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Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Criminal Careers And Crime Control In Massachusetts [The Glueck Study]: A Matched-Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase I, 1939-1963

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson
Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice

ICPSR 9735

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CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS [THE GLUECK STUDY]: A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I, 1939-1963

(ICPSR 9735)

Principal Investigators

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson
Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice

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P.O. Box 1248
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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS [THE GLUECK STUDY]: A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I, 1939-1963 (ICPSR 9735)

SUMMARY: The relationship between crime control policies and fundamental parameters of the criminal career, such as career length, participation in offenses, and frequency and seriousness of offenses committed, is examined in this data collection. The investigators coded, recoded, and computerized parts of the raw data from Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's three-wave, matched sample study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior, extracting the criminal histories of the 500 delinquents (officially defined) from the Glueck study. Data were originally collected by the Gluecks in 1940 through psychiatric interviews with subjects, parent and teacher reports, and official records obtained from police, court, and correctional files. The subjects were subsequently interviewed again between 1949 and 1965 at or near the age of 25, and again at or near the age of 32. The data coded by Laub and Sampson include only information collected from official records. The data address in part (1) what effects probation, incarceration, and parole have on the length of criminal career and frequency of criminal incidents of an offender, (2) how the effects of criminal control policies vary in relation to the length of sentence, type of offense, and age of the offender, (3) which factors in criminal control policy correlate with criminal career termination, (4) how well age of first offense predicts the length of criminal career, and (5) how age of offender relates to type of offense committed. Every incident of arrest up to the age of 32 for each respondent (ranging from 1 to 51 arrests) is recorded in the data file. Variables include the dates of arrest, up to three charges associated with the arrest, court disposition, and starting and ending dates of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest.

UNIVERSE: All delinquent boys in correctional schools in the state of Massachusetts during 1940.

SAMPLING: A two-stage, clustered sample, with delinquents as the first stage and record of arrest as the second stage.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,828
Variables: 84
Record Length: 165
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Davis, K.F. "Patterns of Specialization and Escalation in Crime." Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois (1991).

Laub, John H., and Robert J. Sampson. "Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase I" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1990.

Glueck, Sheldon, and Eleanor Glueck. "Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Perspective." Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1968.

Data Resources Program of the
National Institute of Justice

Data Set JU.110

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL: A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I

John H. Laub
Robert J. Sampson

A User's Guide
To the Machine-Readable Files and Documentation

November 1991

Sociometrics Corporation
170 State Street, Suite 260
Los Altos, CA 94022-2812
(415) 949-3282

Data Set JU.110

Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched-sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase I

Award No. 87-IJ-CX-0022

Original Investigators:

John H. Laub

Northeastern University
College of Criminal Justice
360 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Robert J. Sampson

University of Chicago
Department of Sociology
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Documentation Produced by

Jennifer L. Van Hook
James L. Peterson

Sociometrics Corporation

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Data Resources Program of the
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Sociometrics Corporation
170 State Street, Suite 260
Los Altos, California 94022-2812
(415) 949-3282

SUMMARY

The relationship between crime control policies and fundamental parameters of the criminal career, such as participation, frequency, seriousness of offenses committed, and career length is examined. The researchers coded, recoded, and computerized parts of the raw data from Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks' three-wave, matched sample study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior, extracting the criminal histories of the 500 delinquents (officially defined) from the Gluecks' study. Every incident of arrest up to the age of 32 for each respondent (ranging from 1 to 51 arrests) is recorded in the resulting data file. Variables included are the dates of arrest, up to three charges associated with the arrest, court disposition, and starting and ending dates of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest.

The original sample of 500 delinquents was drawn from recent commitments to one of two correctional schools in Massachusetts in 1940. All subjects were white males, ages 10 to 17, who grew up in lower-class neighborhoods in central Boston. Data were originally collected by the Gluecks through psychiatric interviews with the subjects, through parent and teacher reports about the subject, and through official records obtained through the police, court, and correctional files. The subjects were subsequently interviewed again between 1949 to 1965 at or near the age of 25 (n = 463 men), and again at or near the age of 32 (n = 438 men). The data coded by Laub and Sampson include only information collected from official records. The data are contained in one file and are organized such that the arrest incident is the unit of analysis (n = 5828 arrests).

GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

Source: Laub, J.H., Sampson, R. J., and Kiger, K. (1990). Assessing the potential of secondary data analysis: A new look at the Gluecks' UNRAVELING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DATA. In K. Kempf (Ed.), MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY. New York: Springer-Verlag.

STUDY IDENTIFICATION

Criminal careers and crime controls A matched-sample longitudinal research design, phase I

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson

Northeastern University, University of Chicago

Award No. 87-IJ-CX-0022

KEY WORDS

Delinquency, criminal career, crime control, Glueck, three-wave study.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research was to recode, computerize, and reanalyze Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks' data gathered from 1940 to 1965. The Glueck study, Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency (1950), is one of the most influential research efforts in criminological research, particularly in regard to its emphasis on biological factors and family environment as correlates of criminal behavior. The study followed a sample of 500 delinquent and 500 nondelinquent boys, matched case by case by age, race/ethnicity, intelligence, and neighborhood socioeconomic status, over a period of 25 years. Strengths of the Glueck study include its longitudinal matched-pair design; the variety of sources from which the data were obtained, including reports from the subject, parents, teachers, and from official records; and the broad range of topics the data cover, relating to key social, psychological, and biological factors, changes in salient life events, and patterns of criminal careers. However, partly because computerized statistical analysis was unavailable when the Gluecks' conducted their research, the study has undergone severe criticism due to its lack of theoretical and methodological rigor. For instance, since the Gluecks' did not use multivariate analysis, they were unable to test for spurious relationships systematically and could not easily evaluate and rank competing theories. The researchers, Laub and Sampson, have thus

recoded and computerized portions of these data in order to reanalyze the existing longitudinal data base, in particular, to evaluate Gluecks' hypotheses and to explore new topic at a relatively low cost in a short amount of time.

One current issue these data specifically address is the relationship between criminal control policies and characteristics of the criminal career. Within criminological research, the impact of juvenile and criminal justice systems on the subsequent criminal behavior of offenders is not clearly understood. The current data file, resulting from the first phase of the researchers' efforts to computerize the Glueck data, enables the researcher to explore this issue. The data contain all official records of arrest incidents from birth to age 32 of the 500 delinquents, as well as court dispositions, sentences, and probation, incarceration, and parole records for each arrest incident. The effects of various crime control policies on parameters of criminal careers, such as criminal participation, frequency and seriousness of offenses committed, and career length, can thus be explored.

The data address, in part, the following questions:

1. What effects do probation, incarceration, and parole have on the length of criminal career and frequency of criminal incidents of an offender?

2. How do the effects of criminal control policies vary in relation to the length of sentence, type of offense, and age of the offender?

3. Which factors in criminal control policy correlate with criminal career termination?

4. How well does age of first offense predict the length of criminal career? How does age of offender relate to type of offense committed?

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

The original Glueck study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior employed a longitudinal three-wave observational design from 1940 to 1965. The sample of 500 male delinquents (officially defined) and 500 male nondelinquents, age 10 to 17 in 1940, were matched case by case by age, race/ethnicity, intelligence, and neighborhood socioeconomic status. The researchers, Laub and Sampson, coded, recoded, and computerized parts of the raw data, extracting tile criminal histories of the 500 delinquents from the Gluecks' study.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The Gluecks' research team collected data associated with each subject's criminal history from birth to age 32 through extensive record checks of police, court, and correctional files. In addition to searching local and state criminal justice data bases, tile Gluecks recovered data from the FBI as well as from several state criminal justice data banks. However, the Gluecks' coded only a portion of the data they collected. Although the data were recorded, the Gluecks' did not code the exact number of arrests by crime type across all three waves, the dates of arrests and dispositions, or data pertaining to the nondelinquent sample. Further, they only coded up to thirteen arrests per case in each time, artificially truncating the upper end of the arrest history distribution.

To improve tile data file, Laub and Sampson coded and recoded the Glueck raw data, coding the dates of all arrests, charges, and the exact sequence of arrests, plus the dates and types of all criminal justice interventions for each criminal event for all of the 500 delinquents from first arrest to age 32. For all criminal justice sanctions (e.g., probation, incarceration, and parole), the actual time served was coded, not the sentence length. Overall, close to 60 different offense types and more than 20 various dispositions were differentiated and coded. Also, the three most serious charges were coded for each arrest. This decision was based on a pre-test of 50 cases randomly selected in which 99 percent of the cases had three or fewer charges per arrest incident. Finally, Laub and Sampson coded only up to three incarcerations resulting from parole revocations without a new arrest. Again, this decision was based on a random sample of 50 cases in which 99 percent had three or fewer separate incarcerations associated with each arrest incident.

Note that it was discovered that typically when a subject was arrested while on parole status, the result was that his parole was revoked (i.e., parole violated) and he was re-incarcerated. However, at the same time, the disposition for his new, arrest was often "filed" --a disposition that by definition involves no incarceration. This situation also occurred in cases in which subjects were arrested while a runaway/escapee from a correctional institution and/or a fugitive of justice. Thus, the "correctional status violation" variable was developed which enabled the researchers to record both the accurate disposition of new arrests for men on parole as well as account for all additional incarceration time for each subsequent arrest event.

SAMPLE

The data file is organized such that the arrest incident is the unit of analysis. Therefore, the sample of arrests can be viewed as the result of a two-stage cluster sample, the sample of delinquents is the first stage, and the record of arrests as the second stage.

In the first-stage, the original sample of 500 delinquents was drawn non-randomly from recent commitments to one of two correctional schools in Massachusetts in 1940: either the Lyman School for Boys in Westboro or the Industrial School for Boys in Shirley. In addition, a very small number of subjects were on probation status at the time they were selected for the study. All subjects were white males, ages 10 to 17, who grew up in lower-class neighborhoods in central Boston.

In the second-stage, all official arrest incidents are coded for each delinquent from first arrest up to age 32, as recorded in police, court, correctional, and FBI files (n = 5,828).

RESPONSE RATES

Since a randomized sampling design was not used in selecting the original sample of delinquents, a response rate is not appropriate.

In terms of the rate at which subjects were retained throughout the original Glueck study, at time period two, 92.6% (463 men) were successfully followed up, and at time period three, 87.6% (438 men) were followed up. Missing cases were due largely to refusals to participate, inability to locate the subject, and death of the subject.

In addition to those missing due to refusals and death in the Glueck data, 20 cases from all three time periods are missing front the recovered Glueck data files and are not recorded in the Laub and Sampson file (4.0% at time period one, 4.3% at time period two, and 4.6% at time period three). Thus, the Laub and Sampson data file includes 480 men at time period one, 449 follow-ups at time period two, and 431 at time period three (see Appendix for table). Note that the number of missing in the Laub and Sampson file is not the summation of the number missing in the original Glueck file and the number of cases lost. Most likely, this discrepancy is due to some overlap of those cases that refused to participate or died, and those cases which were subsequently lost.

Finally, at the arrest incident level, although the researchers assert that thorough checks of arrest records were performed, the proportion of arrests recorded in the data file in relation to the total number of official arrests per delinquent is unknown.

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected by the Glueck research team at three points in time: between 1939 and 1948 (time period one), between 1949 and 1957 (time period two), and between 1957 and 1963 (time period three). The data were recoded, computerized, and validated by Laub and Sampson between January 1988 and December 1989.

SUMMARY OR CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Variables included are birth date, death date (if appropriate), date of interviews for time periods one, two, and three, number of arrests from first arrest to age 32, date of the arrest, up to three charges associated with the arrest, total number of charges associated with the arrest, court disposition, and starting and ending dates of incidents of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest.

PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

UNIT OF OBSERVATION

The unit of analysis is the arrest incident (n = 5828 arrests). These arrests pertain to 480 persons, each of whom has a unique identification number (ID) which repeats in all arrest cases with which the person is associated. Also, with each arrest incident, the sequence of the arrest with respect to the person (i.e., first, second, third arrest) is provided (V23). Using the variables, ID and V23, person-level files comprising various combinations of arrest sequences (such as a file of persons recording up to 5 arrests per person) can be constructed.

Note that a unique identification number for each arrest incident can be constructed by defining ID and V2.3, which are located in adjacent columns, as a single variable.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

For time period one, the geographical coverage includes juvenile correctional schools in Massachusetts. For time periods two and three, the geographical coverage includes the entire United States.

EVALUATION

DATA QUALITY

Data quality checks show that the data are free of out-of-range values and have relatively few missing values. See Tables 1-4 for more details.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Although the researchers suggest that the Glueck sample of 500

delinquents seem to be representative of those incarcerated in juvenile correctional schools in Massachusetts at the time of the first wave of interviews, no documentation is presented to support this assertion. Moreover, since the sample was not chosen randomly, the meaning of significance test results is unclear; such testing may be inappropriate.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Glueck, S. and Glueck. E. (1950). UNRAVELING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. New York: Common Wealth Fund.

Glueck, S. and Glueck, E. (1968). DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN PERSPECTIVE. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Laub, J. H. and Sampson, R. J. (1990). FINAL REPORT "CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL: A MATCHED SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I". Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

Davis, K.F. (1991). PATTERNS OF SPECIALIZATION AND ESCALATION IN CRIME: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE AND ADULT TRANSITIONS IN THE GLUECK DATA. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois.

DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA9735.P1

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=5828)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
11.9% (10 of 84 variables) have 0% Missing Values		
4.8% (4 of 84 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values		
4.8% (4 of 84 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values		
3.6% (3 of 84 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values		
3.6% (3 of 84 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values		
V12	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - MONTH	7.6%
V13	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - DAY	7.6%
V14	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - YEAR	7.6%
0.0% (0 of 84 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values		
0.0% (0 of 84 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values		
71.4% (60 of 84 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values		
V45	INCARCERATION 1: START MONTH	68.2%
V46	INCARCERATION 1: START DAY	68.2%
V47	INCARCERATION 1: START YEAR	68.2%
V48	INCARCERATION 1: END MONTH	68.2%
V49	INCARCERATION 1: END DAY	68.2%
V50	INCARCERATION 1: END YEAR	68.2%
V39	PROBATION 1: START MONTH	75.6%
V40	PROBATION 1: START DAY	75.6%
V41	PROBATION 1: START YEAR	75.6%
V42	PROBATION 1: END MONTH	75.6%
V43	PROBATION 1: END DAY	75.6%
V44	PROBATION 1: END YEAR	75.6%
V31	CHARGE 2	79.0%
V32	CHARGE 2: COUNTS	79.0%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable	Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
V33	CHARGE 2: DISPOSITION	79.0%
V51	PAROLE 1: START MONTH	80.8%
V52	PAROLE 1: START DAY	80.8%
V53	PAROLE 1: START YEAR	80.8%
V54	PAROLE 1: END MONTH	80.8%
V55	PAROLE 1: END DAY	80.8%
V56	PAROLE 1: END YEAR	80.8%
V37	CORRECTIONAL VIOLATION	92.8%
V34	CHARGE 3	96.0%
V36	CHARGE 3: DISPOSITION	96.0%
V35	CHARGE 3: COUNTS	96.1%
V17	DATE OF DEATH - YEAR	96.5%
V57	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: MONTH	97.4%
V58	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: DAY	97.4%
V59	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: YEAR	97.4%
V61	INCARCERATION 2: START MONTH	97.7%
V62	INCARCERATION 2: START DAY	97.7%
V63	INCARCERATION 2: START YEAR	97.7%
V64	INCARCERATION 2: END MONTH	97.7%
V65	INCARCERATION 2: END DAY	97.7%
V66	INCARCERATION 2: END YEAR	97.7%
V67	PAROLE 2: START MONTH	98.2%
V68	PAROLE 2: START DAY	98.2%
V69	PAROLE 2: START YEAR	98.2%
V70	PAROLE 2: END MONTH	98.2%
V71	PAROLE 2: END DAY	98.2%
V72	PAROLE 2: END YEAR	98.2%
V73	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: MONTH	99.4%
V74	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: DAY	99.4%
V75	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: YEAR	99.4%
V76	INCARCERATION 3: START MONTH	99.5%
V77	INCARCERATION 3: START DAY	99.5%
V78	INCARCERATION 3: START YEAR	99.5%
V79	INCARCERATION 3: END MONTH	99.5%
V80	INCARCERATION 3: END DAY	99.5%
V81	INCARCERATION 3: END YEAR	99.5%
V82	PAROLE 3: START MONTH	99.5%
V83	PAROLE 3: START DAY	99.5%
V84	PAROLE 3: START YEAR	99.5%
V85	PAROLE 3: END MONTH	99.5%
V86	PAROLE 3: END DAY	99.5%
V87	PAROLE 3: END YEAR	99.5%

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
V3	DATE OF BIRTH - MONTH	100.0%
V4	DATE OF BIRTH - DAY	100.0%
V15	DATE OF DEATH - MONTH	100.0%
V16	DATE OF DEATH - DAY	100.0%

*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values. Data does not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected in the data as coded.

Data Resources Program of the
National Institute of Justice

Data Set JU.110

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL: A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I

John H. Laub
Robert J. Sampson

Codebook

November 1991

Sociometrics Corporation
170 State Street, Suite 260
Los Altos, CA 94022-2812
(415) 949-3282

CODEBOOK NOTES

1. The data are coded In ASCII format as raw data. The codebook provides a short variable name for each variable, 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 used to code the variable. 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.

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 9735

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS [THE GLUECK STUDY]:
A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I, 1939-1963

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
ID	PERSON ID NUMBER	1	4	F4
V23	ARREST SEQUENCE	5	6	F2
V19	NUMBER OF CONTACTS	7	8	F2
V3	DATE OF BIRTH - MONTH	9	10	F2
	99 M blanked due to confidentiality			
V4	DATE OF BIRTH - DAY	11	12	F2
	99 M blanked due to confidentiality			
V5	DATE OF BIRTH - YEAR	13	14	F2
V6	DATE OF INTERVIEW 1 - MONTH	15	16	F2
V7	DATE OF INTERVIEW 1 - DAY	17	18	F2
V8	DATE OF INTERVIEW 1 - YEAR	19	20	F2
V9	DATE OF INTERVIEW 2 - MONTH	21	22	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V10	DATE OF INTERVIEW 2 - DAY	23	24	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V11	DATE OF INTERVIEW 2 - YEAR	25	26	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V12	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - MONTH	27	28	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V13	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - DAY	29	30	F2
	88 M not applicable			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V14	DATE OF INTERVIEW 3 - YEAR	31	32	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V15	DATE OF DEATH - MONTH	33	34	F2
	99 M blanked due to confidentiality			
V16	DATE OF DEATH - DAY	35	36	F2
	99 M blanked due to confidentiality			
V17	DATE OF DEATH - YEAR	37	38	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V18	INSTITUTION AT TIME SELECTED	39	39	F1
	1 Lyman (L.S.) 2 Shirley (I.S.B.) 3 other delinquent			
V20	CODER	40	40	F1
	1 coder 1 2 coder 2 3 coder 3 4 coder 4			
V22	TIME PERIOD	41	41	F1
	1 time 1 2 time 2 3 time 3			
V24	DATE OF CONTACT - MONTH	42	43	F2
	99 M missing			
V25	DATE OF CONTACT - DAY	44	45	F2
	99 M missing			
V26	DATE OF CONTACT - YEAR	46	47	F2
	99 M missing			
V27	COURT LOCATION	48	49	F2
	99 M missing			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V28	CHARGE 1	50	51	F2
	99 M missing			
V29	CHARGE 1: COUNTS	52	53	F2
	99 M missing			
V30	CHARGE 1: DISPOSITION	54	55	F2
	99 M missing			
V31	CHARGE 2	56	57	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V32	CHARGE 2: COUNTS	58	59	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V33	CHARGE 2: DISPOSITION	60	61	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V34	CHARGE 3	62	63	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V35	CHARGE 3: COUNTS	64	65	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V36	CHARGE 3: DISPOSITION	66	67	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V37	CORRECTIONAL VIOLATION	68	68	F1
	8 M not applicable			
V38	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES	69	69	F1
	9 M missing			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V39	PROBATION 1: START MONTH	70	71	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V40	PROBATION 1: START DAY	72	73	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V41	PROBATION 1: START YEAR	74	75	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V42	PROBATION 1: END MONTH	76	77	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V43	PROBATION 1: END DAY	78	79	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V44	PROBATION 1: END YEAR	80	81	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V45	INCARCERATION 1: START MONTH	82	83	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V46	INCARCERATION 1: START DAY	84	85	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V47	INCARCERATION 1: START YEAR	86	87	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V48	INCARCERATION 1: END MONTH	88	89	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V49	INCARCERATION 1: END DAY	90	91	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V50	INCARCERATION 1: END YEAR	92	93	F2
	88 M not applicable 99 M missing			
V51	PAROLE 1: START MONTH	94	95	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V52	PAROLE 1: START DAY	96	97	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V53	PAROLE 1: START YEAR	98	99	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V54	PAROLE 1: END MONTH	100	101	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V55	PAROLE 1: END DAY	102	103	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V56	PAROLE 1: END YEAR	104	105	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V57	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: MONTH	106	107	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V58	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: DAY	108	109	F2
	88 M not applicable			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V59	PAROLE REVOCATION 1: YEAR	110	111	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V61	INCARCERATION 2: START MONTH	112	113	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V62	INCARCERATION 2: START DAY	114	115	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V63	INCARCERATION 2: START YEAR	116	117	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V64	INCARCERATION 2: END MONTH	118	119	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V65	INCARCERATION 2: END DAY	120	121	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V66	INCARCERATION 2: END YEAR	122	123	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V67	PAROLE 2: START MONTH	124	125	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V68	PAROLE 2: START DAY	126	127	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V69	PAROLE 2: START YEAR	128	129	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V70	PAROLE 2: END MONTH	130	131	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V71	PAROLE 2: END DAY	132	133	F2
	88 M not applicable			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V72	PAROLE 2: END YEAR	134	135	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V73	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: MONTH	136	137	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V74	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: DAY	138	139	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V75	PAROLE REVOCATION 2: YEAR	140	141	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V76	INCARCERATION 3: START MONTH	142	143	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V77	INCARCERATION 3: START DAY	144	145	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V78	INCARCERATION 3: START YEAR	146	147	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V79	INCARCERATION 3: END MONTH	148	149	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V80	INCARCERATION 3: END DAY	150	151	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V81	INCARCERATION 3: END YEAR	152	153	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V82	PAROLE 3: START MONTH	154	155	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V83	PAROLE 3: START DAY	156	157	F2
	88 M not applicable			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
V84	PAROLE 3: START YEAR	158	159	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V85	PAROLE 3: END MONTH	160	161	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V86	PAROLE 3: END DAY	162	163	F2
	88 M not applicable			
V87	PAROLE 3: END YEAR	164	165	F2
	88 M not applicable			

APPENDIX A: CHARGE CODES

01 = ASSAULT AND BATTERY (A&B) / SIMPLE ASSAULT THREATS / ACCOSTING
02 = ASSAULT AND BATTERY (A&B) ON WIFE
03 = ASSAULT AND BATTERY (A&B) WITH A WEAPON AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
04 = HOMICIDE
05 = RAPE/ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE
06 = SEX OFFENSE (NON-RAPE) / ABUSE OF A FEMALE CHILD / INDECENT ASSAULT
07 = ROBBERY (ARMED)
08 = ROBBERY (UNARMED AND NONSPECIFIC)
09 = EXTORTION
10 = KIDNAPPING
11 = BURGLARY / B&E, B&E&L IN DAY OR NIGHT
12 = POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS
13 = FORGERY / UTTERING / EMBEZZLEMENT / FRAUD OTHER THEFT
14 = LARCENY (GRAND AND PETIT)
15 = LARCENY FROM PERSON
16 = LARCENY OF AUTO (INCLUDING DYER ACT)
17 = UNLAWFUL USE OF AUTO / USE OF AUTO WITHOUT PERMISSION / JOYRIDING
18 = RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS (R.S.G.)
19 = STEALING RIDES / SNEAKING ADMISSION / THEFT OF SERVICES
20 = TRESPASSING
21 = ARSON
22 = PROPERTY DAMAGE VANDALISM
23 = RUNAWAY
24 = STUBBORN / INCORRIGIBLE / PROFANITY
25 = TRUANCY
26 = OTHER JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSES
27 = CURFEW AND LOITERING LAW VIOLATION
28 = DISORDERLY CONDUCT / MALICIOUS MISCHIEF / FALSE ALARMS / AFFRAY
29 = DRUGS
30 = DRUNKENNESS / VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAWS
31 = GAMBLING
32 = VAGRANCY
33 = WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSION, ETC.
34 = DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (D.W.I.) / D.U.I.
35 = LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT / HIT AND RUN
36 = MOVING VIOLATIONS / SPEEDING, NOT SLOWING DOWN, RUNNING RED LIGHTS, RECKLESS DRIVING, OPERATING TO ENDANGER
37 = TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS / NO LICENSE, NO REGISTRATION, UNREGISTERED PLATES
38 = CONSPIRACY (NOT SPECIFIED)
39 = LICENSING VIOLATIONS
40 = MILITARY RELATED OFFENSES (E.G., UNLAWFUL USE OF A MILITARY UNIFORM).
41 = OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN (DESERTION, NONSUPPORT, ILLEGITIMACY, ADULTERY)
42 = SUSPICION VIOLENT INVESTIGATION
43 = SUSPICION THEFT INVESTIGATION

44 = SUSPICION OTHER CRIME INVESTIGATION
45 = CONTEMPT OF COURT
46 = ESCAPE (CUSTODY) / JAILBREAK / FUGITIVE
47 = VIOLATION OF PROBATION / SURRENDER
48 = CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR
49 = CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A VIOLENT CRIME
50 = CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A THEFT CRIME
51 = ACCESSORY BEFORE OR AFTER THE FACT
52 = PERJURY
53 = FORNICATION
54 = ALLOWING AN IMPROPER PERSON TO OPERATE AN AUTO
55 = LEWDNESS / EXPOSURE / PEEPING TOM
56 = VIOLATION OF A CITY ORDINANCE
57 = RESISTING ARREST / FAILURE TO COOPERATE WITH A POLICE OFFICER
58 = BRIBERY

APPENDIX B: COURT DISPOSITION CODES

01 = RELEASE
02 = DISMISSED / NOLLE PROSSED / NO BILL / DISCHARGED / NO PROBABLE CAUSE
03 = NOT GUILTY / NOT DELINQUENT
04 = FILED (WITHOUT A FINDING AND WITH A FINDING) / ON FILE
05 = FINE / RESTITUTION
06 = PROBATION
07 = SUSPENDED SENTENCE (SS) WITH PROBATION
08 = PROBATION AND JAIL / SPLIT SENTENCE / PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF CHILD GUIDANCE
09 = COMMITMENT TO A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (L.s. / I.S.B.)
10 = COMMITMENT TO A NON-PENAL INSTITUTION (DCG & DPW)
11 = COMMITMENT TO HOUSE OF CORRECTION / JAIL
12 = COMMITMENT TO MASS. REFORMATORY (M.R.) / REFORMATORY / FARM
13 = COMMITMENT TO STATE PRISON
14 = CONCURRENT COMMITMENT TO A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (L.S. / I.S.B.)
15 = CONCURRENT COMMITMENT TO HOUSE OF CORRECTION JAIL
16 = CONCURRENT COMMITMENT TO M.R. / REFORMATORY
17 = CONCURRENT COMMITMENT TO STATE PRISON
18 = SENTENCE DEFERRED, RELEASED TO MILITARY PRISON
19 = SENTENCE DEFERRED, RELEASED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION
20 = FILED, COMMITTED TO STATE HOSPITAL
21 = FILED, COMMITTED TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES
22 = COMMITTED TO AN INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS
99 = DISPOSITION MISSING DEFAULT / DEFENDANT / MISSING UNKNOWN