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Offender-Based Criminal Statistics in 12 California Counties



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The administration of criminal justice in the United States is carried out by many types of agencies and within each type there are literally hundreds of independent operating units. These include the law enforcement agencies of police and sheriffs, agencies responsible for prosecuting persons charged with having committed crimes and the courts having general and limited jurisdictions over specific types of offenses and the many state and local correctional agencies.

The basic responsibility for the control of crime in this country rests with the 50 sovereign states. There is, in addition, the federal jurisdiction and the District of Columbia which is controlled by the Congress. In the face of this tremendous variability of agencies and responsibility, it is of little wonder that there has been but limited statistical information accumulated showing the nature and extent of the crime problem in the United States and the effectiveness of the agencies that administer criminal justice.

Efforts in the past 50 years to establish state and national collection of data has been generally limited to "summary reporting," whereby data are furnished through annual, quarterly or monthly reports which give summarized counts of the number of offenses, the number of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced. Such reports give indications of the overall volume of activity in a given area or jurisdiction. Because they are furnished by many separate independent agencies they tend not to provide uniform data nor do they permit other than gross evaluation of crime and delinquency.

In the early 1920's, a tremendous interest in the problem of crime in the United States was generated shortly after the close of World War I. As a result, a series of comprehensive studies, funded by private foundations, were undertaken. The first of these, the Cleveland Survey, was undertaken in 1919 with reports published in 1922. The major surveys which followed were the Missouri Survey published in 1926, the Illinois Survey published in 1928, surveys of activities in New York State sponsored by the Legislature published in 1928 and 1929 and the Oregon Survey published in 1932. The pattern followed in these inquiries, most of them modeled on the first Cleveland Survey, was to identify persons coming into the criminal system at the point of arrest and then to follow the defendant through the criminal process applied to them. This was done by employing personnel to search first the police files to establish the base data on persons arrested and charged and then to trace them through each procedural step taken in bringing the case to a final conclusion of either release or conviction and sentence.

In this manner a consistent and complete accounting of defendants arrested was made available, showing the processes of justice within a given jurisdiction during the period of the study - usually for one or two years. These were the first major efforts taken to develop offender-based transactional statistics. The data developed gave an accurate and revealing description of how

criminal offenders were handled in given jurisdictions; the number and proportion that fell out of the prosecution process at each stage; the characteristics of the offenders; the procedural steps that had to be taken to prosecute any one person to final disposition; the time that elapsed between separate procedural actions and the type of sentence or punishment given. As a result, for the first time, responsible managers in government, legislative bodies, planners, public administrators and the public at large, had a much clearer understanding of criminal justice processes than was ever possible to develop from data derived through summary reporting systems.

In 1931, the National Commission of Law Observance of Law Enforcement (known as the Wickersham Commission) made a comprehensive review of criminal justice in the United States. Two of their 14 reports dealt with the field of information on crime and its administration. Report No. 3 on criminal statistics and Report No. 5 on prosecutions reviewed data available at that time and earlier surveys to point out that information could be obtained through offender-based records which would supply the kind of statistical facts needed to understand and administer criminal justice effectively. The Commission called upon the separate states to accept responsibility for their collection of criminal data and suggested a national center should be established to focus state data into at least a general national picture.

Unfortunately, no real steps were undertaken in the following years to inaugurate such an approach to the collection of crime statistics. Three major national data collections, however, came into being during this period. The Census Bureau already had established a method of collecting individual information on prisoners admitted to and released from federal and state penitentiaries and reformatories in 1926. The International Association of Chiefs of Police sponsored a study to establish a program for the collection of police statistics in 1928-29. As a result, a recommendation was made to obtain monthly summary data on major crimes from local police departments. This was undertaken in 1930. Congress authorized the FBI to carry out this program and since 1931 these data have been published by the FBI as the Uniform Crime Report.

In 1932 following experimentation carried out at John Hopkins University under the leadership of Dr. Leon Marshall, the Census Bureau inaugurated collection of data from courts of general jurisdiction by collecting information on two annual tally sheets; one of which accounted for dispositions of defendants in the courts by charged offense and the other for sentences imposed by the courts by convicted offense. At its peak this collection covered some 1,500 courts of general jurisdiction out of over 3,000 counties in the states. Not only was the collection incomplete, it tended to be inaccurate since there was no provision for supervision, audit or check-back on the figures presented. Further, there was only limited support for the project and this collection effort was abandoned in 1946.

The need expressed by the Wickersham Commission for better criminal statistics in the states and the fact that no real developments in this area had occurred after the Wickersham Report caused some scholars in the field to suggest that a uniform criminal statistics act be developed which states could adopt as they adopted other types of uniform state laws. Dr. Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania drafted such an act which was promulgated by the Commissioner on the Uniform State Laws in 1946. The act called for the establishment, within a state, of a central

agency or Bureau responsible under competent leadership for the development of reporting on all phases of crime and delinquency so that reliable information would be generated on the crime problem within the state. Prior to 1955 no state had adopted this act. In that year the California Legislature enacted a law that was fundamentally based on this uniform act.

California had shown an interest in the development of crime statistics some years prior to this time. A study had been made and published by the writer of this article in 1935 that outlined a criminal judicial statistics system for California which was to be based on individual reports received from the courts. In 1945, by Executive Order of the Governor, a Bureau of Criminal Statistics was established in the State Department of Justice and within the next few years, reporting systems from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts and corrections came into being. Adoption of the 1955 act gave legal sanction to the work that had already been established and developed in the California Bureau during the previous ten years.

In the early stages of developing California criminal statistics, an offender-based reporting system was commenced for those persons processed on felony charges in the superior courts of the state. Later, individual offender information was developed and reported for those persons placed on probation and for those committed to the state correctional institutions. This furnished reliable and valid data on those persons who had reached this stage of the criminal process, however, information on persons arrested and handled in the lower courts was available only on a summary basis. The California planners had always envisioned the development of an offender-based statistics system beginning with persons arrested. It was not until 1966 that the resources were available to even make a start in this direction.

In that year a project was undertaken in three counties of the state to experiment with a reporting system that produced offender-based transactional data. The 20 law enforcement agencies in these three counties supplied a copy of an arrest report on each defendant arrested and booked on a felony charge, along with information on the law enforcement agency's disposition of the defendant. For over 40 years, California has had a Bureau of Criminal Identification that receives fingerprints on persons arrested in the state and maintains a file on each person printed, with available information on the disposition of the person arrested. All reports received from the 20 agencies in these three counties that were received by the Bureau of Identification were then made available to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics to record transactions or outcome data reported on the individual arrests. Documents reviewed to develop offender-based data included fingerprint cards, add to record forms, disposition reports, follow-up reports on persons arrested and other data such as entries into probation, prison and hospital caseloads that were received by the Bureau of Identification.

Having set up a record card for each person reported arrested, the additional information on dispositions or processes was posted to these individual records as they were received. As already mentioned, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics had developed a comprehensive reporting system on each person prosecuted at the superior court level. This information was posted to the individual arrestee's history card. In addition, the district attorneys of the state supplied BCS with a report on all felony complaint dispositions made prior to filings in superior court. This information was also

posted to the defendant's card. By these means transactions leading to the final disposition of the defendant prosecuted were recorded for a great majority of the original arrestees. Where no dispositions had been reported or were made available by the methods described, an attempt was made to check back to local sources of law enforcement and justice and municipal court records to determine the outcome of the defendant's prosecution.

An annual analysis of this data was then made and published on dispositions made during the given calendar year of persons arrested on felony charges. It has already been suggested that final disposition determinations make annual analyses possible. Obviously, there is no specific time in which all the persons arrested in one year are finally disposed of and most dispositions occur within a two or three month period following arrest. There can be, however, a few lagging cases that are not disposed of for a year or even longer periods. Thus, by picking up the final prosecution dispositions that occur in a calendar year, data can be completed and produced within a reasonably short time after the close of the year. The cohort of disposition cases disposed of generally are adequately representative of the cohort of the defendants arrested during the calendar year.

The development of the SEARCH program by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration at a national level, gave emphasis to the creation of an offender-based transaction statistics series. It was only natural that California, being the only state that had already undertaken such tasks, became a part of the SEARCH Project in 1968 and received financial support from the SEARCH Project to expand the individualized accounting system already started. Commencing with the year 1969, 12 counties, having 77 law enforcement agencies, became active in the project.

It is the purpose of this report to present the information collected and analyzed for a three year period for each of these 12 counties and thus supply for the first time a realistic analysis and accounting of offender-based transactional statistics for those concerned with describing, measuring and evaluating the crime problems in specific jurisdictions. No other state in the SEARCH program has yet been able to originate and produce data covering all arrests and dispositions of a given jurisdiction or area for a given period of time, such as a year. It should be helpful to those states that are working on the development of this kind of a system to see the completed results of three years' data in 12 California counties.

The SEARCH model essentially developed and outlined what was already known from the early surveys and from the California project. In establishing the basic data elements for such a system, the SEARCH model, for the most part, incorporated the data elements used in the several years of the California experiment. A few data elements were requested through SEARCH that were not developed in California, more from theoretical desire than any realistic basis. One such an item is bail status. Such a status can change from time to time within the processing of a single defendant so that there is no one point at which such information can be routinely reported by any single agency involved in the prosecution processes.

The California Project

The concept that has always been behind the offender-based approach from the time of the Cleveland Survey is that arrested persons entering the criminal justice system are identified at the point of entry and become the established base of study and analysis. While it would seem that a definition of persons arrested ought to be an easy task, this is not always the case and problems immediately arise in instructing the contributing agencies as to what persons are to be reported as arrested and booked on felony charges. Some type of offenses are not easily classified as either felony or misdemeanors. In California, for instance, persons arrested for petty theft or for check violations of less than \$100 presumably are arrested on misdemeanor charges unless they have a prior felony conviction, in which case they are to be charged with a felony. This distinction may not be ascertainable at the time and place of arrest. Also, arrests by one policing agency made on warrants from another jurisdiction would not seem to be the type of arrest that should be counted and followed through in the arresting jurisdiction.

There are types of arrests by law enforcement agencies that seldom result in fingerprinting which include persons who commit crimes within a jail or prison who are charged with such offenses, but because they are already in custody are seldom recorded as having been arrested for a new crime. Other instances that have come to light include persons who walk away from a county camp or jail, are quickly picked up and returned to jail without any fingerprint record being made of a specific arrest for escape. Yet such persons may be subsequently prosecuted for escape. By SEARCH definition, a defendant must have been arrested and fingerprints supporting the arrest must have been submitted to state or national identification centers which would exclude the above illustrations. It would seem reasonable that a defendant prosecuted for a given crime in the courts must have been assumed to have been arrested and should be so counted. To do otherwise gives an incomplete picture of the justice process.

It was found early that individual arrest reports were not always complete, particularly where the arrest was on a warrant and little information concerning the nature of the offense was available. After experimentation it became clear that a better method of reporting arrests would be to have a log of arrests made up by a given agency and furnished to BCS. Under such a method the contributing agency would not have to make any decision as to what to leave in and what to leave out in reporting. A complete listing of persons arrested each day is furnished by the 77 law enforcement agencies in the 12 counties with a full line devoted to each person arrested. Information furnished on this form for each arrestee includes the type of arrest, i.e., whether classed as a felony or misdemeanor for adults or a juvenile arrest; name; race; date of birth; sex; local or state identification number; the booking charges; the date of arrest; the arresting agency and the disposition made by the arresting agency, i.e., whether the defendant was released, was turned over to another agency (if so to what agency), or whether a complaint was filed or the defendant was turned over as a juvenile to the local probation department. This report, called the Arrest Register, gives complete listings of arrests made and is furnished monthly by each of the 77 agencies in the 12 counties. These same data elements may be submitted to BCS on punch card or magnetic tape by agencies enjoying data processing support.

Upon receipt of these lists a very careful editing is carried out. Eliminated are such items as persons picked up as AWOL from military service, as mental cases and as parole violators where no new charge is indicated. Also eliminated are entries indicating overnight booking or enroute bookings for non-criminal reasons. Charges are carefully coded and duplicate arrests are eliminated. These duplicates most frequently occur in a sheriff's department list of defendants who have already been reported by a police agency in the same county.

The information is coded and transferred to tape for computer entry. The computer is programmed to furnish a monthly summary of arrests for each jurisdiction by offense and can give the needed data requested by the FBI on arrestees as to age, sex and race. The computer also furnishes a 5x8 record card on every felony arrest which carries all of the pertinent information about the defendant and becomes the record on which follow-up data as to steps of prosecution and disposition are posted. If the arrestee is reported by the law enforcement agency as immediately released or turned over to another jurisdiction outside of the county, no further information is looked for or posted as this concludes the outcome of the particular arrest. If, however, the arresting agency reported the arrestee as having been filed on by complaint, the card is placed in a pending file for the accumulation of further disposition data.

The follow-up on the transactions that occur after arrest are obtained from several sources. The Criminal Identification Bureau in California receives fingerprints on the great majority of persons arrested in the state and a disposition form is requested from all arresting agencies furnishing fingerprints showing the final disposition of the persons arrested. There is little supervision or control over the completion of this disposition form and it is estimated that somewhere between 50 and 80 percent of such forms are received, but not necessarily on a timely basis. This method is not recommended as the best way to obtain disposition data. It can readily be seen that the law enforcement agency making an arrest which is turned over for prosecution does not have a direct duty or responsibility to follow through to the final disposition made in the county. Some agencies do take extra pains to do an accurate and up-to-date job in furnishing such information. Unfortunately, many are unable to manage any systematic way of completing these forms and sending them in. Many of the disposition forms are filled out inaccurately and the sentence information reported is seldom verified. Further, by asking some 420 agencies voluntarily to take on this extra task does anything but assure uniformity, completeness and accuracy.

In the work done in BCS, all such forms coming to the Identification Bureau are checked and the record of disposition, including the date, offense charged, convicted offense given and sentence, is posted to the history card. In addition, the criminal identification file is checked and frequently reveals a probation abstract or some other report which describes dispositions not otherwise reported. In addition, all sources of information in the Bureau of Criminal Statistics may be checked, including the superior court disposition reports, which are quite complete; district attorney reports on persons charged on felony complaints and disposed of before superior court action, which are less complete; and the reports received from all probation offices concerning persons placed on probation. By such methods the dispositions of the persons arrested are ascertained and posted to the record card. At the end of the year those arrests which do not show a disposition but which seem to be of a type that would have been disposed of during the period of time which has elapsed becomes the subject of a special check by Bureau staff, going back to the field for a reexamination of police records and a check of the records of the lower courts of the county involved.

Obviously, this attempt to fill out what happened to each person arrested is complicated and is not carried on in a systematic manner. Future plans, however, call for the development of a reporting system directly from the lower courts so that official disposition information would be available from these primary sources. It is believed that the introduction of such a method would greatly simplify the accumulation of disposition data and reduce the proportion of unascertained dispositions, which currently is probably as high as 20 to 30 percent of the total arrestees under present methods, to a much smaller proportion, probably only 5 to 10 percent which would require further investigation and check-up to find out what actually happened after the defendant had been arrested.

The SEARCH model that has been outlined for the offender-based transactional data generally indicates that disposition information would automatically flow in from the various individual agencies responsible for handling criminal defendants on some standard form and that this in itself would supply a fairly complete record on all arrestees. While this is a perfectly good theory, it fails to face the realities of records in local agencies. The scores of individual independent separate agencies do not have standard record procedures or a uniform way of handling disposition information. It is simply not possible in California, for instance, to have 420 police departments supply the needed information through a system that insures continual reporting audit. A complete accounting can never be assured under such a system. Reports simply do not come in on a substantial number of persons that have been identified as arrested. By having each agency supply an original listing on all persons arrested and of all persons disposed of by a given court, to the central agency, data can be matched to show what happens to about 90 percent of the individual defendants without serious difficulty. That much of the process eventually might even be mechanized as far as matching the proper information from the various sources to the proper defendant. In view of the state of existing local police and court record systems and capabilities, it seems highly unlikely that such matching can be done accurately for some time on an on-line basis, however. All data received at the central bureau must be checked, edited and cleaned up before it is put into the computer for matching purposes. In fact, the manual process probably insures greater accuracy and comprehension at no extra cost. In the absence of such manual interchecks, there would be a great deal of chaos in data development as has already been indicated several times. The basic and practical problem in the creation of an offender-based transactional statistical system is not the theoretical design or the data elements. This kind of knowledge has been available for 50 years. The problem is how to obtain original, complete, accurate and controlled information from scores if not hundreds of independent agencies involved in the justice processes. It is not simply a matter of forms, although good forms are essential. It is a matter of dealing with the original sources of data in the various ways in which they are kept and extracting and developing a controlled reporting of the standard and uniform information that is needed. Consequently field contacts between the central state agency and the contributing agencies are an absolute necessity and the only way that this can be assured. It may take a period of years to develop the reporting of the kind of information that finally will produce the data expected from such a system. BCS has actually been at work on this problem for a period of over five years. And, as can be seen from the above description, it is far from yet achieving a systematic and simplified way of obtaining the necessary data.

The 12 counties involved in this study can be grouped into three population subdivisions. Three of the counties have a population of more than 200,000 and therefore supply a fairly substantial number of arrests for study. The second group of five counties have populations that range from 50,000 to 106,000, are smaller and cannot be subjected to as much detail and analysis, finally, there are four counties with populations under 50,000 that are so limited in the number of arrests as to be merely accounted for as to their basic dispositions. The total accountability of arrests and dispositions by offense and other characteristics will be shown for each county for each year, but it is only the first group of counties that can support more detailed comparisons.

First an accounting of arrest dispositions is reported to account for all persons booked on felony charges in the contributing counties that had a final disposition resulting in either a conviction or release from the charges filed. In any series of arrested defendants there are some (often around 10 percent) who are handled on grounds other than a straight prosecution. These should be accounted for, but excluded from the prosecution disposition analyses. These include persons arrested and turned over for prosecution in other counties who are accounted for in the receiving jurisdictions. Many arrests are made by law enforcement agencies on the basis of a teletype bulletin or other notices. These frequently occur in auto theft cases when the person arrested is immediately turned over to the authorities in the county in which the auto theft occurred and no further action is taken in the county of arrest. Also, some arrestees of 18 and 19 years of age are recorded as adults, but are on juvenile probation and are turned back to the juvenile court without further action in the adult area.

Some arrestees are found to be insane and proceedings are either dismissed or suspended and they are committed to a state hospital. Occasionally an arrestee dies in the process of prosecution. In addition, some arrestees who have committed an offense in one jurisdiction have their charges dismissed on the grounds that another jurisdiction has a more serious charge lodged against them and they are turned over to the other jurisdiction for prosecution. Some arrestees are dismissed on their current charges and handled as a probation violator of a previous offense. Some arrestees are prosecuted on two or three separate arrests at the same time with only one disposition. In such an instance the defendant will be counted only once in this study for the most serious charge and disposition which occurred. Charges which have been dismissed or which have been consolidated with the major charge are not counted since there is only one disposition made of each defendant; the basic unit of accountability is an offender-based transactional statistical series must be the disposition of an individual defendant, not of all the various and assorted charges that may appear in processing the individual to a final outcome.

Table I presents an overall annual accounting for defendants arrested who were disposed of in each county. The tables' first columns show the number of defendants not included in the disposition study for the reasons already outlined. It will be noted that these range from 6 to 10 percent in the three most populous counties. The latter columns in Table I show the number of defendants which form the basis of the disposition study in each year, the number released by police or the prosecution without any filing of an official complaint, and the number prosecuted through filing of a complaint. On the assumption that the latter number are probably a good indication of the true serious crime situation in a county, rates of the number prosecuted per

100,000 population are shown. It will be noted that there has been, in most counties, a substantial rise in the number and rate of persons prosecuted after arrest on felony charges during the three year period. The rates tend to be highest in the most populous counties although there is wide variation in the rates shown for counties of 50,000 to 106,000 population. Rates have not been shown for the four smaller counties, their numbers being so small as to be unreliable for comparison.

Table II is presented showing for each county, by year, the outcome of those prosecuted on complaints as to whether they were convicted or not convicted, divided into those prosecuted to final disposition in the lower court and those prosecuted in the superior court. It is rather obvious that the highest rate of conviction occurs in the superior court which is to be expected as the lower court handles cases on preliminary examination and screen out cases not qualified for trial in superior court.

Where the prosecution does not have a strong case, defendants are more apt to be dismissed at this level rather than being held to answer to the superior court level. It will be noted in Table II that between 1969 and 1971 there has been quite a shift in most of the counties in the proportion of dispositions of felony arrest dispositions in the lower court and in the superior court. For instance, in the three most populous counties, the shift in Sacramento County was from a total of 54 percent of the dispositions of such lower court cases in 1969 which rose to 69 percent in 1971. In San Joaquin County, 47 percent of the defendants were disposed of in the lower court in 1969 and 57 percent in 1971. In Stanislaus County, the percentage of such dispositions in 1969 was 29 percent, in 1971 it was 65 percent. These startling changes are the result of a change in procedural law enacted by the Legislature in 1969 which became effective in November of that calendar year. This phenomenon will be more fully discussed in the next paragraph.

In 1969 the California Legislature amended Section 17 of the Penal Code and authorized the lower courts, at the preliminary examination (with the consent of the defendant, where the offense charged was one that carried an alternative punishment of prison or jail) to determine the offense to be a misdemeanor and thereupon proceed with arraignment as if on a misdemeanor complaint. This provision, which became effective in November, 1969, allowed magistrates to dispose of many defendants charged with felony offenses through a plea of guilty and immediate sentence.

In general, it is estimated that this shifted some 6,000 dispositions from the superior courts to the lower courts throughout the state in 1970 and some 10,000 in 1971.

Table III shows the outcome of defendants originally prosecuted on felony charges and convicted in the courts during 1969, 1970 and 1971 in the 12 counties. Convictions are shown in three sub-divisions; (1) those reduced to a misdemeanor and convicted in lower court; (2) those handled under the provisions of Section 17 and sentenced in the lower courts; and (3) those convicted and sentenced in the superior courts. It will be noted that in each of the three more populous counties there was a substantial proportion of defendants convicted (more than one-third) under Section 17 in the lower courts in 1970 and 1971. As a consequence, the proportions of persons convicted in the superior courts were substantially reduced. In Stanislaus County, for example, 80 percent of all convictions in 1969 were in the superior court, but slightly less than 40 percent in 1970.

Such marked differences did not, however, show up in some of the less populous counties. One reason for this is that the larger counties, where municipal courts handle most such cases, have developed standard procedures for using the new provisions of Penal Code Section 17. The procedures were slower in coming into practice in many of the smaller counties without municipal courts that only had justice courts.

Detailed Data by County

This section of the report presents a comparison of the data reported in each of the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971 for each of the 12 counties by the major data elements involved in this study. This series, called Table IV, will encompass four subtables shown for each county, IV-A - presents the number and percentage distribution of dispositions and sentences for each year; IV-B - the number and percentage distribution of persons charged by offense for each year; IV-C - the number and percentage distribution of persons disposed of by sex, age, race, prior record and current status for each year; and IV-D - that gives information on the time interval from arrest to final disposition by type of disposition and court for each year.

The four tables for each county can be examined in detail. At this point, only a few of the major points found in these tables will be discussed.

Table IV-A - Disposition and Sentence

The overall proportion of those convicted and sentenced ranged, for the most part, between 60 and 70 percent of all defendants arrested. Little change is to be found during the three year period within the counties. For 1971, the three most populous counties' conviction percentages were: Sacramento, 58; San Joaquin, 67; and Stanislaus, 70. Napa and Sutter Counties showed a higher percentage than the other counties in this respect while Del Norte and Plumas Counties showed, in general, lower percentages.

Table IV-B - Offense Charged

The make-up of offenses charged against these defendants shows variation among the counties during the three year period. Offenses against the persons generally accounted for about 21 or 22 percent of the total number. Offenses against property varied somewhat between 35 and 45 percent and drug offenses ranged from 20 to 48 percent. It was evident that some of the smaller counties had experienced a sharp increase in drug arrests indicating greater effort to control the drug traffic in 1970 and 1971 as compared with 1969. Wider fluctuations are most likely to occur in the smaller populated counties. With small numbers of arrests a surge of activity in one type or another in one year may result in relatively marked changes in offense patterns.

Table IV-C - Sex of the Offender

The number of females arrested and prosecuted ranged for the most part between 10 and 14 percent of the total offenders. During 1970 and 1971 for instance, in San Joaquin County the percent of females was 10 and 11 respectively, in Sacramento County it was 15 and 13 and in Stanislaus County, 14 percent for each year.

Racial Distribution

Sacramento and San Joaquin were the only two counties that showed a substantial number of defendants in the minority racial groups. Most of the other counties in the northern coastal and mountainous section of the state showed a far less proportion of minority defendants. In 1971, in Sacramento, 68 percent of the defendants were white, 11 percent Mexican-American and 19 percent Negro; in San Joaquin, 57 percent were white; 20 percent Mexican-American; and 21 percent Negro. In all of the other counties the white proportion ranged anywhere from 83 to 92 percent. There was little variability to be noted from year to year within the counties in the make up of the race groupings.

Age

The majority of defendants in nearly all groups were under age 25. In the three largest counties this percentage was consistently 55 and 56 percent in 1971. In four of the smaller counties the percentage of defendants under 25 was over 60 percent in 1971. There was a slight indication, in a few of the counties, of increased proportions in 1971 in this age group as compared with the two previous years.

Prior Criminal Record

There was considerable variation among the counties in the proportion of defendants that had a prior criminal history classed as either major or prison record. San Joaquin defendants had the highest proportion in this group, 54 percent in 1971; Sacramento 47 percent; and Stanislaus 37 percent. Most of the other counties showed the two categories at about 30 percent. Again, there was no significant variation from year to year within the counties in respect to this proportion of major recidivists.

Current Criminal Status

The proportion of defendants in this study, who at the time of their arrest under a new charge, were under a current criminal status of probation, parole or incarceration was highest in San Joaquin County, 38 percent and next highest in Sacramento County, 35 percent. In most of the other counties, however, the percentage of those persons arrested who were already being supervised by a criminal justice agency was considerably less, ranging from 12 to 26 percent.

Table IV-D - Time from Arrest to Final Disposition

The time interval data presented in Table IV-D is shown in terms of the median times in days, taken to dispose of defendants and the time range of the middle 80 percent of the defendants. The median time represents the middle case when all cases are arranged in order from low to high. Because there are always a few extreme cases that take a great deal of time to dispose of, it would seem that the middle 80 percent of the array is a better measure of the usual time taken for a given group of cases to be disposed of than the total range from the lowest to the highest.

In Sacramento County, for instance, the over-all median time to dispose of all cases was 51 days in 1969, 54 days in 1970 and 61 days in 1971. In 1971, in San Joaquin County, the median time was 49 days and in Stanislaus County, 60 days. In other counties the median time varied

between 40 and 70 days. In other words, it takes about normally two months to dispose of half of the cases arrested. While 61 days represents the median time of disposition for Sacramento cases in 1971, the range of middle 80 percent was between 19 and 131 days. This represents, therefore, the normal range of time in which most of the defendants who were arrested are finally disposed of.

The time tables IV-D show there is considerable variation in time between defendants disposed of in the superior court and in the lower court. The median time for Sacramento lower court defendants in 1971 was 48 days and was 99 days for superior court defendants; in San Joaquin, lower court cases had a median time of 43 days, superior court 83 days; for Stanislaus County lower court was 42 days and superior court, 97 days. Thus, it can be seen that it takes more than twice as long to dispose of a case that goes through the superior court process as one that goes through the lower court process. Also, it is obvious that a considerable amount of time was saved by shifting a substantial number of cases from superior court disposition to lower court disposition in 1970 and 1971 under the amendment to Section 17 of the Penal Code.

The range of the middle 80 percent for lower court cases in Sacramento County in 1971, was from 16 days to 93 days, for superior court cases from 49 days to 178 days.

Tables IV-D also present the median time for lower court dispositions (for both the non-convicted and convicted groups) and for superior court dispositions for those who entered a plea of guilty on arraignment, for those who changed their plea to guilty before trial, and for those defendants who were disposed of by trial.

The three largest counties had a shorter time interval for persons not convicted at the lower court than for those convicted. In Sacramento County in 1971 the median time for those not convicted in lower court was 31 days and for those convicted, 56 days. In San Joaquin County the two intervals were respectively 32 days and 49 days and for Stanislaus County, 26 and 37 days.

Obviously persons who plead guilty on arraignment in the superior court have much shorter time intervals than those pleading not guilty who are calendared for trial. The latter group usually shows a time interval slightly less than that for those who actually go to trial. There is a tendency to wait until the trial date is imminent before negotiating a change in plea. In Sacramento County the median time from arrest to disposition for those who plead guilty on arraignment in the superior court was 68 days. However, for those that change their plea to guilty before trial the median time was 108 days and for those defendants who were disposed of by trial, 118 days. The same three corresponding intervals for 1971 disposition in San Joaquin County were respectively 53 days, 108 days and 113 days; and in Stanislaus County were 56 days, 90 days and 112 days.

Disposition by Offense Groupings

Table V shows dispositions made during 1971 by the basic types of offenses for which the defendants were originally charged. Three tables are presented covering the three most populous counties.

The type of offense charged has a great deal to do with the general outcome of the prosecutions of felony defendants. In Table V for Sacramento County it will be noted that there

were lower court dispositions for over 60 percent of the cases in every offense group except for robbery and kidnap cases, the majority of which had superior court dispositions.

The proportion of convictions also varied with offense groups. The lowest level of convictions in Sacramento County was in the robbery and kidnap group, 43 percent and the highest in the forgery group, 71 percent. Sentences likewise show variation according to the offense originally charged. Approximately 19 percent of the original defendants in robbery and kidnapping were convicted and received prison sentences, in sharp contrast to 2 percent of those charged with auto theft and 2.5 percent of those charged with drug violations. The Sacramento data shows that probation was given to some 53 percent of the original forgery defendants but, as might be expected, to a much smaller proportion of the robbery and kidnap defendants, 24.6 percent.

Table V for San Joaquin County shows a somewhat similar pattern; robbery and kidnap offenders were disposed of primarily in the superior courts, receiving a relatively high proportion of prison sentences, 15.6 percent, and a relatively low proportion of probation sentences, approximately 27 percent.

The data for Stanislaus County shown in Table V follows the same general pattern of the two counties. However, in Stanislaus County 41 percent of those charged with robbery and kidnap were sentenced to prison and only 6.6 percent placed on probation.

The proportion of defendants convicted and sentenced in the lower courts under Section 17 of the Penal Code was considerably higher in the property and drug type of offenses than for other types. This is, of course, to be expected as it is these types of offenses that usually call for an alternative prison or jail sentence and qualify for Section 17 convictions in the lower courts.

As will be recognized, only the highlights of information available through the offender-based transactional data compiled in the 12 counties for the three years has been presented here. Many more types of analysis could have been carried out and the data to do this will be available. The information for the three years of the 12 counties, which accounts from some 9,000 dispositions in 1969 to over 13,000 in 1971, is stored on computer tape and can be analyzed with respect to any data element recorded. The analyses made has dealt with the major types of information that show how criminal justice is administered to felony defendants in each of the counties show, including the final prosecution outcome on persons arrested; the method of their disposition, courts in which dispositions occurred, sentences imposed, time taken to dispose of these cases and a description of defendants processed that included their sex, age, race, prior criminal record and existing criminal status. These data are products of offender-based transactional records that can never be developed from summary type statistics.

In the course of the Search Statistical System, a great deal of attention has been given to the data elements and to a general model of the type of information that can be made available. Search Technical Report No. 4 covers the outline of the general model and implementation environment of such a system. Technical Report No. 5 further describes efforts of implementation in the five states involved in the project in the past three years. California, however, is the only state that has established and developed a methodology which has produced an actual accounting of the administration of criminal justice for definite jurisdictions and time periods.

What still seems to be lacking in the Search outline is a realistic discussion of the methods and problems of actually collecting the information and producing a final product. Inasmuch as this has been accomplished in California, at least for 12 counties for three successive years, through an effort which commenced some six years ago, it is hoped that this presentation may offer more specific guide lines and information for those states just getting started on the development of such a system. It demonstrates the real task in producing a final product that has meaning and is useful to all those concerned with criminal justice.

The more difficult part of the task and that which has been paid the least attention to in the Search model, is how to collect, check, audit and account for data on persons arrested and their subsequent criminal prosecution from scores, if not hundreds, of independant local agencies who do not have uniform or systematic record procedures and yet are the only source of information to be accumulated on the felony offender. The task of developing this level of a resporting system will be one of the most difficult and time consuming parts of the total system. It is simply too overwhelming to expect to commence such a system in any large state on a statewide basis. Only through experimental and pilot studies and a considerable period of time can the ground work be laid for the successful development of an offender-based transactional system of criminal statistics.

TABLES

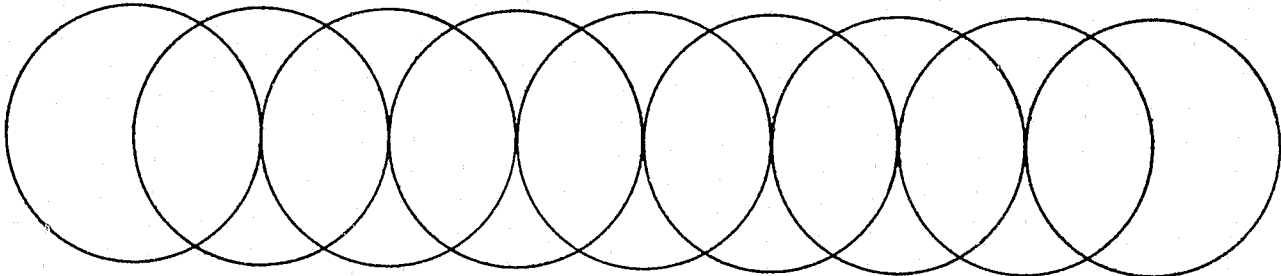


TABLE I
AN ACCOUNTING OF ALL FELONY ARRESTS IN EACH OF THE 12 COUNTIES DISPOSED OF DURING EACH YEAR 1969, 1970 AND 1971
SHOWING THE NUMBER EXCLUDED FROM THE DISPOSITION ANALYSIS, THE NUMBER INCLUDED, THE NUMBER PROSECUTED
AND THE RATE PER 100,000 FOR COUNTIES OVER 50,000 IN POPULATION

County and year	Total	Not in disposition analysis					In disposition study			Total prosecutions	Prosecuted rate per 100,000 population
		Total	To other jurisdictions	To juvenile court	Duplicates ^a	Percent of total	Total	Released-no prosecution	Percent		
Counties of over 200,000 population											
Sacramento											
1969	3,546	228	71	84	73	6.4	3,318	229	6.9	3,089	496.6
1970	4,404	340	160	93	87	7.7	4,064	413	10.2	3,651	575.1
1971	5,532	430	108	123	199	7.8	5,102	454	8.9	4,648	716.2
San Joaquin											
1969	1,938	142	82	17	43	7.3	1,796	103	5.7	1,693	591.3
1970	2,241	180	80	12	88	8.0	2,061	145	7.0	1,916	657.5
1971	2,609	243	90	37	116	9.3	2,366	185	7.8	2,181	732.6
Stanislaus											
1969	1,147	99	32	11	56	8.6	1,048	68	6.5	980	509.6
1970	1,561	145	56	13	76	9.3	1,416	77	5.4	1,339	685.6
1971	2,007	205	84	13	108	10.2	1,802	98	5.4	1,704	845.2
Counties of 50,000 to 106,000 population											
Butte											
1969	402	37	21	4	12	9.2	365	56	15.3	309	304.1
1970	483	39	17	6	16	8.1	446	76	17.0	370	363.1
1971	560	65	37	15	13	11.6	495	90	18.2	405	383.2
Humboldt											
1969	429	63	29	23	11	14.7	366	59	16.1	307	308.8
1970	587	58	8	27	23	9.9	529	44	8.3	485	486.5
1971	608	71	19	35	17	11.7	538	50	9.3	488	487.9
Napa											
1969 ^b	204	23	9	8	6	11.3	181	24	13.3	157	
1970	429	46	26	11	9	10.7	382	10	2.6	372	466.7
1971	462	59	18	25	16	12.8	403	14	3.5	389	477.3
Placer											
1969	400	83	51	27	5	20.8	317	53	16.7	264	346.9
1970	438	76	40	31	5	17.4	362	48	13.3	314	404.7
1971	647	87	45	27	15	13.4	560	68	12.1	492	615.0
Mendocino											
1969	415	41	23	5	13	9.9	374	21	5.6	353	706.0
1970	556	77	42	10	25	13.8	479	74	15.4	405	786.4
1971	495	63	32	4	27	12.7	432	49	11.3	383	740.8
Counties under 50,000 population											
Sutter											
1969	158	34	20	14	-	21.5	124	5	4.0	119	
1970	208	30	12	12	6	14.4	178	8	4.5	170	
1971	259	36	18	11	7	13.9	223	11	4.9	212	
Lake											
1969	127	18	12	3	3	14.2	109	19	17.4	90	
1970	171	11	8	2	1	6.4	159	13	8.2	146	
1971	170	21	8	3	10	12.4	149	15	10.1	134	
Del Norte											
1969	118	14	12	1	1	11.9	104	27	26.0	77	
1970	221	46	28	9	9	20.8	175	46	26.3	119	
1971	137	26	22	3	1	19.0	111	29	26.1	82	
Plumas											
1969	58	10	6	2	2	17.2	48	5	10.4	43	
1970	110	10	4	5	1	9.1	100	20	20.0	80	
1971	98	12	5	2	5	12.2	86	12	14.0	74	

^aArrests not included in the analysis under the heading of Duplicates include defendants dismissed because of action on existing probation status, those who died, those who were prosecuted in other counties and those off-calendar as insane or having absconded for over one year. Duplicates are those defendants with two or more arrests disposed of at the same time. Such defendants are included for the greatest change and the most severe sentence.

^bData for seven months only.

TABLE II

FELONY ARREST DEFENDANTS PROSECUTED TO FINAL COURT DISPOSITION SHOWING TOTAL NON-CONVICTIONS AND CONVICTIONS BY COURT LEVEL

By County for Years 1969, 1970 and 1971

County and year	All courts				Lower courts				Superior courts				Percent prosecuted in superior court
	Total	Not convicted	Convicted	Percent convicted	Total	Not convicted	Convicted	Percent convicted	Total	Not convicted	Convicted	Percent convicted	
Counties over 200,000 population													
Sacramento													
1969	3,089	939	2,150	69.6	1,663	810	853	51.3	1,426	129	1,297	91.0	46.2
1970	3,651	1,168	2,483	68.0	2,361	978	1,383	58.6	1,290	190	1,100	85.3	35.3
1971	4,648	1,675	2,973	64.0	3,222	1,416	1,806	56.1	1,426	259	1,167	81.8	30.7
San Joaquin													
1969	1,693	543	1,150	67.9	793	370	423	53.3	900	173	727	80.8	53.1
1970	1,916	489	1,427	74.5	1,172	368	804	68.6	744	121	623	83.7	38.8
1971	2,181	595	1,586	72.7	1,237	425	812	65.6	944	170	774	82.0	43.3
Stanislaus													
1969	980	302	678	69.2	280	146	134	47.9	700	156	544	77.7	71.4
1970	1,339	334	1,005	75.1	758	233	525	69.3	581	101	480	82.6	43.4
1971	1,704	442	1,262	74.1	1,101	339	762	69.2	603	103	500	82.9	35.4
Counties of 50,000 to 106,000 population													
Butte													
1969	309	72	237	76.7	137	57	80	58.4	172	15	157	91.3	55.7
1970	370	96	274	74.1	202	69	133	65.8	168	27	141	83.9	45.4
1971	405	83	322	79.5	227	55	172	75.8	178	28	150	84.3	44.0
Humboldt													
1969	307	75	232	75.6	124	61	63	50.8	183	14	169	92.3	59.6
1970	485	126	359	74.0	192	87	105	54.7	293	39	254	86.7	60.4
1971	488	123	365	74.8	260	103	157	60.4	228	20	208	91.2	46.7
Napa													
1969 ^a	157	27	130	82.8	111	24	87	78.4	46	3	43	93.5	29.3
1970	372	61	311	83.6	277	53	224	80.9	95	8	87	91.6	25.5
1971	389	70	319	82.0	261	55	206	78.9	128	15	113	88.3	32.9
Placer													
1969	264	102	162	61.4	156	79	77	49.4	108	23	85	78.7	40.9
1970	314	75	239	76.1	205	63	142	69.3	109	12	97	89.0	34.7
1971	492	148	344	69.9	321	124	197	61.4	171	24	147	86.0	34.8
Mendocino													
1969	353	89	264	74.8	93	50	43	46.2	260	39	221	85.0	73.7
1970	405	104	301	74.3	135	55	80	59.3	270	49	221	81.9	66.7
1971	383	87	296	77.3	94	55	39	41.5	289	32	257	88.9	75.5
Counties under 50,000 population													
Sutter													
1969	119	29	90	75.6	58	19	39	67.2	61	10	51	83.6	51.3
1970	170	43	127	74.7	81	33	48	59.3	89	10	79	88.8	52.4
1971	212	31	181	85.4	132	29	103	78.0	80	2	78	97.5	37.7
Lake													
1969	90	18	72	80.0	31	14	17	54.8	59	4	55	93.2	65.6
1970	146	40	106	72.6	63	34	29	46.0	83	6	77	92.8	56.8
1971	134	32	102	76.1	50	25	25	50.0	84	7	77	91.7	62.7
Del Norte													
1969	77	42	35	45.5	30	22	8	26.7	47	20	27	57.4	61.0
1970	129	61	68	52.7	75	37	38	50.7	54	24	30	55.6	41.9
1971	82	21	61	74.4	37	15	22	59.5	45	6	39	86.7	54.9
Plumas													
1969	43	19	24	55.8	21	15	6	28.6	22	4	18	81.8	51.2
1970	80	24	56	70.0	51	22	29	56.9	29	2	27	93.1	36.3
1971	74	26	48	64.9	54	20	34	63.0	20	6	14	70.0	27.0

^aData for seven months only.

TABLE III

FELONY ARREST DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE COURTS BY COURT AND TYPE OF LOWER COURT CONVICTION

By County, 1969, 1970 and 1971

County and year	Total convicted	Lower court				Superior court	
		Reduced to misdemeanor	Percent	Section 17 P.C.	Percent	Total	Percent
Counties of over 200,000 population							
Sacramento							
1969	2,150	792	36.8	61	2.8	1,297	60.4
1970	2,483	580	23.4	803	32.3	1,100	44.3
1971	2,973	654	22.0	1,152	38.7	1,167	39.3
San Joaquin							
1969	1,150	387	33.7	36	3.1	727	63.2
1970	1,427	340	23.8	464	32.5	623	43.7
1971	1,586	239	15.1	573	36.1	774	48.8
Stanislaus							
1969	678	129	19.0	5	0.7	544	80.3
1970	1,005	257	25.6	268	26.7	480	47.7
1971	1,262	330	26.2	432	34.2	500	39.6
Counties of 50,000 to 106,000 population							
Butte							
1969	237	77	32.5	3	1.3	157	66.2
1970	274	93	33.9	40	14.6	141	51.5
1971	322	112	34.8	60	18.6	150	46.6
Humboldt							
1969	232	63	27.2	-	-	169	72.8
1970	359	73	20.3	32	8.9	254	70.8
1971	365	60	16.4	97	26.6	208	57.0
Napa							
1969 ^a	130	64	49.2	23	17.7	43	33.1
1970	311	88	28.3	136	43.7	87	28.0
1971	319	66	20.7	140	43.9	113	35.4
Placer							
1969	162	68	42.0	9	5.5	85	52.5
1970	239	68	28.5	74	31.0	97	40.5
1971	344	102	29.7	95	27.6	147	42.7
Mendocino							
1969	264	40	15.2	3	1.1	221	83.7
1970	301	64	21.3	16	5.3	221	73.4
1971	296	35	11.8	4	1.4	257	86.8
Counties under 50,000 population							
Sutter							
1969	90	39	43.3	-	-	51	56.7
1970	127	33	26.0	15	11.8	79	62.2
1971	181	42	23.2	61	33.7	78	43.1
Lake							
1969	72	17	23.6	-	-	55	76.4
1970	106	23	21.7	6	5.7	77	72.6
1971	102	16	15.7	9	8.8	77	75.5
Del Norte							
1969	35	7	20.0	1	2.9	27	77.1
1970	68	35	51.5	3	4.4	30	44.1
1971	61	14	23.0	8	13.1	39	63.9
Plumas							
1969	24	6	25.0	-	-	18	75.0
1970	56	19	33.9	10	17.9	27	48.2
1971	48	14	29.2	20	41.6	14	29.2

^aData for seven months only.

TABLE IV-A

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	3,318	100.0	4,064	100.0	5,102	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	229	6.9	413	10.2	454	8.9
Prosecuted	3,089	93.1	3,651	89.8	4,648	91.1
Lower court disposition	1,663	50.1	2,361	58.1	3,222	63.2
Not convicted	810	24.4	978	24.1	1,416	27.8
Convicted	853	25.7	1,383	34.0	1,806	35.4
Misdemeanor	792	23.9	580	14.3	654	12.8
Section 17 P.C.	61	1.8	803	19.7	1,152	22.6
Superior court disposition	1,426	43.0	1,290	31.7	1,426	27.9
Not convicted	129	3.9	190	4.7	259	5.0
Convicted	1,297	39.1	1,100	27.0	1,167	22.9
Pled guilty	810	24.4	552	13.6	338	6.6
Not guilty plea changed to guilty .	340	10.3	392	9.6	828	13.7
Tried	147	4.4	156	3.8	131	2.6
Total tried	177	5.3	193	4.7	172	3.4
Sentenced	2,150	64.8	2,483	61.0	2,973	58.3
Prison	302	9.1	279	6.9	240	4.7
Youth Authority	91	2.7	61	1.5	51	1.0
Probation	624	18.8	872	21.4	1,112	21.8
Probation and jail	719	21.7	780	19.2	1,025	20.1
Jail	293	8.8	351	8.6	402	7.9
Fine	85	2.6	94	2.3	88	1.7
Civil commitment	36	1.1	46	1.1	55	1.1

TABLE IV-A

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	1,796	100.0	2,061	100.0	2,366	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	103	5.7	145	7.0	185	7.8
Prosecuted	1,693	94.3	1,916	93.0	2,181	92.2
Lower court disposition	793	44.2	1,172	56.9	1,237	52.3
Not convicted	370	20.6	368	17.9	425	18.0
Convicted	423	23.6	804	39.0	812	34.3
Misdemeanor	387	21.6	340	16.5	239	10.1
Section 17 P.C.	36	2.0	464	22.5	573	24.2
Superior court disposition	900	50.1	744	36.1	944	39.9
Not convicted	173	9.6	121	5.9	170	7.2
Convicted	727	40.5	623	30.2	774	32.7
Pled guilty	435	24.2	304	14.7	239	10.1
Not guilty plea changed to guilty .	258	14.4	276	13.4	481	20.3
Tried	34	1.9	43	2.1	54	2.3
Total tried	58	3.2	55	2.7	75	3.2
Sentenced	1,150	64.1	1,427	69.2	1,586	67.0
Prison	106	5.9	116	5.6	104	4.4
Youth Authority	36	2.0	30	1.4	32	1.4
Probation	526	29.3	641	31.1	833	35.2
Probation and jail	197	11.0	245	11.9	290	12.2
Jail	216	12.0	326	15.8	261	11.0
Fine	19	1.1	43	2.1	18	0.8
Civil commitment	50	2.8	26	1.3	48	2.0

TABLE IV-A
STANISLAUS COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions.	1,048	100.0	1,416	100.0	1,802	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	68	6.5	77	5.4	98	5.4
Prosecuted.	980	93.5	1,339	94.6	1,704	94.6
Lower court disposition	280	26.7	758	53.6	1,101	61.1
Not convicted	146	13.9	233	16.5	339	18.8
Convicted	134	12.8	525	37.1	762	42.3
Misdemeanor	129	12.3	257	18.2	326	18.1
Section 17 P.C.	5	0.5	268	18.9	436	24.2
Superior court disposition.	700	66.8	581	41.0	603	33.5
Not convicted	156	14.9	101	7.1	103	5.8
Convicted	544	51.9	480	33.9	500	27.7
Pled guilty	175	16.7	167	11.8	155	8.6
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	314	30.0	271	19.1	296	16.4
Tried	55	5.2	42	3.0	49	2.7
Total tried	71	6.8	66	4.7	70	3.9
Sentenced	678	64.7	1,005	71.0	1,262	70.0
Prison.	112	10.7	104	7.3	127	7.0
Youth Authority	26	2.5	32	2.3	41	2.3
Probation	123	11.7	187	13.2	212	11.8
Probation and jail.	258	24.6	361	25.5	472	26.2
Jail.	84	8.0	167	11.8	249	13.8
Fine.	32	3.1	110	7.8	123	6.8
Civil commitment.	43	4.1	44	3.1	38	2.1

TABLE IV-A
BUTTE COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions.	365	100.0	446	100.0	495	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	56	15.4	76	17.0	90	18.2
Prosecuted.	309	84.6	370	83.0	405	81.8
Lower court disposition	137	37.5	202	45.3	227	45.8
Not convicted	57	15.6	69	15.5	55	11.1
Convicted	80	21.9	133	29.8	172	34.7
Misdemeanor	77	21.1	93	20.8	112	22.6
Section 17 P.C.	3	0.8	40	9.0	60	12.1
Superior court disposition.	172	47.1	168	37.7	178	36.0
Not convicted	15	4.1	27	6.1	28	5.7
Convicted	157	43.0	141	31.6	150	30.3
Pled guilty	108	29.6	77	17.3	78	15.7
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	23	6.3	37	8.3	40	8.1
Tried	26	7.1	27	6.0	32	6.5
Total tried	31	8.5	38	8.5	42	8.5
Sentenced	237	64.9	274	61.4	322	65.0
Prison.	33	9.0	36	8.1	44	8.9
Youth Authority	22	6.0	9	2.0	15	3.0
Probation	54	14.8	71	15.9	87	17.6
Probation and jail.	55	15.1	72	16.1	84	17.0
Jail.	40	11.0	60	13.5	76	15.3
Fine.	25	6.8	25	5.6	11	2.2
Civil commitment.	8	2.2	1	0.2	5	1.0

TABLE IV-A
HUMBOLDT COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions.	366	100.0	529	100.0	538	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	59	16.1	44	8.3	50	9.3
Prosecuted.	307	83.9	485	91.7	488	90.7
Lower court disposition	124	33.9	192	36.3	260	48.3
Not convicted	61	16.7	87	16.4	103	19.1
Convicted	63	17.2	105	19.9	157	29.2
Misdemeanor	-	-	73	13.8	60	11.2
Section 17 P.C.	-	-	32	6.1	97	18.0
Superior court disposition.	183	50.0	293	55.4	228	42.4
Not convicted	14	3.8	39	7.4	20	3.7
Convicted	169	46.2	254	48.0	208	38.7
Pled guilty	66	18.0	83	15.7	76	14.1
Not guilty plea changed to guilty .	69	18.9	135	25.5	112	20.9
Tried	34	9.3	36	6.8	20	3.7
Total tried	40	10.9	50	9.5	27	5.0
Sentenced	232	63.4	359	67.9	365	67.9
Prison.	32	8.7	31	5.9	29	5.4
Youth Authority	7	1.9	21	4.0	9	1.7
Probation	69	18.9	117	22.1	144	26.8
Probation and jail.	38	10.4	63	11.9	86	16.0
Jail.	76	20.8	100	18.9	84	15.6
Fine.	9	2.5	15	2.8	7	1.3
Civil commitment.	1	0.2	12	2.3	6	1.1

TABLE IV-A
NAPA COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969 ^a		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions.	181	100.0	382	100.0	403	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	24	13.3	10	2.6	14	3.5
Prosecuted.	157	86.7	372	97.4	389	96.5
Lower court disposition	111	61.3	277	72.5	261	64.7
Not convicted	24	13.2	53	13.9	55	13.6
Convicted	87	48.1	224	58.6	206	51.1
Misdemeanor	64	35.4	89	23.3	67	16.6
Section 17 P.C.	23	12.7	135	35.3	139	34.5
Superior court disposition.	46	25.4	95	24.9	128	31.8
Not convicted	3	1.6	8	2.1	15	3.7
Convicted	43	23.8	87	22.8	113	28.1
Pled guilty	18	9.9	39	10.2	53	13.2
Not guilty plea changed to guilty .	24	13.3	33	8.7	37	9.2
Tried	1	0.6	15	3.9	23	5.7
Total tried	1	0.6	20	5.2	27	6.7
Sentenced	130	71.9	311	81.4	319	79.2
Prison.	6	3.3	10	2.6	8	2.0
Youth Authority	3	1.7	3	0.8	15	3.7
Probation	37	20.5	118	30.9	104	25.8
Probation and jail.	28	15.5	71	18.6	101	25.1
Jail.	25	13.8	48	12.6	43	10.7
Fine.	29	16.0	49	12.8	33	8.2
Civil commitment.	2	1.1	12	3.1	15	3.7

^a Data for seven months only.

TABLE IV-A

PLACER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	317	100.0	362	100.0	560	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	53	16.7	48	13.3	68	12.1
Prosecuted	264	83.3	314	86.7	492	87.9
Lower court disposition	156	49.2	205	56.6	321	57.3
Not convicted	79	24.9	63	17.4	124	22.1
Convicted	77	24.3	142	39.2	197	35.2
Misdemeanor	68	21.5	68	18.8	102	18.2
Section 17 P.C.	9	2.8	74	20.4	95	17.0
Superior court disposition	108	34.1	109	30.1	171	30.6
Not convicted	23	7.3	12	3.3	24	4.3
Convicted	85	26.8	97	26.8	147	26.3
Pled guilty	49	15.5	63	17.4	107	19.1
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	28	8.8	28	7.7	23	4.1
Tried	8	2.5	6	1.7	17	3.1
Total tried	11	3.5	7	1.9	24	4.3
Sentenced	162	51.1	239	66.0	344	61.5
Prison	30	9.4	33	9.1	37	6.6
Youth Authority	4	1.3	7	1.9	8	1.4
Probation	48	15.1	64	17.7	126	22.5
Probation and jail	39	12.3	57	15.8	79	14.1
Jail	26	8.2	33	9.1	53	9.5
Fine	11	3.5	40	11.0	36	6.5
Civil commitment	4	1.3	5	1.4	5	0.9

TABLE IV-A

MENDOCINO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	374	100.0	479	100.0	432	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	21	5.6	74	15.4	49	11.3
Prosecuted	353	94.4	405	84.6	383	88.7
Lower court disposition	93	24.9	135	28.2	94	21.8
Not convicted	50	13.4	55	11.5	55	12.8
Convicted	43	11.5	80	16.7	39	9.0
Misdemeanor	40	10.7	64	13.4	35	8.1
Section 17 P.C.	3	0.8	16	3.3	4	0.9
Superior court disposition	260	69.5	270	56.4	289	66.9
Not convicted	39	10.4	49	10.3	32	7.4
Convicted	221	59.1	221	46.1	257	59.5
Pled guilty	79	21.1	107	22.3	131	30.4
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	116	31.0	90	18.8	109	25.2
Tried	26	7.0	24	5.0	17	3.9
Total tried	35	9.4	31	6.5	30	6.9
Sentenced	264	70.6	301	62.8	296	68.5
Prison	31	8.3	33	6.9	24	5.6
Youth Authority	3	0.8	3	0.6	3	0.7
Probation	47	12.6	78	16.3	68	15.7
Probation and jail	19	5.1	22	4.6	22	5.1
Jail	124	33.1	86	18.0	85	19.7
Fine	32	8.6	75	15.6	84	19.4
Civil commitment	8	2.1	4	0.8	10	2.3

TABLE IV-A

SUTTER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	124	100.0	178	100.0	223	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	5	4.0	8	4.5	11	4.9
Prosecuted	119	96.0	170	95.5	212	95.1
Lower court disposition	58	46.8	81	45.5	132	59.2
Not convicted	19	15.3	33	18.5	29	13.0
Convicted	39	31.5	48	27.0	103	46.2
Misdemeanor	39	31.5	33	18.6	42	18.8
Section 17 P.C.	-	-	15	8.4	61	27.4
Superior court disposition	61	49.2	89	50.0	80	35.9
Not convicted	10	8.1	10	5.6	2	0.9
Convicted	51	41.1	79	44.4	78	35.0
Pled guilty	28	22.6	53	29.8	44	19.7
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	20	16.1	20	11.2	28	12.6
Tried	3	2.4	6	3.4	6	2.7
Total tried	6	4.8	9	5.1	6	2.7
Sentenced	90	72.6	127	71.4	181	81.2
Prison	3	2.4	5	2.8	6	2.7
Youth Authority	3	2.4	2	1.1	2	0.9
Probation	21	17.0	39	21.9	98	44.0
Probation and jail	15	12.1	26	14.6	20	9.0
Jail	32	25.8	37	20.8	39	17.5
Fine	16	12.9	17	9.6	15	6.7
Civil commitment	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.4

TABLE IV-A

LAKE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	109	100.0	159	100.0	149	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	19	17.4	13	8.2	15	10.1
Prosecuted	90	82.6	146	91.8	134	89.9
Lower court disposition	31	28.4	63	39.6	50	33.5
Not convicted	14	12.8	34	21.4	25	16.8
Convicted	17	15.6	29	18.2	25	16.7
Misdemeanor	17	15.6	23	14.4	16	10.7
Section 17 P.C.	-	-	6	3.8	9	6.0
Superior court disposition	59	54.2	83	52.2	84	56.4
Not convicted	4	3.7	6	3.8	7	4.7
Convicted	55	50.5	77	48.4	77	51.7
Pled guilty	40	36.7	56	35.2	55	36.9
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	8	7.4	12	7.5	18	12.1
Tried	7	6.4	9	5.7	4	2.7
Total tried	8	7.3	12	7.5	5	3.4
Sentenced	72	66.1	106	66.6	102	68.4
Prison	8	7.4	13	8.2	7	4.7
Youth Authority	3	2.8	4	2.5	6	4.0
Probation	40	36.7	42	26.4	47	31.5
Probation and jail	11	10.1	28	17.6	16	10.7
Jail	8	7.3	11	6.9	12	8.1
Fine	1	0.9	7	4.4	14	9.4
Civil commitment	1	0.9	1	0.6	-	-

TABLE IV-A

DEL NORTE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	104	100.0	175	100.0	111	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	27	26.0	46	26.3	29	26.1
Prosecuted	77	74.0	129	73.7	82	73.9
Lower court disposition	30	28.8	75	42.8	37	33.3
Not convicted	22	21.1	37	21.1	15	13.5
Convicted	8	7.7	38	21.7	22	19.8
Misdemeanor	7	6.7	35	20.0	14	12.6
Section 17 P.C.	1	1.0	3	1.7	8	7.2
Superior court disposition	47	45.2	54	30.9	45	40.6
Not convicted	20	19.2	24	13.7	6	5.4
Convicted	27	26.0	30	17.2	39	35.2
Pled guilty	8	7.7	12	6.9	10	9.0
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	13	12.5	14	8.0	22	19.9
Tried	6	5.8	4	2.3	7	6.3
Total tried	13	12.5	10	5.7	7	6.3
Sentenced	35	33.7	68	38.9	61	55.0
Prison	4	3.9	5	2.9	13	11.7
Youth Authority	-	-	3	1.7	-	-
Probation	15	14.4	20	11.4	13	11.7
Probation and jail	3	2.9	11	6.3	9	8.1
Jail	12	11.5	19	10.9	18	16.3
Fine	1	1.0	9	5.1	6	5.4
Civil commitment	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.8

TABLE IV-A

PLUMAS COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Type of Sentence Imposed on Convicted Offenders

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions	48	100.0	100	100.0	86	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	5	10.4	20	20.0	12	13.9
Prosecuted	43	89.6	80	80.0	74	86.1
Lower court disposition	21	43.8	51	51.0	54	62.8
Not convicted	15	31.3	22	22.0	20	23.3
Convicted	6	12.5	29	29.0	34	39.5
Misdemeanor	6	12.5	19	19.0	14	16.3
Section 17 P.C.	-	-	10	10.0	20	23.2
Superior court disposition	22	45.8	29	29.0	20	23.3
Not convicted	4	8.3	2	2.0	6	7.0
Convicted	18	37.5	27	27.0	14	16.3
Pled guilty	14	29.1	4	4.0	8	9.3
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	2	4.2	22	22.0	5	5.8
Tried	2	4.2	1	1.0	1	1.2
Total tried	3	6.3	1	1.0	1	1.2
Sentenced	24	50.0	56	56.0	48	55.8
Prison	1	2.1	-	-	-	-
Youth Authority	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
Probation	9	18.7	11	11.0	15	17.4
Probation and jail	7	14.6	22	22.0	17	19.8
Jail	5	10.4	10	10.0	4	4.7
Fine	2	4.2	11	11.0	12	13.9
Civil commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV-B
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	3,318	100.0	4,064	100.0	5,102	100.0
Persons.	683	20.6	794	19.5	1,052	20.6
Homicide	36	1.1	47	1.2	61	1.2
Robbery and kidnapping	198	6.0	249	6.1	317	6.2
Assault.	401	12.1	457	11.2	615	12.1
Forcible rape.	48	1.4	41	1.0	59	1.1
Property	1,418	42.7	1,522	37.5	1,897	37.2
Burglary	526	15.8	554	13.7	749	14.7
Theft.	305	9.2	374	9.2	519	10.2
Auto theft	197	5.9	215	5.3	241	4.7
Forgery.	390	11.8	379	9.3	388	7.6
Drugs.	765	23.1	1,234	30.4	1,561	30.6
Opiates.	113	3.4	93	2.3	187	3.7
Marijuana.	442	13.3	805	19.8	858	16.8
Dangerous drugs.	199	6.0	331	8.2	500	9.8
Other.	11	0.4	5	0.1	16	0.3
All other.	452	13.6	514	12.6	592	11.6
Other sex.	87	2.6	130	3.2	125	2.5
Weapons.	93	2.8	94	2.3	118	2.3
Felony traffic	168	5.1	129	3.2	138	2.7
Escape	15	0.4	38	0.9	63	1.2
Other.	89	2.7	123	3.0	148	2.9

TABLE IV-B
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	1,796	100.0	2,061	100.0	2,366	100.0
Persons.	405	22.6	441	21.4	486	20.6
Homicide	32	1.8	21	1.0	35	1.5
Robbery and kidnapping	135	7.5	161	7.8	180	7.6
Assault.	209	11.7	237	11.5	233	9.9
Forcible rape.	29	1.6	22	1.1	38	1.6
Property	739	41.1	865	42.0	1,030	43.5
Burglary	325	18.1	328	15.9	422	17.8
Theft.	142	7.9	211	10.2	271	11.5
Auto theft	98	5.4	141	6.9	115	4.8
Forgery.	174	9.7	185	9.0	222	9.4
Drugs.	402	22.4	476	23.1	580	24.5
Opiates.	75	4.2	66	3.2	69	2.9
Marijuana.	214	11.9	266	12.9	315	13.3
Dangerous drugs.	104	5.8	137	6.7	185	7.8
Other.	9	0.5	7	0.3	11	0.5
All other.	250	13.9	279	13.5	270	11.4
Other sex.	59	3.3	50	2.4	43	1.8
Weapons.	56	3.1	57	2.8	66	2.8
Felony traffic	64	3.6	79	3.8	53	2.2
Escape	38	2.1	44	2.1	46	2.0
Other.	33	1.8	49	2.4	62	2.6

TABLE IV-B
STANISLAUS COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	1,048	100.0	1,416	100.0	1,802	100.0
Persons.	207	19.7	249	17.6	369	20.5
Homicide.	8	0.8	14	1.0	15	0.8
Robbery and kidnapping.	60	5.7	52	3.7	75	4.2
Assault.	123	11.7	168	11.9	261	14.5
Forcible rape.	16	1.5	15	1.0	18	1.0
Property.	453	43.2	583	41.1	614	34.1
Burglary.	199	19.0	231	16.3	261	14.5
Theft.	82	7.8	112	7.9	146	8.1
Auto theft.	49	4.7	68	4.8	60	3.3
Forgery.	123	11.7	172	12.1	147	8.2
Drugs.	196	18.7	362	25.6	552	30.6
Opiates.	15	1.4	35	2.5	38	2.1
Marijuana.	126	12.0	233	16.5	297	16.5
Dangerous drugs.	47	4.5	84	5.9	208	11.5
Other.	8	0.8	10	0.7	9	0.5
All other.	192	18.4	222	15.7	267	14.8
Other sex.	64	6.1	64	4.5	80	4.4
Weapons.	19	1.8	46	3.2	49	2.7
Felony traffic.	54	5.2	44	3.1	66	3.7
Escape.	23	2.2	15	1.1	17	0.9
Other.	32	3.1	53	3.8	55	3.1

TABLE IV-B
BUTTE COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	365	100.0	446	100.0	495	100.0
Persons.	70	19.2	80	17.9	108	21.8
Homicide.	7	1.9	7	1.6	4	0.8
Robbery and kidnapping.	12	3.3	16	3.6	27	5.5
Assault.	47	12.9	51	11.4	69	13.9
Forcible rape.	4	1.1	6	1.3	8	1.6
Property.	151	41.4	189	42.4	189	38.2
Burglary.	64	17.5	82	18.4	85	17.2
Theft.	32	8.8	39	8.7	45	9.1
Auto theft.	19	5.2	27	6.1	23	4.6
Forgery.	36	9.9	41	9.2	36	7.3
Drugs.	80	21.9	126	28.3	145	29.3
Opiates.	7	1.9	4	0.9	7	1.4
Marijuana.	57	15.6	101	22.7	102	20.6
Dangerous drugs.	16	4.4	20	4.5	33	6.7
Other.	-	-	1	0.2	3	0.6
All other.	64	17.5	51	11.4	53	10.7
Other sex.	20	5.5	19	4.3	14	2.8
Weapons.	9	2.5	9	2.0	7	1.4
Felony traffic.	13	3.5	8	1.8	17	3.5
Escape.	14	3.8	6	1.3	4	0.8
Other.	8	2.2	9	2.0	11	2.2

TABLE IV-B
HUMBOLDT COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	366	100.0	529	100.0	538	100.0
Persons.	56	15.3	62	11.7	87	16.2
Homicide	4	1.1	4	0.8	3	0.6
Robbery and kidnapping	7	1.9	18	3.4	15	2.8
Assault.	43	11.8	35	6.6	60	11.1
Forcible rape.	2	0.5	5	0.9	9	1.7
Property	145	39.6	214	40.4	231	42.9
Burglary	49	13.4	85	16.1	80	14.8
Theft.	32	8.7	46	8.7	67	12.4
Auto theft	31	8.5	34	6.4	31	5.8
Forgery.	33	9.0	49	9.2	53	9.9
Drugs.	106	29.0	176	33.3	172	32.0
Opiates.	7	1.9	16	3.0	16	3.0
Marijuana.	81	22.2	129	24.4	128	23.8
Dangerous drugs.	15	4.1	28	5.3	24	4.5
Other.	3	0.8	3	0.6	4	0.7
All other.	59	16.1	77	14.6	48	8.9
Other sex.	23	6.3	17	3.2	7	1.3
Weapons.	3	0.8	6	1.1	13	2.4
Felony traffic	17	4.6	30	5.8	13	2.4
Escape	13	3.6	8	1.5	11	2.1
Other.	3	0.8	16	3.0	4	0.7

TABLE IV-B
NAPA COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969 ^a		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	181	100.0	382	100.0	403	100.0
Persons.	19	10.5	57	14.9	53	13.1
Homicide	1	0.6	4	1.0	6	1.5
Robbery and kidnapping	2	1.1	3	0.8	9	2.2
Assault.	14	7.7	46	12.1	37	9.2
Forcible rape.	2	1.1	4	1.0	1	0.2
Property	57	31.4	101	26.5	128	31.8
Burglary	37	20.4	43	11.3	78	19.4
Theft.	8	4.4	26	6.8	19	4.7
Auto theft	8	4.4	16	4.2	17	4.2
Forgery.	4	2.2	16	4.2	14	3.5
Drugs.	78	43.1	178	46.6	193	47.9
Opiates.	3	1.7	11	2.9	7	1.7
Marijuana.	56	30.9	144	37.7	114	28.3
Dangerous drugs.	19	10.5	23	6.0	71	17.6
Other.	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
All other.	27	15.0	46	12.0	29	7.2
Other sex.	4	2.2	18	4.7	15	3.7
Weapons.	9	5.0	6	1.6	7	1.7
Felony traffic	8	4.4	12	3.1	3	0.8
Escape	1	0.6	1	0.3	-	-
Other.	5	2.8	9	2.3	4	1.0

^aData for seven months only.

TABLE IV-B
PLACER COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	317	100.0	362	100.0	560	100.0
Persons.	46	14.5	64	17.7	90	16.1
Homicide	2	0.6	8	2.2	7	1.3
Robbery and kidnapping	9	2.8	11	3.0	19	3.4
Assault.	28	8.9	44	12.2	59	10.5
Forcible rape.	7	2.2	1	0.3	5	0.9
Property	138	43.5	122	33.7	195	34.8
Burglary	52	16.4	47	13.0	69	12.3
Theft.	39	12.3	41	11.3	54	9.7
Auto theft	22	6.9	18	5.0	40	7.1
Forgery.	25	7.9	16	4.4	32	5.7
Drugs.	115	36.3	142	39.2	239	42.7
Opiates.	13	4.1	4	1.1	6	1.1
Marijuana.	83	26.2	108	29.8	159	28.4
Dangerous drugs.	17	5.4	26	7.2	71	12.7
Other.	2	0.6	4	1.1	3	0.5
All other.	18	5.7	34	9.4	36	6.4
Other sex.	6	1.9	8	2.2	7	1.2
Weapons.	2	0.6	1	0.3	5	0.9
Felony traffic	2	0.6	11	3.0	9	1.6
Escape	5	1.6	8	2.2	4	0.7
Other.	3	1.0	6	1.7	11	2.0

TABLE IV-B
MENDOCINO COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	374	100.0	479	100.0	432	100.0
Persons.	78	20.9	65	13.6	69	16.0
Homicide	2	0.5	8	1.7	3	0.7
Robbery and kidnapping	15	4.0	11	2.3	8	1.9
Assault.	54	14.5	36	7.5	51	11.8
Forcible rape.	7	1.9	10	2.1	7	1.6
Property	157	42.0	159	33.2	153	35.4
Burglary	73	19.5	59	12.3	80	18.5
Theft.	35	9.4	36	7.5	36	8.3
Auto theft	17	4.5	29	6.1	19	4.4
Forgery.	32	8.6	35	7.3	18	4.2
Drugs.	94	25.1	196	40.9	173	40.0
Opiates.	4	1.1	6	1.3	10	2.3
Marijuana.	74	19.8	155	32.3	123	28.5
Dangerous drugs.	15	4.0	35	7.3	39	9.0
Other.	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2
All other.	45	12.0	59	12.3	37	8.6
Other sex.	14	3.7	19	3.9	8	1.8
Weapons.	6	1.6	7	1.5	6	1.4
Felony traffic	1	0.3	6	1.3	5	1.2
Escape	10	2.7	8	1.7	9	2.1
Other.	14	3.7	19	3.9	9	2.1

TABLE IV-B
SUTTER COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	124	100.0	178	100.0	223	100.0
Persons.	26	21.0	39	21.9	31	13.9
Homicide	-	-	4	2.2	3	1.3
Robbery and kidnapping	2	1.6	4	2.2	3	1.3
Assault.	24	19.4	27	15.2	24	10.8
Forcible rape.	-	-	4	2.3	1	0.5
Property	64	51.6	100	56.2	117	52.4
Burglary	29	23.4	48	27.0	45	20.2
Theft.	14	11.3	13	7.3	30	13.4
Auto theft	1	0.8	3	1.7	5	2.2
Forgery.	20	16.1	36	20.2	37	16.6
Drugs.	17	13.7	21	11.8	55	24.7
Opiates.	-	-	2	1.1	4	1.8
Marijuana.	15	12.1	14	7.9	26	11.7
Dangerous drugs.	2	1.6	4	2.2	20	9.0
Other.	-	-	1	0.6	5	2.2
All other.	17	13.7	18	10.1	20	9.0
Other sex.	6	4.9	5	2.8	4	1.8
Weapons.	3	2.4	4	2.2	3	1.4
Felony traffic	3	2.4	3	1.7	10	4.5
Escape	3	2.4	1	0.6	2	0.9
Other.	2	1.6	5	2.8	1	0.4

TABLE IV-B
LAKE COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	109	100.0	159	100.0	149	100.0
Persons.	15	13.8	25	15.7	17	11.4
Homicide	3	2.8	3	1.9	3	2.0
Robbery and kidnapping	1	0.9	2	1.2	2	1.3
Assault.	11	10.1	20	12.6	10	6.8
Forcible rape.	-	-	-	-	2	1.3
Property	34	31.2	54	34.0	42	28.2
Burglary	17	15.6	37	23.3	17	11.4
Theft.	5	4.6	9	5.7	10	6.7
Auto theft	8	7.3	3	1.9	8	5.4
Forgery.	4	3.7	5	3.1	7	4.7
Drugs.	47	43.1	64	40.2	69	46.3
Opiates.	1	0.9	1	0.6	1	0.7
Marijuana.	22	20.2	55	34.6	50	33.5
Dangerous drugs.	24	22.0	8	5.0	18	12.1
Other.	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	13	11.9	16	10.1	21	14.1
Other sex.	2	1.8	3	1.9	4	2.7
Weapons.	2	1.8	2	1.3	3	2.0
Felony traffic	2	1.8	3	1.9	6	4.0
Escape	3	2.8	3	1.9	4	2.7
Other.	4	3.7	5	3.1	4	2.7

TABLE IV-B
DEL NORTE COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	104	100.0	175	100.0	111	100.0
Persons.	19	18.3	36	20.6	23	20.7
Homicide	-	-	2	1.1	2	1.8
Robbery and kidnapping	2	1.9	7	4.0	1	0.9
Assault.	14	13.5	26	14.9	20	18.0
Forcible rape.	3	2.9	1	0.6	-	-
Property	37	35.5	76	43.4	44	39.7
Burglary	18	17.3	33	18.8	23	20.8
Theft.	4	3.8	22	12.6	10	9.0
Auto theft	10	9.6	14	8.0	11	9.9
Forgery.	5	4.8	7	4.0	-	-
Drugs.	40	38.5	47	26.9	19	17.1
Opiates.	11	10.6	5	2.9	6	5.4
Marijuana.	29	27.9	41	23.4	13	11.7
Dangerous drugs.	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
Other.	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	8	7.7	16	9.1	25	22.5
Other sex.	2	1.9	7	4.0	7	6.3
Weapons.	1	1.0	2	1.1	4	3.6
Felony traffic	-	-	2	1.1	5	4.5
Escape	1	1.0	5	2.9	9	8.1
Other.	4	3.8	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV-B
PLUMAS COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971
By Offense Charged

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	48	100.0	100	100.0	86	100.0
Persons.	15	31.2	18	18.0	11	12.8
Homicide	3	6.2	1	1.0	-	-
Robbery and kidnapping	1	2.1	6	6.0	2	2.3
Assault.	9	18.7	10	10.0	7	8.2
Forcible rape.	2	4.2	1	1.0	2	2.3
Property	11	22.9	27	27.0	21	24.4
Burglary	8	16.7	4	4.0	8	9.3
Theft.	1	2.1	18	18.0	6	7.0
Auto theft	-	-	4	4.0	5	5.8
Forgery.	2	4.1	1	1.0	2	2.3
Drugs.	15	31.3	48	48.0	49	57.0
Opiates.	2	4.2	2	2.0	6	7.0
Marijuana.	9	18.7	36	36.0	25	29.1
Dangerous drugs.	3	6.3	8	8.0	15	17.4
Other.	1	2.1	2	2.0	3	3.5
All other.	7	14.6	7	7.0	5	5.8
Other sex.	1	2.1	2	2.0	1	1.1
Weapons.	-	-	1	1.0	2	2.3
Felony traffic	6	12.5	1	1.0	1	1.2
Escape	-	-	2	2.0	1	1.2
Other.	-	-	1	1.0	-	-

TABLE IV-C

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	3,318	100.0	4,064	100.0	5,102	100.0
Sex						
Male.	2,864	86.3	3,474	85.5	4,429	86.8
Female.	454	13.7	590	14.5	673	13.2
Race						
White.	2,283	68.8	2,840	69.9	3,487	68.4
Mexican-American. . . .	275	8.3	389	9.6	548	10.7
Negro.	705	21.2	759	18.6	948	18.6
Other.	55	1.7	76	1.9	119	2.3
Age						
18-19.	591	17.8	704	17.3	833	16.3
20-24.	1,201	36.2	1,644	40.4	1,990	39.0
25-39.	1,053	31.7	1,165	28.7	1,586	31.1
40 and over.	473	14.3	551	13.6	693	13.6
Prior record						
None.	932	28.1	1,135	27.9	1,348	26.4
Minor.	899	27.1	1,121	27.6	1,360	26.7
Major.	1,007	30.3	1,161	28.6	1,554	30.4
Prison.	480	14.5	647	15.9	840	16.5
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	2,363	71.2	2,778	68.4	3,307	64.8
Under commitment. . . .	955	28.8	1,286	31.6	1,795	35.2
Probation.	617	18.6	770	18.9	1,140	22.4
Parole.	316	9.5	463	11.4	572	11.2
Institution.	22	0.7	53	1.3	83	1.6

TABLE IV-C

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	1,796	100.0	2,061	100.0	2,366	100.0
Sex						
Male.	1,624	90.4	1,857	90.1	2,100	88.8
Female.	172	9.6	204	9.9	266	11.2
Race						
White.	1,018	56.8	1,156	56.1	1,350	57.1
Mexican-American. . . .	338	18.8	412	20.0	462	19.5
Negro.	394	21.9	457	22.2	493	20.8
Other.	46	2.5	36	1.7	61	2.6
Age						
18-19.	346	19.3	334	16.2	340	14.4
20-24.	629	35.0	780	37.8	992	41.9
25-39.	596	33.2	647	31.4	737	31.1
40 and over.	225	12.5	300	14.6	297	12.6
Prior record						
None.	503	28.6	491	23.8	606	25.6
Minor.	336	18.7	448	21.8	479	20.2
Major.	652	35.7	773	37.5	913	38.6
Prison.	305	17.0	349	16.9	368	15.6
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	1,161	64.6	1,279	62.0	1,470	62.1
Under commitment. . . .	635	35.4	782	38.0	896	37.9
Probation.	403	22.5	560	27.2	649	27.4
Parole.	190	10.5	163	7.9	170	7.2
Institution.	42	2.4	59	2.9	77	3.3

TABLE IV-C

STANISLAUS COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	1,048	100.0	1,416	100.0	1,802	100.0
Sex						
Male.	948	90.5	1,222	86.3	1,550	86.0
Female.	100	9.5	194	13.7	252	14.0
Race						
White	881	84.1	1,186	83.8	1,512	83.9
Mexican-American. . . .	96	9.1	145	10.2	205	11.4
Negro	63	6.0	67	4.7	64	3.5
Other	8	0.8	18	1.3	21	1.2
Age						
18-19	161	15.4	250	17.7	262	14.5
20-24	387	36.9	537	37.9	729	40.5
25-39	342	32.6	444	31.3	600	33.3
40 and over	158	15.1	185	13.1	211	11.7
Prior record						
None.	293	28.0	426	30.1	546	30.3
Minor	304	29.0	465	32.8	586	32.5
Major	276	26.3	333	23.5	435	24.1
Prison.	175	16.7	192	13.6	235	13.1
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	798	76.1	1,101	77.8	1,351	75.0
Under commitment. . . .	250	23.9	315	22.2	451	25.0
Probation	126	12.0	189	13.3	300	16.6
Parole.	96	9.2	113	8.0	130	7.2
Institution	28	2.7	13	0.9	21	1.2

TABLE IV-C

BUTTE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	365	100.0	446	100.0	495	100.0
Sex						
Male.	331	90.7	400	89.7	452	91.3
Female.	34	9.3	46	10.3	43	8.7
Race						
White	314	86.0	387	86.8	425	85.8
Mexican-American. . . .	21	5.8	21	4.7	34	6.9
Negro	20	5.5	29	6.5	26	5.3
Other	10	2.7	9	2.0	10	2.0
Age						
18-19	58	15.9	90	20.2	58	11.7
20-24	143	39.2	165	37.0	236	47.7
25-39	90	24.6	124	27.8	132	26.7
40 and over	74	20.3	67	15.0	69	13.9
Prior record						
None.	120	32.9	155	34.8	150	30.3
Minor	126	34.5	153	34.3	187	37.8
Major	65	17.8	63	14.1	85	17.2
Prison.	54	14.8	75	16.8	73	14.7
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	293	80.3	376	84.3	400	80.8
Under commitment. . . .	72	19.7	70	15.7	95	19.2
Probation	35	9.6	36	8.1	50	10.1
Parole.	27	7.4	29	6.5	41	8.3
Institution	10	2.7	5	1.1	4	0.8

TABLE IV-C

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	366	100.0	529	100.0	538	100.0
Sex						
Male.	317	86.6	451	85.3	461	85.7
Female.	49	13.4	78	14.7	77	14.3
Race						
White	307	83.9	453	85.7	454	84.3
Mexican-American. . . .	12	3.3	9	1.7	10	1.9
Negro	18	4.9	23	4.3	31	5.8
Other	29	7.9	44	8.3	43	8.0
Age						
18-19	44	12.0	63	11.9	51	9.5
20-24	127	34.7	209	39.5	212	39.4
25-39	143	39.1	191	36.1	187	34.7
40 and over	52	14.2	66	12.5	88	16.4
Prior record						
None.	109	29.8	153	28.9	146	27.1
Minor	112	30.6	167	31.6	176	32.7
Major	65	17.8	102	19.3	108	20.1
Prison.	80	21.8	107	20.2	108	20.1
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	289	79.0	395	74.7	399	74.2
Under commitment. . . .	77	21.0	134	25.3	139	25.8
Probation	35	9.5	63	11.9	58	10.8
Parole.	31	8.5	62	11.7	68	12.6
Institution	11	3.0	9	1.7	13	2.4

TABLE IV-C

NAPA COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	181	100.0	382	100.0	403	100.0
Sex						
Male.	161	89.0	343	89.8	351	87.1
Female.	20	11.0	39	10.2	52	12.9
Race						
White	167	92.3	340	89.0	353	87.6
Mexican-American. . . .	8	4.4	29	7.6	36	8.9
Negro	5	2.8	10	2.6	10	2.5
Other	1	0.5	3	0.8	4	1.0
Age						
18-19	46	25.4	84	22.0	94	23.3
20-24	74	40.9	166	43.4	154	38.2
25-39	46	25.4	89	23.3	115	28.6
40 and over	15	8.3	43	11.3	40	9.9
Prior record						
None.	77	42.6	154	40.3	152	37.7
Minor	58	32.0	130	34.0	143	35.5
Major	32	17.7	71	18.6	78	19.4
Prison.	14	7.7	27	7.1	30	7.4
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	154	85.1	326	85.3	339	84.1
Under commitment. . . .	27	14.9	56	14.7	64	15.9
Probation	17	9.4	30	7.9	51	12.7
Parole.	10	5.5	25	6.5	13	3.2
Institution	-	-	1	0.3	-	-

TABLE IV-C

PLACER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	317	100.0	362	100.0	560	100.0
Sex						
Male.	276	87.1	328	90.6	496	88.6
Female.	41	12.9	34	9.4	64	11.4
Race						
White	285	89.9	340	93.9	513	91.6
Mexican-American. . . .	16	5.0	13	3.6	20	3.6
Negro	10	3.2	5	1.4	23	4.1
Other	6	1.9	4	1.1	4	0.7
Age						
18-19	54	17.0	63	17.4	102	18.2
20-24	132	41.6	168	46.4	241	43.0
25-39	81	25.6	82	22.7	156	27.9
40 and over	50	15.8	49	13.5	61	10.9
Prior record						
None.	112	35.4	139	38.4	208	37.1
Minor	96	30.3	129	35.6	184	32.9
Major	67	21.1	51	14.1	117	20.9
Prison.	42	13.2	43	11.9	51	9.1
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	250	78.9	303	83.7	465	83.0
Under commitment. . . .	67	21.1	59	16.3	95	17.0
Probation	42	13.2	27	7.4	65	11.6
Parole.	19	6.0	23	6.4	24	4.3
Institution	6	1.9	9	2.5	6	1.1

TABLE IV-C

MENDOCINO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	374	100.0	479	100.0	432	100.0
Sex						
Male.	337	90.1	401	83.7	375	86.8
Female.	37	9.9	78	16.3	57	13.2
Race						
White	304	81.3	407	85.0	357	82.6
Mexican-American. . . .	16	4.3	21	4.4	18	4.2
Negro	10	2.7	6	1.2	6	1.4
Other	44	11.7	45	9.4	51	11.8
Age						
18-19	61	16.3	83	17.3	67	15.5
20-24	130	34.7	184	38.5	176	40.7
25-39	118	31.6	162	33.8	132	30.6
40 and over	65	17.4	50	10.4	57	13.2
Prior record						
None.	107	28.6	177	36.9	176	40.8
Minor	129	34.5	155	32.4	136	31.5
Major	84	22.5	102	21.3	84	19.4
Prison.	54	14.4	45	9.4	36	8.3
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	300	80.2	408	85.2	369	85.4
Under commitment. . . .	74	19.8	71	14.8	63	14.6
Probation	40	10.7	43	9.0	35	8.1
Parole.	24	6.4	19	3.9	20	4.6
Institution	10	2.7	9	1.9	8	1.9

TABLE IV-C

SUTTER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	124	100.0	178	100.0	223	100.0
Sex						
Male.	117	94.4	154	86.5	191	85.7
Female.	7	5.6	24	13.5	32	14.3
Race						
White.	109	87.9	143	80.3	186	83.4
Mexican-American. . . .	7	5.7	24	13.5	14	6.3
Negro.	4	3.2	6	3.4	17	7.6
Other.	4	3.2	5	2.8	6	2.7
Age						
18-19.	13	10.5	21	11.8	41	18.4
20-24.	52	41.9	71	39.9	89	39.9
25-39.	43	34.7	61	34.3	64	28.7
40 and over.	16	12.9	25	14.0	29	13.0
Prior record						
None.	44	35.5	46	25.8	82	36.8
Minor.	43	34.7	61	34.3	78	35.0
Major.	16	12.9	47	26.4	48	21.5
Prison.	21	16.9	24	13.5	15	6.7
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	95	76.6	147	82.6	184	82.5
Under commitment. . . .	29	23.4	31	17.4	39	17.5
Probation.	11	8.9	19	10.7	21	9.4
Parole.	14	11.3	11	6.2	16	7.2
Institution.	4	3.2	1	0.5	2	0.9

TABLE IV-C

LAKE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	109	100.0	159	100.0	149	100.0
Sex						
Male.	97	89.0	147	92.5	138	92.6
Female.	12	11.0	12	7.5	11	7.4
Race						
White.	102	93.5	148	93.1	125	83.9
Mexican-American. . . .	4	3.7	3	1.9	13	8.7
Negro.	-	-	1	0.6	5	3.4
Other.	3	2.8	7	4.4	6	4.0
Age						
18-19.	24	22.0	40	25.2	26	17.4
20-24.	40	36.7	63	39.6	71	47.7
25-39.	37	34.0	37	23.3	32	21.5
40 and over.	8	7.3	19	11.9	20	13.4
Prior record						
None.	41	37.6	53	33.3	54	36.3
Minor.	31	28.5	63	39.6	54	36.2
Major.	25	22.9	26	16.4	28	18.8
Prison.	12	11.0	17	10.7	13	8.7
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	87	79.8	133	83.6	113	75.8
Under commitment. . . .	22	20.2	26	16.4	36	24.2
Probation.	12	11.0	18	11.4	22	14.8
Parole.	2	1.8	4	2.5	9	6.0
Institution.	8	7.4	4	2.5	5	3.4

TABLE IV-C

DEL NORTE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	104	100.0	175	100.0	111	100.0
Sex						
Male.	89	85.6	152	86.9	103	92.8
Female.	15	14.4	23	13.1	8	7.2
Race						
White	97	93.3	156	89.1	94	84.7
Mexican-American. . . .	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.9
Negro	4	3.8	3	1.7	4	3.6
Other	3	2.9	15	8.6	12	10.8
Age						
18-19	17	16.3	37	21.1	23	20.7
20-24	38	36.5	67	38.3	38	34.3
25-39	40	38.5	56	32.0	37	33.3
40 and over	9	8.7	15	8.6	13	11.7
Prior record						
None.	54	51.9	64	36.6	40	36.0
Minor	27	26.0	54	30.9	41	37.0
Major	15	14.4	31	17.7	15	13.5
Prison.	8	7.7	26	14.8	15	13.5
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	100	96.1	136	77.7	89	80.2
Under commitment. . . .	4	3.9	39	22.3	22	19.8
Probation	1	1.0	22	12.6	11	9.9
Parole.	1	1.0	16	9.1	4	3.6
Institution	2	1.9	1	0.6	7	6.3

TABLE IV-C

PLUMAS COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

By Sex, Race, Age, Prior Record and Current Criminal Status

	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total dispositions. . . .	48	100.0	100	100.0	86	100.0
Sex						
Male.	45	93.7	89	89.0	78	90.7
Female.	3	6.3	11	11.0	8	9.3
Race						
White	43	89.6	88	88.0	79	91.9
Mexican-American. . . .	1	2.1	2	2.0	2	2.3
Negro	-	-	7	7.0	3	3.5
Other	4	8.3	3	3.0	2	2.3
Age						
18-19	6	12.5	19	19.0	14	16.3
20-24	15	31.3	42	42.0	44	51.2
25-39	21	43.7	26	26.0	16	18.6
40 and over	6	12.5	13	13.0	12	13.9
Prior record						
None.	23	47.9	33	33.0	37	43.0
Minor	16	33.4	45	45.0	37	43.0
Major	5	10.4	16	16.0	10	11.7
Prison.	4	8.3	6	6.0	2	2.3
Current criminal status						
Not under commitment. .	44	91.7	88	88.0	76	88.4
Under commitment. . . .	4	8.3	12	12.0	10	11.6
Probation	3	6.2	8	8.0	9	10.4
Parole.	1	2.1	2	2.0	1	1.2
Institution	-	-	2	2.0	-	-

TABLE IV-D

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	3,089	51	15-125	3,651	54	18-140	4,630	61	19-131
Lower court disposition . .	1,663	37	8-90	2,361	42	14-103	3,204	48	16-93
Not convicted	810	25	5-74	978	29	8-58	1,416	31	12-78
Convicted	853	44	21-99	1,383	48	23-96	1,788	56	25-99
Superior court disposition.	1,426	75	35-153	1,290	89	39-176	1,426	99	49-178
Dismissed	99	94	45-165	163	88	50-184	218	86	44-161
Pled guilty	810	50	32-100	552	56	33-129	338	68	37-125
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	340	108	64-179	392	112	58-201	698	108	63-187
Tried	177	116	79-196	183	112	78-213	172	118	83-209

TABLE IV-D

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	1,693	48	12-199	1,916	42	10-167	2,181	49	13-146
Lower court disposition . .	793	28	6-83	1,117	31	6-86	1,237	33	7-76
Not convicted	370	27	5-79	368	26	5-84	425	26	6-74
Convicted	423	28	6-86	804	34	7-87	812	37	9-77
Superior court disposition.	900	81	32-229	744	75	33-225	944	83	35-199
Dismissed	149	99	39-248	109	108	47-212	149	72	33-218
Pled guilty	435	47	27-114	304	50	23-133	239	56	24-135
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	258	144	72-301	276	130	63-252	481	90	45-202
Tried	58	120	77-288	55	146	88-255	75	112	67-289

TABLE IV-D

STANISLAUS COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	980	82	18-151	1,339	61	16-155	1,704	60	17-144
Lower court disposition . .	280	28	12-116	758	38	10-115	1,101	42	13-122
Not convicted	146	25	12-86	233	31	10-75	339	32	11-119
Convicted	134	34	12-128	525	42	10-131	762	49	16-131
Superior court disposition.	700	98	39-178	581	98	42-198	603	97	41-165
Dismissed	140	100	52-180	77	87	33-190	82	87	42-149
Pled guilty	175	45	31-102	167	55	33-113	155	53	34-116
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	314	115	76-190	271	115	63-221	296	108	73-176
Tried	71	111	77-129	66	117	77-236	70	113	79-186

TABLE IV-D

BUTTE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	309	48	8-142	370	52	10-144	405	46	11-151
Lower court disposition . .	137	25	4-99	202	30	5-80	227	32	6-103
Not convicted	57	31	5-105	69	29	7-70	55	26	7-80
Convicted	80	22	3-86	133	30	5-87	172	36	6-111
Superior court disposition.	172	64	22-173	168	85	36-196	178	80	30-217
Dismissed	10	-	-	16	-	-	19	-	-
Pled guilty	108	48	19-132	77	57	31-131	78	44	23-131
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	23	-	-	37	121	58-223	40	127	66-240
Tried	31	103	50-249	38	113	62-243	41	122	41-279

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	307	56	11-172	485	64	10-185	488	61	14-148
Lower court disposition . .	124	23	6-99	192	26	4-87	260	37	8-128
Not convicted	61	27	7-149	87	25	5-110	103	33	8-156
Convicted	63	25	5-74	105	26	4-87	157	37	8-110
Superior court disposition.	183	98	23-224	293	89	31-206	228	90	34-157
Dismissed	8	-	-	25	70	26-143	13	-	-
Pled guilty	66	38	24-110	83	40	18-104	76	45	22-113
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	69	126	68-213	135	115	62-224	112	100	64-164
Tried	40	126	75-240	50	141	42-173	27	132	82-230

TABLE IV-D

NAPA COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969 ^a			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	157	36	6-101	372	42	10-156	389	42	13-137
Lower court disposition . .	111	25	5-81	277	31	7-87	261	28	6-75
Not convicted	24	-	-	53	34	13-185	55	25	5-59
Convicted	87	27	5-75	224	30	7-79	206	29	7-81
Superior court disposition.	46	67	28-141	95	100	38-232	128	95	40-185
Dismissed	3	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-
Pled guilty	18	-	-	39	76	37-62	53	66	27-155
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	24	-	-	33	128	181-245	37	109	51-193
Tried	1	-	-	20	-	-	27	94	50-230

^aSeven months only in 1969.

TABLE IV-D

PLACER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	264	45	9-138	314	52	8-148	492	51	11-155
Lower court disposition . .	156	34	6-84	205	33	5-99	321	41	7-131
Not convicted	79	36	6-75	63	29	6-85	124	41	8-139
Convicted	77	33	5-89	142	35	5-101	197	41	6-103
Superior court disposition.	108	81	28-189	109	90	45-193	171	73	36-187
Dismissed	20	-	-	11	-	-	17	-	-
Pled guilty	49	42	22-127	63	81	31-168	107	55	31-127
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	28	135	36-216	28	102	64-312	23	-	-
Tried	11	-	-	7	-	-	24	-	-

TABLE IV-D

MENDOCINO COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	353	61	9-214	405	48	10-151	383	70	20-207
Lower court disposition . .	93	14	3-66	135	20	4-58	94	27	6-96
Not convicted	50	13	3-75	55	23	7-53	55	27	13-99
Convicted	43	16	3-64	80	16	3-60	39	19	3-91
Superior court disposition.	260	77	30-218	270	77	30-165	289	83	37-228
Dismissed	30	65	25-285	42	95	40-146	19	-	-
Pled guilty	79	40	16-83	107	40	15-121	131	57	33-127
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	116	125	54-243	90	104	57-225	109	101	61-291
Tried	35	139	53-230	31	94	53-223	30	117	55-315

TABLE IV-D

SUTTER COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	119	33	6-141	170	40	8-132	212	43	12-198
Lower court disposition . .	58	14	3-71	81	26	4-109	132	31	8-118
Not convicted	19	-	-	33	22	4-59	29	34	9-151
Convicted	39	17	3-61	48	31	4-111	103	30	7-110
Superior court disposition.	61	59	22-193	89	47	33-139	80	73	25-285
Dismissed	7	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-
Pled guilty	28	30	18-111	53	39	22-103	44	45	30-118
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	20	-	-	20	-	-	28	143	63-236
Tried	6	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	-

TABLE IV-D

LAKE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	90	56	15-199	146	57	16-174	134	64	21-190
Lower court disposition . .	31	35	7-85	63	52	10-163	50	45	12-120
Not convicted	14	-	-	34	51	17-102	25	36	9-86
Convicted	17	-	-	29	67	6-83	25	54	16-127
Superior court disposition.	59	81	19-206	83	66	29-175	84	86	39-220
Dismissed	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Pled guilty	40	67	18-199	56	63	20-127	55	67	31-167
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	8	-	-	12	-	-	18	-	-
Tried	8	-	-	12	-	-	5	-	-

TABLE IV-D

DEL NORTE COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	77	37	6-115	129	22	3-135	82	53	8-129
Lower court disposition . .	30	11	2-42	75	10	2-52	37	24	4-102
Not convicted	22	-	-	37	9	2-40	15	-	-
Convicted	8	-	-	38	11	2-93	22	-	-
Superior court disposition.	47	57	14-131	54	64	24-169	45	94	29-154
Dismissed	13	-	-	18	-	-	6	-	-
Pled guilty	8	-	-	12	-	-	10	-	-
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	13	-	-	14	-	-	22	-	-
Tried	13	-	-	10	-	-	7	-	-

TABLE IV-D

PLUMAS COUNTY

FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION
BY COURT AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Median and Range of Middle 80 Percent in Days

	1969			1970			1971		
	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent	Number	Median	Range of middle 80 percent
Total defendants prosecuted	43	57	24-119	80	49	9-162	74	60	8-138
Lower court disposition . .	21	-	-	51	31	6-70	54	37	6-115
Not convicted	15	-	-	22	-	-	20	-	-
Convicted	6	-	-	29	29	5-61	34	25	5-107
Superior court disposition.	22	-	-	29	137	73-181	20	-	-
Dismissed	3	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Pled guilty	14	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	2	-	-	22	-	-	5	-	-
Tried	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE V
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1971
By Type of Offense

	Total	Personal violence	Robbery and kidnapping	Burglary and theft	Auto theft	Forgery	Drugs	Other
Total dispositions	5,102	735	317	1,268	241	388	1,561	592
Not prosecuted - released	454	55	32	106	42	15	143	61
Prosecuted	4,648	680	285	1,162	199	373	1,418	531
Lower court disposition	3,222	499	117	797	146	250	1,024	389
Not convicted	1,416	240	85	339	65	81	450	156
Convicted	1,806	259	32	458	81	169	574	233
Misdemeanor	654	154	16	206	22	23	110	123
Section 17 P.C.	1,152	105	16	252	59	146	464	110
Superior court disposition	1,426	181	168	365	53	123	394	142
Not convicted	259	46	27	66	7	15	65	33
Convicted	1,167	135	141	299	46	108	329	109
Pled guilty	338	20	25	95	16	39	106	37
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	698	88	80	180	29	61	198	62
Tried	131	27	36	24	1	8	25	10
Sentenced	2,973	394	173	757	127	277	903	342
Prison	240	31	60	48	5	24	40	32
Youth Authority	51	4	12	19	9	1	4	2
Probation	1,112	163	13	245	37	126	393	135
Probation and jail	1,025	121	65	262	50	80	356	91
Jail	402	52	15	152	26	37	69	51
Fine	88	18	3	20	-	3	22	22
Civil commitment	55	5	3	11	-	6	19	9
California Department of Corrections	40	-	3	11	-	6	19	1
California Department of Mental Hygiene	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	8
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	8.9	7.5	10.1	8.4	17.4	3.9	9.2	10.3
Prosecuted	91.1	92.5	89.9	91.6	82.6	96.1	90.8	89.7
Lower court disposition	63.2	67.9	36.9	62.8	60.6	64.4	65.6	65.7
Not convicted	27.8	32.6	26.8	26.7	27.0	20.9	28.8	26.3
Convicted	35.4	35.3	10.1	36.1	33.6	43.5	36.8	39.4
Misdemeanor	12.8	21.0	5.0	16.2	9.1	5.9	7.1	20.8
Section 17 P.C.	22.6	14.3	5.1	19.9	24.5	37.6	29.7	18.6
Superior court disposition	27.9	24.6	53.0	28.8	22.0	31.7	25.2	24.0
Not convicted	5.1	6.2	8.5	5.2	2.9	3.9	4.2	5.6
Convicted	22.8	18.4	44.5	23.6	19.1	27.8	21.0	18.4
Pled guilty	6.6	2.7	7.9	7.5	6.6	10.0	6.8	6.2
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	13.7	12.0	25.2	14.2	12.1	15.7	12.6	10.5
Tried	2.5	3.7	11.4	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.7
Sentenced	58.2	53.7	54.6	59.7	52.7	71.3	57.8	57.8
Prison	4.7	4.2	18.9	3.8	2.1	6.2	2.5	5.4
Youth Authority	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.5	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Probation	21.7	22.2	4.1	19.3	15.3	32.5	25.2	22.8
Probation and jail	20.1	16.5	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.5	22.8	15.4
Jail	7.9	7.1	4.8	12.0	10.8	9.5	4.4	8.6
Fine	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.6	-	0.8	1.4	3.7
Civil commitment	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.9	-	1.5	1.2	1.5

TABLE V
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1971
By Type of Offense

	Total	Personal violence	Robbery and kidnapping	Burglary and theft	Auto theft	Forgery	Drugs	Other
Total dispositions	2,366	306	180	693	115	222	580	270
Not prosecuted - released	185	38	17	51	22	12	27	18
Prosecuted	2,181	268	163	642	93	210	553	252
Lower court disposition	1,237	141	50	382	66	130	320	148
Not convicted	425	60	40	110	20	35	111	49
Convicted	812	81	10	272	46	95	209	99
Misdemeanor	239	52	5	61	19	7	45	50
Section 17 P.C.	573	29	5	211	27	88	164	49
Superior court disposition	944	127	113	260	27	80	233	104
Not convicted	170	36	24	37	5	7	47	14
Convicted	774	91	89	223	22	73	186	90
Pled guilty	239	17	15	73	8	39	59	28
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	481	56	64	137	14	33	122	55
Tried	54	18	10	13	-	1	5	7
Sentenced	1,586	172	99	495	68	168	395	189
Prison	104	22	28	16	-	4	11	23
Youth Authority	32	3	10	7	2	4	4	2
Probation	836	88	32	256	28	87	246	99
Probation and jail	290	38	17	85	12	39	71	28
Jail	258	19	6	108	23	26	46	30
Fine	18	2	-	1	3	1	5	6
Civil commitment	48	-	6	22	-	7	12	1
California Department of Corrections	46	-	6	21	-	7	12	-
California Department of Mental Hygiene	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not prosecuted - released	7.8	12.4	9.4	7.4	19.1	5.4	4.7	6.7
Prosecuted	92.2	87.6	90.6	92.6	80.9	94.6	95.3	93.3
Lower court disposition	52.3	46.1	27.8	55.1	57.4	58.6	55.2	54.8
Not convicted	18.0	19.6	22.2	15.9	17.4	15.8	19.2	18.2
Convicted	34.3	26.5	5.6	39.2	40.0	42.8	36.0	36.6
Misdemeanor	10.1	17.0	2.8	8.8	16.5	3.2	7.7	18.4
Section 17 P.C.	24.2	9.5	2.8	30.4	23.5	39.6	28.3	18.2
Superior court disposition	39.9	41.5	62.8	37.5	23.5	36.0	40.1	38.5
Not convicted	7.2	11.8	13.3	5.3	4.4	3.1	8.1	5.2
Convicted	32.7	29.7	49.5	32.2	19.1	32.9	32.0	33.3
Pled guilty	10.1	5.5	8.3	10.5	6.9	17.6	10.2	10.4
Not guilty plea changed to guilty	20.3	18.3	35.6	19.8	12.2	14.9	21.0	20.4
Tried	2.3	5.9	5.6	1.9	-	0.4	0.8	2.5
Sentenced	67.0	56.2	55.1	71.4	59.1	75.7	68.0	69.9
Prison	4.4	7.2	15.6	2.3	-	1.8	1.9	8.5
Youth Authority	1.3	1.0	5.6	1.0	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7
Probation	35.3	28.8	17.8	36.9	24.4	39.2	42.4	36.6
Probation and jail	12.3	12.4	9.5	12.3	10.4	17.6	12.2	10.4
Jail	10.9	6.2	3.3	15.6	20.0	11.7	7.9	11.1
Fine	0.8	0.6	-	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.8	2.2
Civil commitment	2.0	-	3.3	3.2	-	3.1	2.1	0.4

TABLE V
STANISLAUS COUNTY
FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS - 1971

By Type of Offense

	Total	Personal violence	Robbery and kidnapping	Burglary and theft	Auto theft	Forgery	Drugs	Other
Total dispositions	1,802	294	75	407	60	147	552	267
Not prosecuted - released.	98	15	1	27	10	1	19	25
Prosecuted	1,704	279	74	380	50	146	533	242
Lower court disposition.	1,101	217	17	210	31	75	375	176
Not convicted.	339	66	7	81	13	13	117	42
Convicted.	762	151	10	129	18	62	258	134
Misdemeanor.	326	113	7	65	10	17	52	66
Section 17 P.C.	436	38	3	64	8	45	206	68
Superior court disposition	603	62	57	170	19	71	158	66
Not convicted.	103	19	18	19	2	7	25	13
Convicted.	500	43	39	151	17	64	133	53
Pled guilty.	155	6	4	53	8	31	29	24
Not guilty plea changed to guilty.	296	28	22	88	7	33	92	26
Tried.	49	9	13	10	2	-	12	3
Sentenced.	1,262	194	49	280	35	126	391	187
Prison	127	14	31	33	3	13	23	10
Youth Authority.	41	-	3	22	1	2	12	1
Probation.	212	38	1	36	4	40	51	42
Probation and jail	472	46	4	121	13	44	189	55
Jail	249	61	6	48	14	14	68	38
Fine	123	35	1	14	-	1	34	38
Civil commitment	38	-	3	6	-	12	14	3
California Department of Corrections	34	-	1	6	-	12	14	1
California Department of Mental Hygiene	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Percentages.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not prosecuted - released.	5.4	5.1	1.3	6.6	16.7	0.7	3.4	9.4
Prosecuted	94.6	94.9	98.7	93.4	83.3	99.3	96.6	90.6
Lower court disposition.	61.1	73.8	22.7	51.6	51.7	51.0	67.9	65.9
Not convicted.	18.8	22.4	9.4	19.9	21.7	8.8	21.2	15.7
Convicted.	42.3	51.4	13.3	31.7	30.0	42.2	46.7	50.2
Misdemeanor.	18.1	38.5	9.3	16.0	16.7	11.6	9.4	24.7
Section 17 P.C.	24.2	12.9	4.0	15.7	13.3	30.6	37.3	25.5
Superior court disposition	33.5	21.1	76.0	41.8	31.6	48.3	28.7	24.7
Not convicted.	5.8	6.5	24.0	4.7	3.3	4.8	4.6	4.9
Convicted.	27.7	14.6	52.0	37.1	28.3	43.5	24.1	19.8
Pled guilty.	8.6	2.0	5.3	13.0	13.3	21.1	5.2	9.0
Not guilty plea changed to guilty.	16.4	9.5	29.4	21.6	11.7	22.4	16.7	9.7
Tried.	2.7	3.1	17.3	2.5	3.3	-	2.2	1.1
Sentenced.	70.0	66.0	65.3	68.8	58.3	85.7	70.8	70.0
Prison	7.0	4.8	41.4	8.1	5.0	8.8	4.2	3.8
Youth Authority.	2.3	-	4.0	5.4	1.7	1.4	2.2	0.4
Probation.	11.8	12.9	1.3	8.8	6.7	27.2	9.2	15.7
Probation and jail	26.2	15.6	5.3	29.8	21.6	29.9	34.2	20.6
Jail.	13.8	20.8	8.0	11.8	23.3	9.5	12.3	14.2
Fine	6.8	11.9	1.3	3.4	-	0.7	6.2	14.2
Civil commitment	2.1	-	4.0	1.5	-	8.2	2.5	1.1