIC PLACE?	116	116	F1
	0 other			
	1 public place/institution			
SITED	CURRENT OFS--SITE--UNKNOWN TYPE?	117	117	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
INOUTA	CURRENT OFS--SITE--INSIDE?	118	118	F1
	0 other			
	1 inside			
INOUTB	CURRENT OFS--SITE--OUTSIDE?	119	119	F1
	0 other			
	1 outside			
INOUTC	CURRENT OFS--SITE--UNKNOWN IN/OUT?	120	120	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
COMREL2A	CURRENT OFS--COMPLAINANT--FAMILY/FRIEND?	121	121	F1
	0 other			
	1 family/partner/lover/acquaintance/friend			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
COMREL2B	CURRENT OFS--COMPLAINANT--BUSINESS?	122	122	F1
	0 other			
	1 business/professional			
COMREL2C	CURRENT OFS--COMPLAINANT--POLICE?	123	123	F1
	0 other			
	1 police			
COMREL2D	CURRENT OFS--COMPLAINANT--STRANGER?	124	124	F1
	0 other			
	1 stranger			
COMREL2E	CURRENT OFS--COMPLAINANT--UNKNOWN?	125	125	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
VICTRACA	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--WHITES ONLY?	126	126	F1
	0 other			
	1 whites only			
VICTRACB	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--NONWHITES ONLY?	127	127	F1
	0 other			
	1 nonwhites only			
VICTRACC	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--MIXED RACE?	128	128	F1
	0 other			
	1 mixed race			
VICTRACD	CURRENT OFS--VICTIMS--UNKNOWN RACE?	129	129	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
SESCATA	OFFENDER SES--TOP 15%?	130	130	F1
	0 other			
	1 upper 15th percentile			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SESCATB	OFFENDER SES--MIDRANGE?	131	131	F1
	0 other			
	1 midrange			
SESCATC	OFFENDER SES--BOTTOM 15%?	132	132	F1
	0 other			
	1 lower 15th percentile			
RACEVAR	OFFENDER RACE, 1=BLACK, 0=WHITE	133	133	F1
	0 white			
	1 black			
TYPEVIC1	CURRENT OFS--NO OR MUTUAL VICTIMIZATION?	134	134	F1
	0 other			
	1 none/mutual			
TYPEVIC2	CURRENT OFS--FACE-TO FACE VICTIMIZATION?	135	135	F1
	0 other			
	1 face-to-face			
TYPEVIC3	CURRENT OFS--PRIMARY VICTIMIZATION?	136	136	F1
	0 other			
	1 primary			
TYPEVIC4	CURRENT OFS--SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION?	137	137	F1
	0 other			
	1 secondary			
TYPEVIC5	CURRENT OFS--TERTIARY VICTIMIZATION?	138	138	F1
	0 other			
	1 tertiary			
NUMCHRG1	CURRENT OFS--ONLY ONE CHARGE?	139	139	F1
	0 other			
	1 one			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
NUMCHRG2	CURRENT OFS--TWO TO FOUR CHARGES?	140	140	F1
	0 other			
	1 two to four			
NUMCHRG3	CURRENT OFS--FIVE OR MORE CHARGES?	141	141	F1
	0 other			
	1 five or more			
POLRESP1	CURRENT OFS--POLICE RESP. TO COMPLAINT?	142	142	F1
	0 other			
	1 complainant			
POLRESP2	CURRENT OFS--POLICE SUSPICION?	143	143	F1
	0 other			
	1 suspicion			
POLRESP3	CURRENT OFS--POLICE OBSERVED OFS?	144	144	F1
	0 other			
	1 observed in progress			
POLRESP4	CURRENT OFS--POLICE RESP UNKNOWN REASON?	145	145	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown/other			
ARRDUM	CURRENT OFS--OFFENDER ARRESTED?	146	146	F1
	0 not arrested			
	1 arrested			
PRIEVT0	NO PRIOR EVT?	147	147	F1
	0 other			
	1 none			
PRIEVT1	ONE PRIOR EVT?	148	148	F1
	0 other			
	1 one			



NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
PRIEVT2	TWO OR MORE PRIOR EVT?	149	149	F1
	0 other			
	1 two or more			
PRIGANG	ANY PRIOR GANG RELATED CRIMES?	150	155	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 gang related			
PRISTAT	ANY PRIOR STATUS VIOLATIONS?	156	161	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 status violation			
PRILIQ	ANY PRIOR LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS?	162	167	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 liquor law			
PRIDRUNK	ANY PRIOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS?	168	173	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 public drunkenness			
PRIDISOR	ANY PRIOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT?	174	179	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 disorderly conduct			
PRISOLV	ANY PRIOR SOLVENT USE?	180	185	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 solvent use			
PRIVAND	ANY PRIOR VANDALISM?	186	191	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 vandalism			
PRINUIS	ANY PRIOR PUBLIC NUISANCE CRIMES?	192	197	F7.4
	.0000 other			
	1.0000 public disorder, disturbance, or nuisance			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
KNIFCURA	CURRENT OFS--KNIFE PRESENT?	198	198	F1
	0 other			
	1 knife present			
KNIFCURB	CURRENT OFS--OTHER WEAPON PRESENT?	199	199	F1
	0 other			
	1 other weapon			
KNIFCURC	CURRENT OFS--NO WEAPON?	200	200	F1
	0 other			
	1 no weapon			
KNIFCURD	CURRENT OFS--UNKNOWN WEAPON STATUS	201	201	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			
CURSW1A	CURRENT OFS--DEATH OR HOSP.?	202	202	F1
	0 other			
	1 death or hospitalization			
CURSW1B	CURRENT OFS--TREATED & DISCHARGED?	203	203	F1
	0 other			
	1 medical treatment and discharge			
CURSW1C	CURRENT OFS--MINOR HARM?	204	204	F1
	0 other			
	1 minor harm			
CURSW1D	CURRENT OFS--NO INJURY?	205	205	F1
	0 other			
	1 no injury			
CURSW1E	CURRENT OFS--UNKNOWN INJURY?	206	206	F1
	0 other			
	1 unknown			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
EVTPTYJUC	EVT/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	207	213	F8.4
EVTPTYJUD	EVT/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	214	214	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTPTYAUC	EVT/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	215	221	F8.4
EVTPTYAUD	EVT/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	222	222	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRPYJUC	UCR/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	223	229	F8.4
UCRPYJUD	UCR/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	230	230	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRPYAUC	UCR/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	231	237	F8.4
UCRPYAUD	UCR/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	238	238	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOPYJUC	VIO/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	239	245	F8.4
VIOPYJUD	VIO/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	246	246	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOPYAUC	VIO/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	247	253	F8.4
VIOPYAUD	VIO/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	254	254	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3PYJUC	UP3/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	255	261	F8.4

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
UP3PYJUD	UP3/PC PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	262	262	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3PYAUC	UP3/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	263	269	F8.4
UP3PYAUD	UP3/PC PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	270	270	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTSPJUC	EVT/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	271	277	F8.4
EVTSPJUD	EVT/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	278	278	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTSPAUC	EVT/SER PER PC/JUD+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	279	286	F9.4
EVTSPAUD	EVT/SER PER PC/JUD+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	287	287	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRSPJUC	UCR/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	288	294	F8.4
UCRSPJUD	UCR/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	295	295	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRSPAUC	UCR/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	296	303	F9.4
UCRSPAUD	UCR/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	304	304	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOSPJUC	VIO/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	305	311	F8.4
VIOSPJUD	VIO/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	312	312	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
VIOSPAUC	VIO/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	313	320	F9.4
VIOSPAUD	VIO/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	321	321	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3SPJUC	UP3/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	322	328	F8.4
UP3SPJUD	UP3/SER PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	329	329	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3SPAUC	UP3/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	330	337	F9.4
UP3SPAUD	UP3/SER PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	338	338	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTSYJUC	EVT/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	339	346	F9.4
EVTSYJUD	EVT/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	347	347	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTSYAUC	EVT/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	348	354	F8.4
EVTSYAUD	EVT/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	355	355	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRSYJUC	UCR/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	356	363	F9.4
UCRSYJUD	UCR/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	364	364	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
UCRSYAUC	UCR/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	365	371	F8.4
UCRSYAUD	UCR/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	372	372	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOSYJUC	VIO/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	373	380	F9.4
VIOSYJUD	VIO/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	381	381	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOSYAUC	VIO/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	382	388	F8.4
VIOSYAUD	VIO/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	389	389	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3SYJUC	UP3/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	390	397	F9.4
UP3SYJUD	UP3/SER PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	398	398	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3SYAUC	UP3/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	399	405	F8.4
UP3SYAUD	UP3/SER PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	406	406	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTCPJUC	EVT/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	407	412	F7.4
EVTCPJUD	EVT/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	413	413	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTCPAUC	EVT/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	414	419	F7.4
EVTCPAUD	EVT/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	420	420	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
UCRCPJUC	UCR/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	421	426	F7.4
UCRCPJUD	UCR/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	427	427	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRCPAUC	UCR/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	428	433	F7.4
UCRCPAUD	UCR/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	434	434	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOCPJUC	VIO/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	435	440	F7.4
VIOCPJUD	VIO/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	441	441	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOCPAUC	VIO/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	442	447	F7.4
VIOCPAUD	VIO/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	448	448	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3CPJUC	UP3/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	449	454	F7.4
UP3CPJUD	UP3/CHRG PER PC/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	455	455	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3CPAUC	UP3/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	456	461	F7.4
UP3CPAUD	UP3/CHRG PER PC/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	462	462	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
EVTCYJUC	EVT/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	463	469	F8.4
EVTCYJUD	EVT/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	470	470	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
EVTCYAUC	EVT/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	471	477	F8.4
EVTCYAUD	EVT/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	478	478	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRCYJUC	UCR/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	479	485	F8.4
UCRCYJUD	UCR/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	486	486	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UCRCYAUC	UCR/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	487	493	F8.4
UCRCYAUD	UCR/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	494	494	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOCYJUC	VIO/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	495	501	F8.4
VIOCYJUD	VIO/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	502	502	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
VIOCYAUC	VIO/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	503	509	F8.4
VIOCYAUD	VIO/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	510	510	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3CYJUC	UP3/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	511	517	F8.4



NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
UP3CYJUD	UP3/CHRG PER YR/JUV ONLY/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	518	518	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
UP3CYAUC	UP3/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/CONTIN	519	525	F8.4
UP3CYAUD	UP3/CHRG PER YR/JUV+ADT/UNLOGGED/DICHOT	526	526	F1
	0 lower percentile			
	1 upper percentile			
AGECURU	CURRENT OFS--DECIMAL AGE--UNLOGGED	527	533	F8.4
AGEFEVTU	FIRST PRIOR EVT--DECIMAL AGE--UNLOGGED	534	540	F8.4
AGEMEVTU	MOST RECENT EVT--DECIMAL AGE--UNLOGGED	541	547	F8.4
SERCURU	CURRENT OFS--SERIOUSNESS--UNLOGGED	548	554	F8.4
SERFEVTU	FIRST PRIOR EVT--SERIOUSNESS--UNLOGGED	555	561	F8.4
SERMEVTU	MOST RECENT EVT--SERIOUSNESS--UNLOGGED	562	568	F8.4



## Appendix A

### Variable Names, Definitions, and Scaling: Offender Characteristics, Prior Criminal Career, Current Police Contact, and Residual Criminal Career

#### I. Dependent Variables: Residual Criminal Career<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Each dependent variable measures an aspect of the subject's official criminal career subsequent to the date of the current police contact. These aspects were: (1) the rate per year of police contacts, (2) the average seriousness per police contact, (3) the average seriousness per year of police contacts, (4) the average number of crime charges per police contact, and (5) the average number of crime charges per year.

Each of these five measures was calculated for four crime types: (1) all types of crimes, (2) UCR index crimes (includes arson), (3) UCR violent index crimes, and (4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drugs, and other sex crimes.

Each criminal-career aspect for each crime type was calculated using police contacts that occurred subsequent to the date of the immediate police contact through two age cutpoints: (1) age 17 (i.e., until, but not including, the birth-cohort subject's 18th birthday) and (2) age 25 (i.e., until, but not including, the birth-cohort subject's 26th birthday).

There were, then, 40 dependent variables, representing a "5 X 4 X 2" matrix: 5 criminal-career aspects, 4 crime types, and 2 age intervals.

Each of the 40 dependent variables was examined as a continuous and dichotomous variable. Overall, then, 80 distinct dependent variables were examined.

To create variable names, the following conventions were used:

Crime type:	EVT -->	all subsequent criminal events
	UCR -->	subsequent UCR index crimes
	VIO -->	subsequent UCR violent index crimes
	UP3 -->	subsequent UCR index crimes plus weapons, drugs, and other sex crimes

1. Rate per year of police contacts
  - (1) All criminal events
 

EVTPYJUC	EVTPYJUD
EVTPYAUC	EVTPYAUD
  - (2) UCR index crimes
 

UCRPYJUC	UCRPYJUD
UCRPYAUC	UCRPYAUD
  - (3) Violent index crimes
 

VIOPYJUC	VIOPYJUD
VIOPYAUC	VIOPYAUD
  - (4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drug, other sex crimes
 

UP3PYJUC	UP3PYJUD
UP3PYAUC	UP3PYAUD

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Career aspect:	PY -->	police contacts per year
	SP -->	seriousness per police contact
	SY -->	seriousness per year
	CP -->	charges per police contact
	CY -->	charges per year
Age status:	J -->	juvenile
	A -->	juvenile and young adult
Transformation:	U -->	unlogged
Scale formulation:	C -->	continuous
	D -->	dichotomous

To illustrate the naming convention, the label EVTPYJUC indicates “all subsequent criminal events” (EVT), “police contacts per year” (PY), “juvenile age status (J), unlogged transformation (U), and continuous (C). The variable refers to the average number of police contacts per year for all subsequent criminal events during the juvenile years, formulated as a continuous variable.

2. Average seriousness per police contact

(1) All criminal events

EVTSPJUC EVTSPJUD  
EVTSPAUC EVTSPAUD

(2) UCR index crimes

UCRSPJUC UCRSPJUD  
UCRSPAUC UCRSPAUD

(3) Violent index crimes

VIOSPJUC VIOSPJUD  
VIOSPAUC VIOSPAUD

(4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drug, other sex crimes

UP3SPJUC UP3SPJUD  
UP3SPAUC UP3SPAUD

3. Average seriousness per year of police contacts

(1) All criminal events

EVTSYJUC EVTSYJUD  
EVTSYAUC EVTSYAUD

(2) UCR index crimes

UCRSYJUC UCRSYJUD  
UCRSYAUC UCRSYAUD

(3) Violent index crimes

VIOSYJUC VIOSYJUD  
VIOSYAUC VIOSYAUD

(4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drug, other sex crimes

UP3SYJUC UP3SYJUD  
UP3SYAUC UP3SYAUD

4. Average number of criminal charges per police contact<sup>2</sup>
- (1) All criminal events  
EVTCPJUC EVTCPJUD  
EVTCPAUC EVTCPAUD
  - (2) UCR index crimes  
UCRCPJUC UCRCPJUD  
UCRCPAUC UCRCPAUD
  - (3) Violent index crimes  
VIOCPJUC VIOCPJUD  
VIOCPAUC VIOCPAUD
  - (4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drug, other sex crimes  
UP3CPJUC UP3CPJUD  
UP3CPAUC UP3CPAUD
5. Average number of criminal charges per year
- (1) All criminal events  
EVTCYJUC EVTCYJUD  
EVTCYAUC EVTCYAUD
  - (2) UCR index crimes  
UCRCYJUC UCRCYJUD  
UCRCYAUC UCRCYAUD
  - (3) Violent index crimes  
VIOCYJUC VIOCYJUD  
VIOCYAUC VIOCYAUD

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<sup>2</sup>Up to five criminal charges were coded for each police contact.

(4) UCR index crimes plus weapons, drug, other sex crimes

UP3CYJUC UP3CYJUD  
UP3CYAUC UP3CYAUD

II. Independent Variables: Current Police Contact, Prior Criminal Career, and Offender Characteristics

1. Type of police contact

(1) Statutory categories (not mutually exclusive categories)<sup>3</sup>

(a) Serious assaults--homicide, aggravated assault [0 = other; 1 = serious assaults]

Current      CURCC1  
Prior        ANYCC1

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<sup>3</sup>This classification of types of police contacts applies separately to (1) the current police contact and (2) any prior police contact. The classes of crime types that follow correspond broadly to the six-category crime-seriousness scale developed by Gottfredson, Warner, and Taylor (see Gottfredson, S. D., Warner, B. D., and Taylor, R. B., "Conflict and Consensus in Justice System Decisions," in N. Walker and M. Hough, (eds.), Sentencing and the Public. Cambridge Series in Criminology. London: Gower, 1988.

To create variable names, the following conventions were used:

Rank order or placement of police contact:	CUR -->	current
	ANY -->	any prior
Crime type (based on crime codes):	CC1 -->	serious assaults
	CC2 -->	nonserious assaults
	CC3 -->	robbery
	CC4 -->	sexual assaults and other sex crimes
	CC5 -->	weapons violations
	CC6 -->	drugs
	CC7 -->	serious property crimes
	CC8 -->	other property crimes
	CC9 -->	all other crimes

To illustrate the naming convention, the label CURCC1 indicates the "current police contact" (CUR) and "serious assaults" (CC1). The variable specifies that the "current police contact" (CUR) was for a "serious assault" (CC1).

(b) Nonserious assaults--simple assault [0 = other; 1 = nonserious assaults]

Current CURCC2  
Prior ANYCC2

(c) Robbery [0 = other; 1 = robbery]

Current CURCC3  
Prior ANYCC3

(d) Sexual assault and other sex crimes--rape, indecent assault, deviate sexual intercourse [0 = other; 1 = sexual assault and other sex crimes]

Current CURCC4  
Prior ANYCC4

(e) Weapons violations [0 = other; 1 = weapons violations]

Current CURCC5  
Prior ANYCC5

(f) Drugs--possession, use, sale [0 = other; 1 = drugs]

Current CURCC6  
Prior ANYCC6

(g) Serious property crimes--larceny/theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft [0 = other; 1 = serious property crimes]

Current CURCC7  
Prior ANYCC7

(h) Other property crimes--receiving stolen property, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement [0 = other; 1 = other property crimes]

Current CURCC8  
Prior ANYCC8



(i) All other crimes [0 = other; 1 = all other crimes]

Current      CURCC9  
Prior        ANYCC9

(2) Behavioral categories (not mutually exclusive categories)<sup>4</sup>

(a) Bodily injury [0 = other; 1 = bodily injury]

Current      CURSW1

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<sup>4</sup>This type-of-police-contact classification applies separately to (1) the current police contact and (2) any prior police contact.

To create variable names, the following conventions were used:

Rank order or placement of police contact:	CUR -->	current
	ANY -->	any prior
Crime type--based on behavior:	SW1 -->	bodily injury

To illustrate the naming convention, the label CURSW1 indicates the “current police contact” (CUR) and “bodily injury” (SW1). The variable specifies that the “current police contact” (CUR) involved “bodily injury” (SW1).

2. Adjudication disposition<sup>5</sup>

- (1) Prior adjudication--confinement [0 = other; 1 = adjudication--confinement]

EVTDISP1

- (2) Prior adjudication--nonconfinement [0 = other; 1 = adjudication--nonconfinement]

EVTDISP2

- (3) Unknown prior disposition [0 = other; 1 = unknown disposition]

EVTDISP3

- (4) No prior adjudication--dismissal or acquittal [0 = adjudication--confinement, adjudication--nonconfinement, unknown; 1 = no adjudication] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

EVTDISP4

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<sup>5</sup>The disposition classification applies to any prior police contact. The classification is not mutually exclusive.

To create variable names, the following conventions were used:

Rank order or placement of police contact	EVT -->	any prior
Disposition type:	DISP1 -->	adjudicated--confinement
	DISP2 -->	adjudicated--no confinement
	DISP3 -->	unknown
	DISP4 -->	not adjudicated

To illustrate the naming convention, the label EVTDISP1 indicates “any prior police contact” (EVT) and “adjudication-confinement” (DISP1). The variable specifies that the birth-cohort subject was adjudicated delinquent and placed in confinement (DISP1) for at least one prior police contact (EVT).

3. Offender's age<sup>6</sup>
  - (1) Current police contact  
AGECURU
  - (2) First prior police contact for any crime type  
AGEFEVTU
  - (3) Most recent prior police contact for any crime type  
AGEMEVTU
4. Seriousness
  - (1) Current police contact  
SERCURU
  - (2) First prior police contact for any crime type  
SERFEVTU
  - (3) Most recent prior police contact for any crime type  
SERMEVTU
5. Number of statutory crime charge categories--current police contact [1,,...,5]<sup>7</sup>  
NUMCCCAT

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<sup>6</sup>The birth-cohort offender's age was measured in years.

<sup>7</sup>For each police contact, information was coded for up to five crime charge categories using the crime codes appearing for that police contact on the police-investigation report. Thus, the variable can range from 1 to 5.

6. Offender invulnerability and victim intimidation--current police contact

(1) Weapon type

(a) Not mutually exclusive categories

(i) Firearm [0 = other; 1 = firearm]

WEAPCURA

(ii) Other weapon [0 = other; 1 = other weapon]

WEAPCURB

(iii) No weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present [0 = other; 1 = no weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present]<sup>8</sup>

WEAPCURC

(b) Knife (mutually exclusive categories)

(i) Knife present [0 = other; 1 = knife present]

KNIFCURA

(ii) Other weapon [0 = other; 1 = other weapon]

KNIFCURB

(iii) No weapon [0 = other; 1 = no weapon]  
REFERENCE CATEGORY

KNIFCURC

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<sup>8</sup>For 62 juvenile police contacts, either a weapon was present but the type of weapon was unknown or it was unknown whether a weapon was present. There were too few cases, therefore, to justify creating a separate variable to represent these unknowns. Consequently, they were grouped under "none."

(iv) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

KNIFCURD

(2) Injury level inflicted on victim (mutually exclusive categories)

(a) Very serious (death or hospitalization) [0 = other; 1 = death or hospitalization]

CURSW1A

(b) Moderately serious (medical treatment and discharge) [0 = other; 1 = medical treatment and discharge]

CURSW1B

(c) Minor (minor harm) [0 = other; 1 = minor harm]

CURSW1C

(d) No injury [0 = other; 1 = no injury] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

CURSW1D

(e) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

CURSW1E

(3) Number of offenders (mutually exclusive categories)

(a) One [0 = other; 1 = one] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

OFDRNUMA

(b) Two or more [0 = other; 1 = two or more]

OFDRNUMB

(c) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

OFDRNUMC

(4) Offender gender (mutually exclusive categories)

(a) Males only [O = other; 1 = males only]<sup>9</sup>

OFDRGENA

(b) Mixed gender [O = males only; 1 = males and females]  
REFERENCE CATEGORY

OFDRGENB

(c) Unknown [O = other; 1 = unknown]

OFDRGENC

(5) Intimidation type (mutually exclusive categories)

(a) Physical [O = other; 1 = physical] REFERENCE  
CATEGORY

INTIMB1

(b) Weapon [O = other; 1 = weapon]

INTIMB2

(c) Verbal, none, unknown [O = other; 1 = verbal, none,  
unknown]<sup>10</sup>

INTIMB3

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<sup>9</sup> This category includes police contacts involving (1) only the birth-cohort subject (all of whom are males) and (2) the birth-cohort subject and other males but no females.

<sup>10</sup> The overwhelming majority of cases were "none."

(6) Offender race (mutually exclusive categories)

- (a) Whites only [0 = other; 1 = whites only] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

OFDRRACA

- (b) Nonwhites only [0 = other; 1 = nonwhites only]

OFDRRACB

- (c) Mixed race [0 = other; 1 = mixed race]

OFDRRACC

- (d) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

OFDRRACD

(7) Offender age mixture--juveniles and adults

- (a) Juveniles only [0 = other; 1 = juveniles only]

JUVADTA

- (b) Juveniles and adults [0 = other; 1 = juveniles and adults] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

JUVADTB

- (c) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

JUVADTC

7. Victim/complainant vulnerability--current police contact<sup>11</sup>

(1) Victim age<sup>12</sup>

(a) Known age

VICTAGE

(b) Unknown age [0 = known; 1 = unknown]<sup>13</sup>

VICTAGEU

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<sup>11</sup> The victim's age, gender, race, and the total number of victims, were measured only for those police contacts which involved face-to-face interaction between the offender and the victim (e.g., assaults) or which involved a personalized, individual victim but no face-to-face interaction (e.g., burglaries). In this study, these personal crimes were termed "face-to-face" and "primary," respectively. Other types of crimes had no victims because they were not face-to-face nor otherwise personal. For such crimes, victim characteristics did not apply because there was no victim. Instances in which victim characteristics did not apply are known as "structural zeros." To adjust for structural zeros, a variable is included in the regression model to reflect this relationship. The variable NOVICTIM was created to make this adjustment. See variable group 15 at the end of this Appendix for the coding of NOVICTIM.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 11 for a summary of the types of crimes for which the the victim's age applies. The victim's age was measured in years. When there was more than one victim, the average age of the victims was used.

<sup>13</sup> This variable adjusts for cases in which the age of the victim could not be determined. There were two kinds of cases in which the age of victim was relevant, those involving victims who had engaged in face-to-face interaction with the offender and those involving victims who had incurred personal victimization in non-face-to-face incidents. Uncertainty about the victim's age arose in two circumstances: (1) single-victim cases where the single victim's age was unknown and (2) multiple-victim cases in which one or more victim's ages was unknown. The ages of all victims in multiple-victim cases had to be known in order to compute the average age of the victims; if just one victim's age was unknown, the average age was considered unknown.



(2) Victim gender (mutually exclusive categories)<sup>14</sup>

- (a) Males only [0 = other; 1 = males only]

VICTGENA

- (b) Females only [0 = other; 1 = females only] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

VICTGENB

- (c) Mixed gender [0 = only females or only males; 1 = mixed gender]

VICTGENC

- (d) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

VICTGEND

(3) Number of victims (mutually exclusive categories)<sup>15</sup>

- (a) One [0 = other; 1 = one] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

VICTNUMA

- (b) Two or more [0 = other; 1 = two or more]

VICTNUMB

- (c) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

VICTNUMC

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<sup>14</sup> See footnote 11 for a summary of the types of crimes for which the victim's gender applies.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 11 for a summary of the types of crimes for which the number of victims applies.

(4) Location

(a) Site (mutually exclusive categories)

- (i) Business/commercial [0 = other; 1 = business/commercial]

SITEA

- (ii) Residence [0 = other; 1 = residence]

SITEB

- (iii) Public place/institution [0 = other; 1 = public place/institution] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

SITEC

- (iv) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

SITED

(b) Inside/outside (mutually exclusive categories)

- (i) Inside [0 = other; 1 = inside] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

INOUTA

- (ii) Outside [0 = other; 1 = outside]

INOUTB

- (iii) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

INOUTC

(5) Relationship of complainant to offender--specified social relationship of nonstrangers (mutually exclusive categories)

(a) Family/partner/lover/acquaintance/friend [0 = other; 1 = family/partner/lover/acquaintance/friend]

COMREL2A

(b) Business/professional [0 = other; 1 = business/professional]

COMREL2B

(c) Police [0 = other; 1 = police]

COMREL2C

(d) Stranger [0 = other; 1 = stranger] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

COMREL2D

(e) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

COMREL2E

(6) Victim race (mutually exclusive categories)<sup>16</sup>

(a) Whites only [0 = other; 1 = whites only] **REFERENCE  
CATEGORY**

VICTRACA

(b) Nonwhites only [0 = other; 1 = nonwhites only]

VICTRACB

(c) Mixed race [0 = other; 1 = mixed race]

VICTRACC

(d) Unknown [0 = other; 1 = unknown]

VICTRACD

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<sup>16</sup> See footnote 11 for a summary of the types of crimes for which the victim's race applies.

8. Victimization type--current police contact (mutually exclusive categories)<sup>17</sup>

(1) None/mutual [0 = other; 1 = none/mutual]

TYPEVIC1

(2) Face-to-face [0 = other; 1 = face-to-face]

TYPEVIC2

(3) Primary [0 = other; 1 = primary]

REFERENCE CATEGORY

TYPEVIC3

(4) Secondary [0 = other; 1 = secondary]

TYPEVIC4

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<sup>17</sup> This variable represents aspects of the physical and social distance between the victim and the offender. The variable attempts to provide a rough scale of the potential physical and other harms that could be inflicted by the offender on the victim as the result of their physical and social proximity. "None" (i.e., "no victimization") indicates those crimes which have no victim because no harm is done to anyone without their consent. Status offenses and crimes against morality and the public order fall into this victimization group (e.g., gambling, prostitution, voluntary sex acts, drug possession and use). "Mutual" indicates that both or all parties voluntarily engage in a mutual harmful act. This category is not to be confused with "none," and it mainly applies to gang fights, particularly those fights not resulting in injury to a victim. "Face-to-face" refers to offenses which involve more than fleeting face-to-face interaction between the offender and the victim (e.g., rape and all other sexual assaults, all robberies, all assaults; but pursesnatch-theft and thefts in general are not face-to-face because they involve only fleeting personal contact, if any contact at all). "Primary" involves a personalized, individual victim but not face-to-face interaction (e.g., residential burglary, auto theft, mail theft, fraud of a private citizen, pocket picking). "Secondary" often involves the same types of crimes as primary victimizations, but the victim is more impersonalized (e.g., any crime directed against a large commercial establishment, corporation, and institution qualifies as secondary because the crime is directed against the business itself and not against any individual). "Tertiary" refers to any diffuse victimization extending to the community at large, including offenses against the public order, social harmony, and the administration of government. This class of crimes includes regulatory offenses, violations of city ordinances, and crimes against public institutions or property (e.g., disorderly conduct, trespassing on public property, possession of a weapon or an instrument of crime, public drunkenness).

(5) Tertiary [0 = other; 1 = tertiary]

TYPEVIC5

9. Number of charges--current police contact (mutually exclusive categories)

(1) One [0 = other; 1 = one] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

NUMCHRG1

(2) Two to four [0 = other; 1 = two to four]

NUMCHRG2

(3) Five or more [0 = other; 1 = five or more]

NUMCHRG3

10. Reason for police response--current police contact (mutually exclusive categories)

(1) Complainant [0 = other; 1 = complainant]

POLRESP1

(2) Suspicion [0 = other; 1 = suspicion]

POLRESP2

(3) Observed in progress [0 = other; 1 = observed in progress]  
**REFERENCE CATEGORY**

POLRESP3

(4) Unknown/other [0 = other; 1 = unknown/other]

POLRESP4

11. Arrest status--current police contact [0 = not arrested; 1 = arrested]

ARRDUM

12. Types of weapons present in previous police contacts

(1) Not mutually exclusive categories

(a) Firearm [0 = other; 1 = firearm]

WEAPPRIA

(b) Other weapon [0 = other; 1 = other weapon]

WEAPPRIB

(c) No weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present [0 = other; 1 = no weapon, weapon present but unknown type, unknown whether weapon present]<sup>18</sup>

WEAPPRIC

13. Prior police contacts for public disorder/disturbance/nuisance

(1) Gang related crime [0 = other; 1 = gang related]

PRIGANG

(2) Status violation--truancy, runaway, incorrigibility, curfew [0 = other; 1 = status violation]

PRISTAT

(3) Liquor law [0 = other; 1 = liquor law]

PRILIQ

(4) Public drunkenness [0 = other; 1 = public drunkenness]

PRIDRUNK

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<sup>18</sup> See footnote 8 for a discussion of this category.

(5) Disorderly conduct [0 = other; 1 = disorderly conduct]

PRIDISOR

(6) Solvent use [0 = other; 1 = solvent use]

PRISOLV

(7) Vandalism [0 = other; 1 = vandalism]

PRIVAND

(8) Public disorder, disturbance, or nuisance--liquor law, public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, solvent use, vandalism [0 = other; 1 = public disorder, disturbance, or nuisance]

PRINUIS

(9) Number of types of police contacts for public-disorder, disturbance, nuisance [0,...,5]<sup>19</sup>

NUMNUIS

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<sup>19</sup> This variable counts the number of types of involvements in public disorders, disturbances, and nuisances, not the number of times so involved. Multiple involvements in a single type are counted as an involvement in a single type. There are five types of involvements: liquor law, public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, solvent use, and vandalism. Thus, the variable can take on values ranging from 0-5.



14. Selected sociodemographic characteristics of the birth-cohort offender

(1) Offender's socioeconomic status<sup>20</sup>

- (a) Upper 15th percentile [0 = other; 1 = upper 15th percentile] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

SESCATA

- (b) Midrange [0 = other; 1 = midrange]

SESCATB

- (c) Lower 15th percentile [0 = other; 1 = lower 15th percentile]

SESCATC

(2) Offender's race [0 = white; 1 = black]

RACEVAR

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<sup>20</sup> This variable is based on a continuous level measure of socioeconomic status. The upper and lower 15th percentiles were calculated using all male subjects in the birth cohort, not just subjects with police contacts.

15. Structural zeros

(1) Prior police contact for any crime type

(a) None [0 = other; 1 = none] **REFERENCE CATEGORY**

PRIEVT0

(b) One [0 = other; 1 = one]

PRIEVT1

(c) Two or more [0 = other; 1 = two or more]

PRIEVT2

(2) No victim [0 = no victim; 1 = victim]

NOVICTIM