
Arrests As Communications to Criminals in
St. Louis, 1970, 1972–1982

Carol W. Kohfeld and John Sprague

ICPSR 9998

ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATIONS TO CRIMINALS IN ST. LOUIS, 1970,
1972-1982

(ICPSR 9998)

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

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DATA DISCLAIMER

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Carol W. Kohfeld and John Sprague

ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATIONS TO CRIMINALS IN ST. LOUIS, 1970,
1972-1982 (ICPSR 9998)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to assess the deterrent effects over time of police sanctioning activity, specifically that of arrests. Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department and divided into two categories: all Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I crime reports, including arrests, and Part I felony arrests. The police department also generated geographical "x" and "y" coordinates corresponding to the longitude and latitude where each crime and arrest took place. Part 1 of this collection contains data on all reports made to police regarding Part I felony crimes from 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971). Parts 2-13 contain the yearly data that were concatenated into one file for Part 1. Variables in Parts 2-13 include offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of property taken, and "x" and "y" coordinates of crime and arrest locations. Part 14 contains data on all Part I felony arrests. Included is information on offense charged; the marital status, sex, and race of the person arrested; census tract of arrest; and "x" and "y" coordinates.

UNIVERSE: All Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I police reports and felony arrests made by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department between 1970 and 1982, excluding 1971.

NOTE: The codebook is 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.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Police Report Data, 1970,
1972-1982
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 802,061
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Police Report Data, 1972
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 68,629
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Police Report Data, 1974
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 70,189
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Police Report Data, 1976
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 66,901
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Police Report Data, 1978
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,108
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Police Report Data, 1980
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 69,563
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Police Report Data,
1970
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 74,309
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Police Report Data,
1973
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 67,428
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Police Report Data,
1975
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 73,549
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Police Report Data,
1977
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 60,410
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Police Report Data,
1979
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 62,436
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 12: Police Report Data,
1981
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 66,468
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Police Report Data, 1982
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 64,071
Variables: 23
Record Length: 98
Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: Part I Felony Arrest
Data, 1970, 1972-1982
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 154,710
Variables: 15
Record Length: 46
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: Codebook for All Parts

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Kohfeld, Carol W. "Crime and Demography in St. Louis: 20 Years." Presented at University of Missouri, St. Louis, November 1989.

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

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague. "Urban Unemployment Drives Urban Crime." URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY 24, 2 (1988), 215-241.

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Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM

JUNE 1992

DATASETJU.134.135

ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATION
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A USER'S GUIDE
TO THE MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

Source: Kohfeld, C. & Sprague, J. (1989). ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATION TO CRIMINALS (Final Report to the National Institute of Justice) St. LOUIS: MISSOURI.

STUDY IDENTIFICATION

Arrests as Communication to Criminals

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

Award No. 84-IJ-CX-0032

KEY WORDS

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

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

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

The data address the following questions:

1. How does the incidence of arrest affect the incidence of crime within spatial areas?
2. How does the incidence of crime affect the incidence of arrest within spatial areas?
3. What effects do demographic characteristics of a region have on crime rates? (this question can be answered when the data is supplemented with Census tract data).
4. How quickly, if at all, does the increase of arrest in an area affect the incidence of crime?

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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

SAMPLE

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

RESPONSE RATES

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

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

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

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

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

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

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

PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

UNIT OF OBSERVATION

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

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

St. Louis, Missouri.

EVALUATION

DATA QUALITY

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

DATA LIMITATIONS

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

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

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Kohfeld, Carol W. (1989). CRIME AND DEMOGRAPHY IN ST. LOUIS: 20 Years. Presented at University of Missouri- St. Louis. Sponsored by the Center for Metropolitan Studies. November.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1991). THE ORGANIZATION OF HOMICIDE EVENTS IN TIME AND SPACE. Presented at National Homicide Conference, Kiel Auditorium, March 22-23, St. Louis, MO. (Currently under review).

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

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Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1988). Urban Unemployment Drives Urban Crime. URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY, 24 (2), 215-241.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). IDENTIFICATION OF SIMULTANEOUS MODELS BY DISAGGREGATION. Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting, April 4-7, Palmer House, Chicago, IL. (Currently under review)

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1990). DYNAMICS IN CONTEXT: POLICE AND CRIMINAL INTERACTION. Presented at Department of Political Science, Indiana University, February 22-23, Bloomington, Indiana.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1988). THE RELATIVE INVARIANCE OF PREDICTIVE MODELS FOR CRIME DISTRIBUTIONS ACROSS CENSUS TRACTS AND CENSUS BLOCK GROUPS. Presented at the American Society for Criminology Annual Meeting, Nov 8-13, Chicago Marriot Hotel, Chicago, IL.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1986). SPATIAL DISPLACEMENT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY: CRIMINAL TIME HORIZONS AND ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATION TO CRIMINALS. Presented at Crime Control Theory Conference at the Institute of Behavioral Science, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO, July.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). CRIME IN ST. LOUIS: PATTERNS IN SPACE AND TIME AND SOME CORRELATES OF THEIR DISTRIBUTIONS. Presented at First Street Forum Series on Topics About St. Louis at Missouri Botanical Garden, October 24.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). A PUZZLE IN ECOLOGICAL PREDICTION. Presented at Crime Control Theory conference at University Maryland Donaldson Brown Conference Center, July 11-12, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). THE DYNAMICS OF CRIME AND DEMOGRAPHY: A DECADE OF CHANGE IN ST. LOUIS. Presented at Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meetings, Chicago, IL. April 12-15.

Kohfeld, Carol W. and John Sprague (1985). CRIME, TIME, AND DEMOGRAPHY IN ST. LOUIS. Presented at Public Affairs Thursdays Colloquium, Washington University. April 4.

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

/2 This variable was added by the archivist.

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-3. Distribution of Variables by Percentage or Missing Values (File 1)

Distribution of Variables

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

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

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

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

File 2

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

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

Distribution of Variables By
 Percent Out-of-Range Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DATA SET JU.134.135

ARREST AS COMMUNICATION
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CODEBOOK

CODEBOOK NOTES

1. The data are coded in ASCII format as raw data and are contained in two fixed format rectangular files. For File 1, one record of 98 columns is used to code the data. For File 2, one record of 46 columns is used to code the data.
2. The first file contains data on all Part I felony crimes reported to the St. Louis police department for 1970, 1972-1982. The second file contains data on all arrests for 1970-1982 for Part I Felony crimes.
3. For each variable the codebook provides a short variable name, a longer descriptive label, the record number on which the variable is coded, the starting and ending column positions within the record, and the format by which the data are to be read. Fw.d refers to standard numeric format where w indicates the total number of columns used to code the variable, including any decimal points, and d indicates the number of positions to the right that are interpreted as decimals. String format - Aw - is used to read character data, in which w indicates the total column width of the character string.
4. General offense categories for the variables OFFENSE in File 1 and File 2 can be identified by the first three digits of the six digit offense value labels. More precise offense categories are identified by the entire six-digit value label. The six-digit offense value label is available for some, but not all, offenses.
5. Frequencies of variables AUTO through HHGOODS in File 1 may not be entirely consistent with data obtained from the variable OFFENSE. Only top-charge was coded for the variable OFFENSE, while price estimates of articles stolen were coded if there were any charges of robbery or burglary in some cases (i.e., jewel theft).

FILE 1

ID	Case identification number	1	1	6	F6.0
TRACT	Census tract (1970)	1	7	10	F4.0
	This is the census tract assigned by the police department. The first four digits of the census tract are included. Occasionally they did not assign a census tract and in those cases a 1 was coded - usually only in the early years.				
DISTRICT	Police District	1	11	11	F1.0
	Range: 1-9				
AREA	Police Area (subdivision between district size and city size) 1st area = districts 1-3, 2nd area = districts 4-6, 3rd area = districts 7-9.	1	12	12	F1.0
	Range: 1-3				
	Undocumented field	1	13	15	
CBLOCK	City Block (St. Louis city block assignment)	1	16	21	A6
CRIMEYR	Date of crime - year	1	22	23	F2.0
CRIMEMO	Date of crime - month	1	24	25	F2.0
CRIMEDAY	Date of crime - day	1	26	27	F2.0
OFFENSE	Highest Offense Code	1	28	33	F6.0
	See Appendix A for value labels				
TIME	Time crime was committed	1	34	38	A5

This is the time the crime was committed as best determined. The form of the variable is XXbXX (1AM 01bAM and 1PM = 01bPM where b stands for a space).

AUTO	Value of auto if motor-vehicle theft (\$)	1	39	43	F5.0
CGOODS	Value of consumer goods if stolen (\$)	1	44	47	F4.0
FIREARMS	Value of firearms if stolen (\$)	1	48	51	F4.0
FURS	Value of furs or clothes if stolen (\$)	1	52	56	F5.0
JEWELRY	Value of jewelry if stolen (\$)	1	57	61	F5.0
MISC	Value of miscellaneous items if stolen (\$)	1	62	66	F5.0
TV	Value of television if stolen (\$)	1	67	71	F5.0
HHGOODS	Value of household goods if stolen (\$)	1	72	76	F5.0
ARREST	Who was arrested for crime if arrest made	1	77	77	A1
	1 Adult				
	2 Juvenile				
	3 Adult and Juvenile				
	4 Exceptional				
DISCLEAR	District to clear crime	1	78	80	F3.0
	1 - 9 Police district in St. Louis City where crime cleared				
	91 Illinois town other than E. St. Louis				

- 92 Missouri town outside St. Louis County
- 93 East St. Louis, Illinois
- 94 St. Louis County
- 95 Elsewhere

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

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

FILE 2

TRACT Census tract (1980) 1 1 6 F6.0
 This is an allocated 19890 census tract where the arrest was made. The arrests were put through an ad-match procedure and given the appropriate 1980 census tract designation. Note that while File 1 provides 1970 census tracts, this file (File 2) provides 1980 census tracts.

OFFENSE Charge Offense Code 1 7 12 F6.0
 This is the code for the offense that was charged (top charge). It has the same meanings as the offense code for the crimes that are defined in Appendix A. Some Part II arrests are included in this file.

DISTRICT Police District 1 13 13 F1.0
 Range: 1-9

ARRMO Date of arrest - month 1 14 15 F2.0

ARRDAY Date of arrest - day 1 16 17 F2.0

ARRYR	Date of arrest - year	1	18	19	F2.0
AGE	Age of person arrested (years)	1	20	21	F2.0
DOBMO	Date of birth of arrestee - month BLANKED	1	22	23	F2.0
DOBDAY	Date of birth of arrestee - day BLANKED	1	24	25	F2.0
DOBYR	Date of birth of arrestee - year	1	26	27	F2.0
MARITAL	Marital status of arrestee	1	28	28	A1
	M Married				
	S Single				
	D Divorced				
	W Widowed				
	X Missing				
	Blank Missing				
RACE	Race of arrestee	1	29	29	A1
	W White				
	N Nonwhite				
SEX	Sex of arrestee	1	30	30	A1
	M Male				
	F Female				
XCOOR	X-Coordinate of arrest	1	31	38	F8.4
	Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occurred. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)				
YCOOR	Y-Coordinate of arrest	1	39	46	F8.4
	Police generated. Coordinate where arrest occurred. Has four decimal places (xx.xxxx)				

St. Louis Crime Data

APPENDIX A
CRIME CODES

Code	Description
HOMICIDE	
111101	Gun
111102	Knife
111103	Razor
111104	Missile
111105	Bodily Force
111106	Poison
111107	Abortion
111108	Arson
111109	Other Means
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	
111201	Traffic
111202	Other Means
RAPE	
112000	Rape by Force
112100	Assault to Rape (Attempts)
ROBBERY	
113111	Highway Armed--Firearm
113112	Highway Armed--Knife
113113	Highway Armed--Other DW
113114	Highway--SA
113211	Residence Armed--Firearm
113212	Residence Armed--Knife
113213	Residence Armed--Other DW
113214	Residence--SA
113311	Bank Armed--Firearm
113312	Bank Armed--Knife
113313	Bank Armed--Other DW
113314	Bank--SA

113411		Chain Store Armed--Firearm
113412		Chain Store Armed--Knife
113413		Chain Store Armed--Other DW
113414		Chain Store--SA
113511		Oil Station--Firearm
113512		Oil Station--Knife
113513		Oil Station--Other DW
113514		Oil--SA
113611		Other Commercial--Firearm
113612		Other Commrcial--Knife
113613		Other Commercial--Other DW
113614		Other--SA
113711		Miscellaneous Armed--Firearm
113712		Miscellaneous Armed--Knife
113713		Miscellaneous Armed--Other DW
113714		Miscellaneous--SA

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

114100		Cutting
114200		Shooting
114300		Other Dangerous Weapons
114400		Personal Weapons (serious injury)

Lesser Crimes Against Person

121000		Simple Assault--800
122000	Non-Support	Offense Against Family and Children

BURGLARY

211111		Residence--Day--Forcible Entry
211112		Residence--Day--Unlawful Entry
211113		Residence--Day--Attempted Forcible Entry
211121		Residence--Night--Forcible Entry
211122		Residence--Night--Unlawful Entry
211123		Residence--Night--Attempted Forcible Entry
211211		Other--Day--Forcible Entry
211212		Other--Day--Unlawful Entry
211213		Other--Day--Attempted Forcible

211221	Other--Night--Forcible Entry
211222	Other--Night--Unlawful Entry
211223	Other--Night--Attempted Forcible Entry

Day 6AM - 8PM
Night 8PM - 6AM

LARCENY

212104	Pocket Picking Over \$200
212105	Pocket Picking \$200--\$50
212106	Pocket Picking Under \$50
212204	Purse Snatching Over \$200
212205	Purse Snatching \$200--\$50
212206	Purse Snatching Under \$50
212304	Shoplifting Over \$200
212305	Shoplifting \$200--\$50
212306	Shoplifting Under \$50
212404	Theft from Auto Over \$200
212405	Theft from Auto \$200--\$50
212406	Theft from Auto Under \$50
212504	Auto Accessories Over \$200
212505	Auto Accessories \$200--\$50
212506	Auto Accessories Under \$50
212604	Bicycles Over \$200
212605	Bicycles \$200 - \$50
212606	Bicycles Under \$50
212704	Theft from Building Over \$200
212705	Theft from Building \$200--\$50
212706	Theft from Building Under \$50
212804	Theft from Coin-Operated Device (C.O.D.) Over \$200
212805	Theft from C.O.D. \$200--\$50
212806	Theft from C.O.D. Under \$50
212904	All Other Over \$200
212905	All Other \$200 - \$50
212906	All Other Under \$50

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

213000	
215000	Autos (SAY, SAN)
215100	Autos Permanent Retention
215200	Autos Use in Crime
215300	Autos Joy Ride
216000	Trucks and Buses (STY, STN)
216100	Trucks and Buses Permanent Retention
216200	Trucks and Buses Used in Crime
216300	Trucks and Buses Joy Ride
217000	Other Vehicles (SOY, SON)
217100	Other Vehicles Permanent Retention
217200	Other Vehicles Used in Crime
217300	Other Vehicles Joy Ride

OTHER CRIMES

411000	Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
415001	Gambling, Bookmaking
415002	Gambling, Number and Lottery
415003	Gambling, Other
121000	Simple Assault
214000	Stolen Property; Buying, Possessing
421000	Weapons; carry, possessing, etc.